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No. 17 W.A. of 1893.

GOVT., N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH (ARCHÆOLOGICAL).

Dated Naini Tal, the 11th August, 1893.

RESOLUTION BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF OUDH.

Read :—

The Progress Reports of the Epigraphical and Architectural Sections of the Archæological Survey Circle, in the N.-W. P. and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June, 1893, received with the Archæological Surveyor's letter No. $\frac{A.S.}{186}$ of the 27th July, 1893, and the Architectural Surveyor's letter No $\frac{A.S.}{154}$ of 15th May, 1893.

Resolution :—The operations of the archæological survey circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are carried out by two parties, under the control of Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D., Archæological Surveyor, and his assistant Mr. E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor. Dr. Führer has charge of the Epigraphical Section, and during the last camping season was employed in collecting and deciphering valuable old Indian inscriptions, and in compiling descriptive lists of ancient monuments in Rajputana and Central India, while Mr. Smith surveyed and prepared measured drawings and photographs of the ancient buildings at Fatehpur Sikri near Agra, of which an interesting monograph is now under preparation.

Epigraphical Section under Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D.

2. Apart from his duties as Curator of the Lucknow Provincial Museum, Dr. Führer's work during the last season lay outside these Provinces. The report deals solely with his tour and researches in Rajputana and Central India, undertaken for the purpose of collecting information for a forthcoming volume on "The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in Rajputana", and to secure further inscriptions for publication in official journals. According to the latest ruling of the Government of India, received with the Revenue Agricultural Department Circular No. $\frac{36}{8}$ of 27th June, 1893, regarding decipherment and publication of Indian inscriptions, all epigraphic matter will in future be published in the Official Supplement to the Indian Antiquary, though brief preliminary notices of their character may appear in European and other journals.

3. Dr. Führer's report gives very valuable descriptions of the places

visited by him which cannot fail to be of great interest as well to the tourist as to the antiquarian. His tour carried him through many an ancient Rajput capital and stronghold, the romantic history of which has been so well told by Colonel Tod in his interesting book on Rajasthan.

4. It would appear that Dr. Führer was highly successful in securing valuable inscriptions, especially at the Sanchi Tope in Bhopal, where, besides excavating a large number of votive inscriptions, hitherto unknown, which should yield many interesting historical names, he recovered the lost fragment of an edict of Asoka's, which would seem to prove that the large Buddhist stupa on top of the hill, known as No. 1, existed before the time of Asoka, who only made new approach roads to it. This would carry the building back to an earlier date than hitherto assigned, and it may not be improbable that we now have in it the oldest extant Buddhist monument in the world. Transcripts and translations of the Sanchi inscriptions will, as explained by Dr. Führer in the penultimate paragraph of his report, appear in the Epigraphia Indica and not in the Supplement of the Indian Antiquary.

5. At Ajmere Dr. Führer examined the six polished black marble slabs with Sanskrit and Prakrit inscriptions, which were discovered at the old mosque known as the Arhai-din-ka Jhonpra during repairs done to it in the winter of 1875. It would appear that they contain portions of hitherto unknown Sanskrit plays written in the middle of the 12th century A. D. The slabs were used as building material by the Muhammedan invaders, and Dr. Führer conjectures that further portions of the plays might possibly be recovered by excavation among the débris of the fallen cloisters of the mosque. Dr. Führer's suggestions that a small expenditure might be profitably incurred in this direction, and that the six inscribed slabs already found might be removed to the Lucknow Provincial Museum for safe custody and proper investigation, are not matters for the decision of this Government.

6. The report under review discloses a surprising amount of indifference on the part of Rajput families to the preservation of the monuments and relics of their ancestors. Dr. Führer points out that nothing is done by the Jodhpur Darbar towards repairing the interesting monuments of the former rulers and ancient heroes of the country at Mandôr, and that they have become the home of strolling beggars and pariah dogs; while the celebrated royal cemetery at Ahar with the mausoleums of the Ranas of Udaypur is desolate and waste. The Archæological Surveyor suggests that a small annual grant be made to clear the ancient site of Mându in the Dhâr State, where the large number of magnificent and interesting ruins, covered with rank vegetation, are allowed to crumble away in utter neglect. It would certainly appear desirable that steps should be taken to give effect to Dr. Führer's suggestions.

7. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, Dr. Führer is to proceed in October next, on an extended tour through Burma and the Punjab to collect and verify information required for the preparation of descriptive lists of the ancient remains of these two provinces. On his tour through Burma, he will be accompanied, at the desire of the Government of India, by Mr. F. O. Oertel, Assistant Engineer,

of these Provinces, who has recently made some researches in that country, and written an interesting note on ancient Burmese remains and indigenous architecture.

Architectural Section under Mr. E. W. Smith.

8. During the camping season of the year under review the Architectural Surveyor was employed on completing the delineation of the interesting group of buildings of Akbar Shah's time at Fatehpur Sikri, the capital so intimately connected with that sovereign's name. These buildings are not only remarkable for their historical associations, but also inasmuch as all belong to one period of Indian Art, being constructed between about A.D. 1570-1600, and exhibiting that happy blending of Moghal and Hindu forms which characterized all branches of Akbar's liberal administration, and which resulted here in a most fascinating architectural style. The palace buildings are situated on a rocky sandstone ridge, about a mile long, from which most of the materials used in their construction were obtained. A wall some 7 miles in circumference surrounds the whole. No timber whatever was employed in the buildings, and where arches, vaults or domes are not found, massive stone beams or slabs are used. Since the sudden desertion of Fatehpur Sikri after Akbar's death (a not uncommon fate with oriental capitals, and ascribed in this case to the scanty and bad supply of drinking water), the buildings have remained unoccupied, and owing to the excellence of the materials employed in their construction and the superior workmanship, they are still, after being abandoned for so great a length of time, in excellent preservation. Dr. Fergusson, the great authority on Indian architecture, in speaking of this favourite residence of Akbar's says, "taking it altogether the palace at Fatehpur Sikri is a romance in stone, such as few—very few—are to be found anywhere, and it is a reflex of the mind of the great man who built it more distinct than can easily be obtained from any other source."

9. The early Moghal architecture of Fatehpur Sikri is to be illustrated in four volumes now in press of the new series of Archæological Reports. The manuscript is being printed by the Government Press, Allahabad, and the Surveyor General's Department, Calcutta, is reproducing the drawings, with the exception of a few coloured illustrations, which, in accordance with the Government of India's instructions, will be sent to Messrs. Griggs and Son, London. Certain of the drawings have been selected for illustrating the Technical Art Series and the Indian Art Journal.

10. This is the fourth working season (from November to March inclusive) that the Survey party has been employed at Fatehpur Sikri, and during this season 143 sheets of drawings and 72 photographic negatives were prepared. All the principal buildings enumerated below have now been surveyed and detailed drawings prepared, plaster casts being made of the best specimens of ornamental carving.

The *Khás Mahal*, or Akbar's private apartments, containing the Khwâbgâh or sleeping chamber, and on the other side of a flagged courtyard the Turkish Sultânâ's house and a girls school.

Miriam's Kothi, the house ascribed to Akbar's Christian wife, a Portuguese lady.

Rájá Bírbal's House, which was probably occupied by one of Akbar's Hindu wives, the daughter of his favourite Hindu minister Bîrbal.

Jodh Bai's Palace, belonging to the chief queen, and the largest of all the residences.

The Turkish Sultáná's Bath with very perfect arrangements for the supply of hot and cold water.

Pánch Mahal, a five-storied pavilion erected as a pleasure resort, and rising in graceful diminishing terraces, from which the view and fresh air could be enjoyed.

Ankh Machauli, or "Blindman's Buff House," where Akbar is said to have played "hide-and-seek" with the ladies of his household.

Astrologer's Seat, a small graceful kiosk with quaint Jaina brackets supporting the dome, said to have been occupied by a Hindu Jogi or teacher.

Diwán-i-Khás, or private audience hall.

Daftar Khána, the office and record chamber.

The Great Mosque, with the cloistered quadrangle and the magnificent Buland and Bâdshâh Darwâzas or gates.

Sheikh Salim Chishti's Tomb, an exquisite white marble structure in the quadrangle of the Great Mosque, erected in honour of the holy man who induced Akbar to settle at Fatehpur Sikri and build a new capital there.

Nawáb Islám Khán's Tomb, near the above, and constructed to contain the remains of Salim Chishti's grandson, who was governor of Bengal.

The Stone Cutters' Mosque, a small building erected by the pious stone cutters of the neighbourhood for the saint who resided in a small cave hard by.

Houses of Abul Fazl and his brother Faizi, Akbar's most intimate friends and followers.

Háthí Pol, or Elephant Gate, leading to the royal gardens and deer parks at the foot of the hill.

Sangin Burj, a grand bastion near the last, and part of the fortifications begun by Akbar but discontinued on Salim Chishti's remonstrances.

Hiran Minar, a tower about 70 feet in height, from which Akbar was wont to shoot antelopes driven past for that purpose.

Kárwán Sarai, or travellers' rest house, to which merchants from all parts of the East flocked with their precious wares for sale to the ladies of the palace.

11. In order to give some idea of the architectural style of the Fatehpur Sikri buildings, and to make this Progress Report more interesting, a few selected photographs are bound up with it, together with a block plan showing the positions of the principal buildings. A short description of the photographs may be useful, as they are not separately mentioned in the Architectural Surveyor's Report.

(1). A general view of Fatehpur Sikri from the top of the Buland Darwâzâ across the quadrangle of the Great Mosque. The domed building on the left of the photograph is Nawâb Islâm Khân's tomb, a fine though somewhat plain structure.

(2). The Buland Darwâza, or "Great Gate," forming the principal entrance to the Mosque, which Fergusson declares to be the "noblest portal attached to any mosque in India, perhaps in the whole world." From a Persian inscription it appears that this magnificent gateway was erected by Akbar in the 46th year of his reign, A. D. 1602, as a triumphal arch to commemorate his subjugation of Southern India.

(3). An interior view of the Great Mosque showing the white marble inlaid work on red sandstone. The chronogram over the main arch shows it to have been constructed in A. D. 1571. It was here that Akbar expounded his reformed religion, the Divine Faith of which he was the chosen Imâm or High Expositor.

(4). A pierced marble screen in Salim Chishti's tomb illustrating the delicate lace-like geometric tracery so characteristic of early Moghal Architecture.

(5). Râjâ Bîrbal's Kothî, the residence of the daughter of Akbar's favourite Hindu minister, a fine specimen of domestic architecture, the richly coloured red sandstone of which is entirely covered with minute carving. In Fergusson's words "it is impossible to conceive anything so picturesque in outline or any building carved or ornamented to such an extent without the smallest approach to being overdone or in bad taste."

(6). The throne pillar in the Diwân-i-Khâs, the Emperor Akbar's privy council chamber. This column with its noble and unique multiple bracket capital stands in the centre of the square audience hall, and supports a platform and four causeways radiating from it to the corners, where they meet a gallery running round the interior of the apartment. Tradition records that when they met in council, the Emperor occupied the central seat over the column, while his four ministers were in attendance at the corners of the gallery. A cast of this throne pillar is in the South Kensington Museum.

12. The Architectural Surveyor draws attention to the remains of a once nicely painted ceiling in the building known as Abul Fazl's House, which is to be converted into a travellers' bungalow, and he suggests its restoration. As the remains of coloured decoration of this period are very scarce, it would be well to do so, and the Engineer in charge will be called upon to submit an estimate for the work which, if approved of, will be carried out under the Architectural Surveyor's directions.

13. The Daftar Khana, which is at present utilized as a travellers' rest house, will be restored to its original condition, and estimates will also be prepared for gates to the large Turkish Baths, the Mint, and the

Samusa Mahal, which Mr. Smith suggests should be provided to keep out cattle. He also proposes that a portion of the canopy over Shaikh Salim Chishti's cenotaph be restored (para. 4 of the Report), and proper sky-lights or ventilators be erected over the openings in the roofs of the Turkish Baths (para. 17 of Report).

14. The Architectural Surveyor considers that the Government Archæological publications are not sufficiently known to the Public, and suggests that to increase their usefulness, they might be more widely advertized, and copies placed on sale with certain firms mentioned by him.

15. The buildings at Fatehpur Sikri were originally repaired from the Dargah Fund under the control of the Collector of the District. This arrangement has, however, lately terminated, and the Public Works Department have now entire charge of these ancient monuments.

16. During the ensuing cold season Mr. Smith proposes to survey the Chine-kâ-Rauza near Agra, a domed tomb of the 17th century, covered with delicately coloured tile ornament or Kâshânî work, of which a portfolio is to be prepared. If time permits, further details of coloured ornamentation will be obtained from other ancient buildings in and around Agra, such as the Itmad-ud-Daulah, the Fort, the Tâj, Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, &c., thus making up a complete set of Moghal coloured decoration.

17. Two more draftsmen have been appointed in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, to expedite work and to enable as much as possible to be done within the period to which the survey operations in these Provinces are to be restricted, *viz.*, up to the end of October, 1895. The whole drawing staff now consists of nine Draftsmen and one Photographic Assistant, some of whom will be employed in illustrating Dr. Führer's reports on the excavations undertaken by him at Muttra and Ramnagar.

18. The work done during the year by the Architectural Surveyor and his staff is of much interest, and has been carefully carried out. The large number of photographs taken and of drawings made which will illustrate the forthcoming monograph on Fatehpur Sikri are of considerable importance and value, and are certain to be appreciated by students of archæology.

By order, &c.,

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secretary.

No. W. A.

Ordered that this Progress Report be printed and sent with copy of this Resolution, together with duplicate sets of the 72 photographs taken during the last working season at Fatehpur Sikri, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, in accordance with his letter No. $\frac{378}{7}$ Arch., dated 2nd February 1893.

2. Also that copies of the Report and Resolution be sent to the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, for necessary action in regard to the estimates referred to in paras. 12 and 13 of this Resolution, and to the officers specified in the distribution list appended to this Report.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secretary.

No. C._____W. A., dated_____189 .

Copy forwarded to

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Under-Secretary.

Enclosure.

_____spare copy.

No. $\frac{\text{A.S.}}{186}$, dated Lucknow, the 27th July, 1893.

From—Dr. A. Führer, Ph.D., *Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh Circle.*

To—*The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., B. and R. Branch, Naini Tal.*

Sir,—In continuation of this Office letter No. $\frac{\text{A.S.}}{181}$, dated the 17th July, 1893, I have the honor to submit the Progress Report of the Epigraphical Section of this Survey Circle for the year ending the 30th June, 1893, together with the programme for the ensuing year, and to state that owing to the great number of important inscriptions collected on tour, the historical information contained in which documents can only be incorporated in the Report after a careful study of the originals, I was unable to submit the Report on the 15th May last, as ordered by G. O. No. C. $\frac{3513}{2020}$ W.A., dated the 8th September, 1892.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, N.-W. P. AND OUDH CIRCLE.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE EPIGRAPHICAL SECTION FOR THE WORKING SEASON OF 1892-93.

1st December, 1892 to 24th March, 1893.

The chief object of this year's hurried tour through Râjpûtânâ and the Central India Agency was to verify doubtful points, correct and amplify information for the forthcoming volume on "The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in Râjpûtânâ and Central India," and to collect important inscriptions for the *Epigraphical Supplement* to the *Indian Antiquary*.

Rajputana.

(1). Ajmer-Merwara Division.

1. The celebrated city of *Ajmêr*, anciently called *Ajayamera*, is situated at the northern foot of the lofty hill of *Târâgarh*. It is surrounded by ramparts pierced by eight lofty gates built by Jahângîr in the modern style of Indian architecture. These stone walls are carried along the crest of the neighbouring hills on one side and join the citadel of Târâgarh. The situation is strikingly beautiful: to the north lies the great lake of Annasâgar, entirely surrounded by hills; to the left, in the midst of an open lovely valley, the large oblong lake of Vîsal Dêo, containing a little island covered with ruins; to the west rises the lofty fortress of Târâgarh, backed in the distance by the blue hills of the Nâga Pahâr, which overlook the holy lake of *Pushkara*. The beauty of its situation, and the excellence of its climate, soon made Ajmêr the favourite resort of the Emperors of Dehlî, and the valley became filled with their masjids, palaces, and gardens. From an antiquarian point of view, the most interesting sight is the masjid known as Arhâi-dîn-kâ-Jhônprâ, or "shed of two-and-a-half days," situated in the part of the so-called *Indarkôt* on the road leading to Târâgarh. This building is the finest and most specimen of the early Musalmân masjid that now exists. It stands formerly approached by a wide flight of stone steps, which have and are replaced by one of carved lintels and the shafts of of these ruins is very picturesque; bushy trees surrounding the and preventing anything being seen from outside, except the masjid. An elegant gate gives access to a large quadrangle sides with a lofty screen-wall of seven pointed arches, forming to the western side. The side cloisters, with the exception of mostly ruined, but the whole of the seven noble arches of the greater part of the grand pillared cloisters behind it, are still of the exterior is covered with a net work of tracery so fine

wrought that they can only be compared to fine lace. The frames of the entrance gates are formed of bands of Toghra letters, carved in relief on an arabesque ground, which has a beautiful effect. Like the great Qutb Masjid at Dehlî, the Ajmêr mosque was built by Iltitmish in the month Zu'l Hijja, A. H. 596, or in September A.D. 1200, of the spoils of many Hindû temples which were thrown down by the bigotry of these conquerors. The signs of re-arrangement, however, are not so striking as those of the Qutb Masjid, but they are equally numerous and conclusive.

During the repairs executed in 1875-76, on removing the *débris* of the fallen cloisters on the north side, six large slabs of polished black marble bearing inscriptions in Sanskrit and Prâkrit were discovered, which are now kept in wooden boxes, under lock and key, inside the masjid. On examination they prove to contain portions of two unknown plays, one of which, entitled *Lalita-vigraharâja-nâtaka* (Acts III. to VI.) was composed in honour of the king Vigraharâja Dêva of Sâkambharî (the modern Sâmbhar) by the *mahakavi* Somadeva, while the other, called *Harakeli-nâtaka* (Acts III. to V.) has for its author no less a personage than the king Vigraharâja Deva himself. The latter inscription is dated in the year 1210, on Sunday, the fifth of the bright half of Mârgasîrsha, while the moon was in the *nakshatra Sravaná*, and in the sign *Makara*. Referring this date to the Vikrama era, the corresponding date for Vikrama 1210 expired, is Sunday, the 22nd November, A.D. 1153. Actual and undoubted proof is here afforded to us of the fact that powerful Hindû rulers of the past were eager to compete with Kâlidâsa and Bhavabhûti for poetical fame. And it shows the strange vicissitudes of fortune that the stones on which a royal author, who could boast of having repeatedly exterminated the barbarians (*Turushkas* or Musalmâns) and conquered all the land between the Vindhya mountains and the Himâlaya, made known to his people the products of his Muse, should have been used as common building material for a place of Musalmân worship, by the conquerors of his descendants. The missing portions of these plays lie undoubtedly still buried under the *débris* of the fallen cloisters, and a small sum sanctioned for excavations might richly repay the outlay. As these valuable documents are at present lost to the students of Indian epigraphy and archæology, their transfer to the Lucknow Museum* would be advisable and justified.

Other places of interest are:—The Dargâh of Khwâjah Mu'iyyin-ad-dîn Chishti, an object of veneration and pilgrimage to Musalmâns and Hindûs alike, a great court paved with white polished marble and filled with tombs, masjids and the mausoleums of the Khwâjah Sâhib, built by Jahângîr in A.D. 1610 ; the hill fort of Târâgarh, a circumvallation of the crest of the hill which overhangs Ajmêr and commands it at every point ; the citadel of Ajmêr, a square fortified palace, built by Akbar on the north side of the city ; the elegant marble pavilions built by Shâh Jahân on the very edge of the Annasâgar, and the Daulat Bâgh or "garden of splendour," of Jahângîr's time. All these buildings are well cared for and do not require Government support. Besides these, Ajmêr possesses beautiful bazâr buildings, *viz.*, the palaces of the Sêths, with much material for an artist and architect.

2. Nine miles to the west of Ajmêr lies *Pushkar*, a sacred oasis situated on the [illegible] of the great Indian Desert. The town is picturesquely grouped around the [illegible] sacred lake in a narrow valley surrounded by immense mounds of shifting sand, [illegible] a few isolated peaks of the Arâvalî range stand out on its borders with great [illegible] feet. The lake is nearly a perfect oval ; bathing-ghâts, temples and cenotaphs, [illegible] cloisters, have been constructed nearly all round, and most of the princely and [illegible] wealthy families of Râjpûtâna have villas round its margin. The great sanctity [illegible] of its lake, equalled only by that of the Mânasasarovar in Tibet, is due to the belief [illegible] that here Brahmâ performed the *yajna*, and that the Sarasvatî here re-appears [illegible] as five streams, as expounded in the *Pushkaramáhátmyam* of the *Padmapurânam*.

* I may here state, on the authority of Captain A. F. DeLassoe, C.I.E., former Assistant Commissioner [illegible] of Ajmêr, that these inscribed stones were forwarded to the Imperial Museum at Calcutta shortly after their discovery, but were returned by the authorities of this Institution as worthless and devoid of interest.

The monuments erected by the princes and rich nobles for so many centuries now form a triple circle round the lake, in which every style of architecture may be found. This picturesque collection of porticos, rounded domes, and spiral temples, grouped so closely together that not the smallest space remains unoccupied, is quite unique of its kind. Amongst the most curious temples are those erected by Mân Singh of Jaypur, Jawâhir Mall of Bhâratpur, Vijay Singh of Mârwâr, and the famous Ahalyâ Bâi, Holkar's queen; but, in fact, there is not one amongst the innumerable temples of Pushkar which does not merit consideration, or recall some great name in the history of Râjwârâ. The five principal temples are those dedicated to Brahmâ, Savitrî, Badarî-Nârâyana, Vishnu in his Varâhâvatâra, and Siva-Atmatesvara; they are all of comparatively modern construction, for the ancient temples suffered much at the hands of the Musalmân conquerors, and Aurangzîb, as elsewhere in India, enjoys the reputation of having destroyed all the temples. A masjid, which is still kept up, was built by him on the site of a temple dedicated to Kesava Deva; an excavation of this mound would furnish, no doubt, invaluable materials for the history of this ancient temple. The temple of Brahmâ is situated on the summit of a mound overlooking the lake, and built on a terrace flanked by embattled towers, and is approached by a handsome flight of steps leading from the foot of the hill to the principal entrance. The sanctum is very richly built of marble, in the usual pyramidical form, and stands in the centre of a small court; in front of the temple are two marble elephants and a few well-executed statues. The Varâha temple is a curious mixture of every style of architecture; but in spite of want of harmony, the general appearance is graceful and extremely picturesque. The other temples may serve as types of the present style of Râjpût architecture: the broad flight of steps leading down to the water, and the light and graceful kiosks finished so elaborately, all combine to give them a much pleasanter appearance than the sombre monuments of preceding centuries.

Not far from Pushkar is the *Nâg Pahâr* on which are still to be seen the ruins of the castle of Ajayapâla Châhamâna, the eponymous founder of Ajmêr. This mountain is intersected by numerous and picturesque ravines abounding in springs, which have made it from time immemorial the favourite resort of ascetics. The celebrated Bhartrihari, brother of king Vikramâditya of Ujjayinî, is said to have lived here in retirement for many years, and pilgrims to this day go to kiss the marble slab on which he used to sleep. The gardens and villas of the Sêths of Ajmêr now occupy the sites of many of the ancient hermitages.

3. About 47 miles to the south-west of Ajmêr is the town of *Bâghêra*, anciently called *Vyâghrapura*, standing on the southern bank of a large artificial lake called Varâha Sâgar, and possessing a large temple dedicated to Vishnu in his Varâhâvatâra, of comparatively modern date, but constructed out of the wrecks of an old temple built in Samvat 923 by Bhojavarman of Dhârâ, according to a fragmentary inscription preserved inside the modern temple. It consists of a sanctum, surmounted by a conical spire, with a pillared portico in front. The stone walls and pillars are very massive and show scant traces of ornamentation. Inside there is a well-executed stone figure of the "boar incarnation," 4 feet high. The Brâhmans claim for Bâghêra the honour of being the traditional [illegible] Varâhâvatâra. Large hoards of the *Adivarâha-drammas* of Bhoja [illegible] stantly found in the ruined mounds to the west of the Varâha Sâ[illegible]

(2). **Marwar State.**

4. About 85 miles north-west of Pushkar across the great Indian [illegible] op Mârwârî city *Nâgôr*, anciently called *Nâgapuri*. Its citadel, [illegible] massive bastions, ornamental and lofty city gates, and handsome [illegible] ples present a strong and pleasing contrast to the surrounding [illegible] wastes of Mârwâr. The fort possesses a handsome fountain [illegible] rounded by a court-yard of Akbar's time; a painted hall or *bâra*[illegible] ous glazed and decorated panels; two masjids, one built by Ak[illegible] and the other by Aurangzîb in A.H. 1075; and near the Sûraj [illegible] temple. Although Nâgôr boasts of 131 temples and 25 masjids [illegible]

are only two really noteworthy temples, *viz.*, that of Krishna, known as Murlîdhâr-kâ-mandir, and that dedicated to Durgâ under the name of Barmâyanjî-kâ-mandir. Both temples are approached by a very good arrangement of three large pillared halls, leading into each other by three moderate flights of steps, and divided by three long galleries. The temple of Durgâ contains two inscriptions, dated Samvat 1618 and 1659; but it is undoubtedly much older than these records which commemorate only certain donations to the temple. The most remarkable Musalmân building is the Shams Masjid near the Shams Tâl, built by Shams Khân, the Governor of Nâgôr in the reign of Shams-ad-dîn Iltitmish. This curiously constructed masjid is a long building in front of which is a spacious walled-in court-yard; its distinguishing features being five arched entrances, five cupolas and a triple "prayer floor," or two additional false floors at the ends of the building supported by a double tier of pillars. The central arch of this remarkable masjid, resembling in its details the great mosque at Ajmêr, is elaborately fluted by nine successive minor niches or recesses, which together with the floral pointed termination at top give it a highly ornamental appearance. The three principal cupolas are resting upon single slender old Hindû pillars, reaching from floor to ceiling, whilst the end cupolas are supported by a double series of columns. This masjid is unfortunately much ruined and deserves to be kept up and repaired by Government. Outside the Mâyâ gate of the city is a large enclosure containing several Musalmân tombs of note, and in the midst of this *hazira* stands a magnificently sculptured gateway, popularly called Atarkin-kâ-darwâza. According to the Persian inscription on its summit, this gateway was built by the Emperor Muhammad, son of Tughlaq Shâh, in A. H. 633.

5. *Mandôr*, the ancient capital of Mârwâr, is situated four miles to the north of Jodhpûr. The ruined old fort, or *Jûnagarh*, styled by Colonel Tod* "cyclopean", exhibits in the walls that still remain above ground signs of very superior masonry, and a number of very old masons' marks which point to the first century A. D. as the approximate date of its construction. The other archæological remains consist of a number of richly sculptured cenotaphs or *chhatrîs* of red sandstone of the ruling chiefs of the country. The carving of these buildings is of the most elaborate kind, especially of the bas-reliefs, representing horses elephants, &c., drawing war chariots. The floor of these cenotaphs is made up entirely of the ruins of more ancient buildings, as proved by many fragmentary inscriptions built into the pavement, one of which is dated Samvat 1226. Unfortunately little respect is shown towards these sacred spots, as many of these cenotaphs are homes for beggars and pariah dogs, and nothing is done by the Jodhpûr Darbâr towards repairing the monuments of their former heroes. A gallery of 17 colossal figures, hewn out of a single natural rock, are curious specimens of rude carving by workmen of the country.

6. About 19 miles south-east of Jodhpûr lies *Vîsalpur*, an old city, embedded in heavy sand, possessing the remains of city walls and part of a sculptured gateway, with a fragmentary inscription of Vîsala Deva, dated Samvat 1218.

7. Twenty-one miles further to the north-east is situated *Pîpâr*, an ancient city, containing the ruins of an exquisitely sculptured temple of Lakshmî, built by Vijayachandra Deva in Samvat 1224, according to an inscription discovered amongst the wrecks.

8. About 52 miles south of Pîpâr is *Pâlî*, the commercial city of Mârwâr, built in the open plain, without the protection of walls and battlements. The town possesses three noteworthy temples, the oldest of which is a very handsome building dedicated to Somanatha, standing on three tiers of elaborately fretted plinths. It was built in Samvat 1200, according to an inscribed slab inside the temple. Another remarkable building is a vast Jaina temple, known as Naulakha, standing with its cloisters in an enclosure 250 feet long, 140 feet broad and 12½ feet high. The main temple

* Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. I., p. 621, 2nd edition, (Madras, 1873).

consists of two distinct and almost equal parts, *viz.*, an open hall of 46 pillars and a square chamber of 40 feet. The *sikhara*, elaborately carved, is supported upon eight pillars, each 12 feet high, which are arranged in a circle inside the sanctum. The cloisters, which contain small images of the Tîrthamkaras, are also supported on carved pillars along their inner edge. The mosaics in the front hall, presenting in black, white and yellow colours a variety of *svastikas*, are interesting both on account of their being indigenous, and of their good taste and excellence. The temple was built by Alhana Deva in Samvat 1218.

9. About 33 miles south-east of Pâlî lies *Nadolâ*, an old site in the Arâvalî range, possessing nine fair stone temples of the 15th century A. D., and a citadel with curious square towers and isolated bastions on the declivity of a low ridge to the west of the town, built by Lakhanapâla in Samvat 1024, according to a long inscription still preserved. On ascending a fine flight of stone steps and entering the fort from the east, the visitor is confronted by one of the most handsome Jaina temples. It is dedicated to Mâhâvîranâtha, built of light coloured sandstone and richly carved, and contains three inscriptions, dated Samvat 1666, recording the erection of the temple from eleemosynary funds. The town is surrounded by low walls, pierced by handsome gateways, one of which, the Sûraj-pôl, contains a record of Samvat 1139. Outside the town are the remains of a flat-roofed pillared temple of Vishnu, locally called Khetla-ka-sthân, of the ninth century A. D., as proved by five short incised records.

About four miles to the east of Nadolâ is situated an extensive mound, known as *Jûnakhera*, densely covered with fragments of pottery and burnt bricks. This naturally elevated plateau, which undoubtedly marks the site of an ancient city, contains still the foundations of four large temples built of rudely dressed blocks of stone.

10. About 75 miles south of Jodhpûr is *Jhâlôr*, anciently called *Somagiri*, the chief town situated on the southern border of the vast sandy plains of Mârwâr. It is famous for its ancient fortress, about 800 yards in length by 400 in width, which crowns a rocky hill of an altitude of 1,200 feet above the surrounding plain, and commands the city which hugs the northern slope. The main entrance lies on this side, and leads up a steep slippery stone roadway, passing four gates and three distinct lines of defence, all of considerable strength. The town as well as the fort are surrounded by a single rampart wall, about 20 feet in height. Close to the Sûraj-pôl are the remains of a richly sculptured temple of Pârsvanâtha, with an inscription of Chandragupta, dated Samvat 80.

(3). Sirohi State.

11. About 82 miles south of Jhâlôr lies Mount Abû, the ancient *Arbuda*, a lofty isolated range of mountains, situated in the middle of the Sirohî State, about 7 miles west of the Arâvalî range. The highest peak, rising to a height of 5,653 feet above the level of the sea and lying near its north end, is called *Gurusikhara*, or "Saint's pinnacle," from there being supposed to be on the clift the footprints *(pâdukâ)* of Guru Dattâtreya. The temple however, built in his honour, has no architectural beauty. The shrine of Achalesvara (Siva), standing in a quadrangle and built in a simple massive style, was erected in Samvat 1265. A little further are some ancient Jaina temples profusely decorated outside with groups of indecent figures. At the back of the Achalesvara temple rises the hill on the summit of which are the picturesque ruins of the ancient fortress of Achalgarh. Within the fort are two Jaina temples, one dedicated to Vrishabhanâtha, and the other to Pârsvanâtha, neither remarkable for architectural beauty. On the south side of the hill, and a hundred feet below the crest of one of its peaks, lie the shrines of Gaumukha and Vasishtha Muni; the latter temple has lost much of its antiquity through repairs executed at several times. Opposite to it is a *chhatrî*, containing a large figure of the last Paramâra prince of *Chandrâvatî*; it stands in an attitude of supplication to the Muni. On one of the rocks commanding the Dailwârâ valley is the figure of Arbudâ Devî, or "the goddess of Abû," formed out of the hollow of the rock.

About a mile from the Nakki Talâo is situated the village of Dailwârâ, so called from its being the *devalavâdâ*, or "city of temples." The name suggests that there must have been a larger number of Jaina temples at or near Dailwârâ, than the five temples built of white marble of superior quality, which are to be met with at the present day, but which are the pride and boast of the hill. It is true, when looked at from a distance, they present no striking features either in respect of size or external appearance. It is only when the visitor examines their interior parts that he is struck with the elaborate and finished artistic skill attained by the Hindû masons of the time. Three out of the five temples belong to a comparatively modern period, and are of no particular interest and architectural beauty, but the remaining two, erected in honour of Vrishabbanâtha and Neminâtha, rivet the attention and excite the admiration of tourists and antiquarians alike. Of the two temples, that consecrated to Vrishabha, is the older; it was built by Vimala Sâh, a Jain merchant of Anahilvâd, in Samvat 1088, or A.D. 1032. But the more modern of the two temples, namely, that dedicated to Neminâtha, and built by the two brothers Vastupâla and Tejahpâla, in Samvat 1287, or A.D. 1231, possesses superior architectural beauty.

Entering Vimala Sâh's temple, the visitor finds himself in a large portico surrounding the inner temple of Vrishabha located in the middle. This portico is about 140 feet in length by 90 feet in breadth, and being three steps higher than the level of the middle court. Within the internal faces of the walls forming the portico are 52 cells, each containing a marble image of one of the 24 Tîrthamkaras. Opposite each cell is a double colonnade of small pillars: over these are laid architraves passing from each pair of columns and constituting a separate vestibule to each cell. Each compartment enclosing the four columns has a vaulted or flat roof. On the ceiling, which constitutes the flat roof or dome, are carvings of flowers, especially of the lotus in its various stages of development, animals, inanimate objects, and incidents taken from the lives of the Tîrthamkaras. The designs are chaste and simple, whilst the use of the chisel shows exquisite workmanship. The figures carved are true to nature: no labour, no money, no skill, and no taste have been spared to make them master-pieces of their kind. Some of these cells bear inscriptions in front of their door jambs with varying dates, and the names of the wealthy Jain merchants from one or other of the great cities of India, at whose cost the image of the Tîrthamkara was put up in each cell, but all these cells appear to be the work of one master-mind. Descending these steps from the main doorway, the visitor reaches the tessellated marble pavement which forms the *mandapa* in a direction exactly opposite the shrine of Vrishabha. The *mandapa* with its fluted columns and the architraves supporting the dome forms by itself a curious work of art; the bracket capital and the *torana* form peculiar ornaments of Indian architecture. The dome is adorned with finely executed carvings which indicate the splendour and richness of the Indian art at this period. The pendent in the dome is especially worthy of notice. There is also in the dome a representation of the *râsamandala* or *gopîs* playing and singing a chorus, relieved by festoons of foliage, flowers, fruits, animals, &c. Going three steps higher, the visitor is brought to the colonnaded portico; passing this he gets at the sanctum, within which is the statue of Vrishabhanâtha. It may appear strange, but it is nevertheless the fact, that in the south-west corner on the right side of Vrishabha is the shrine, in an elevated cell, of Ambâ Bhavânî, a Hindû and not a Jaina deity. Leaving the doorway of Vrishabha's temple, the visitor meets at once a square chamber, nearly opposite to the temple. It contains the life-size equestrian statue of Vimala Sâh, with his nephew behind him, and a *chhatr* over it, indicative of the nobility of this prince of merchants of the time. It is surrounded by ten elephants with their riders, dressed in military fashion. Behind Vimala's statue is a column several feet high: it is divided into three circular parts, having three round marble slabs and tapering towards the top. It contains numerous small niches, each containing an image of one of the Tîrthamkaras.

The visitor now passes on to an open court-yard leading to a flight of steps, over which is the temple dedicated to Neminâtha. It was built in Samvat 1287, by the brothers Vastupâla and Tejahpâla, ministers of king Vîradhavala, the Vaghela chief of Dhavalgarh, or Dholka. The inscription is the composition of Somesvara, the author of the *Kîrttikaumudî*, a Sanskrit poem written in praise of Vastupâla, whose special favorite the poet was. The design and execution of this temple resemble very much those of Vimala Sâh's ; but in point of architectural beauty and skill, especially in respect of the ornamentation of the dome of the *mandapa*, it greatly surpasses the temple of Vimala Sâh. The fluted columns supporting the dome are much higher, and the ornamentation in the interior of the dome is much superior. The portico is much like that of the older temple ; but the most enchanting portion in the dome is the circular pendent hanging from the centre of the dome which is of exquisite workmanship. The dome is divided into concentric compartments by richly sculptured cordons, and each intervening space is filled with elaborate and elegant devices. At the back of the temple is the *hastisâlâ*, or hall containing ten marble elephants with figures behind them in the wall, representing persons (holding money bags) who had contributed money towards the building.

These two temples are perfect gems of Indian art workmanship and monuments of the architectural, plastic, and decorative arts based on sound principles of design and imbued with the hereditary skill of the artists, and preserved to us from the ravages of time and iconoclastic tendencies of the Musalmân rulers of India. They indicate the splendour of Indian art, a true art feeling in the Hindû artist, at a period of Indian history anterior to the establishment of the Musalmân rule. And no one who wishes well to the indigenous arts and finer handicrafts of India, need doubt that it is possible to conserve and perpetuate the industrial arts of India, if enlightened and liberal patronage is given to genuine examples of them.

12. About six miles to the south-east of Mount Abû, on the banks of the Banâs river, are the vast ruins of *Chandrâvatî*, the ancient fortified capital of the Paramâras. It is much to be regretted that nearly the whole of the splendidly carved marble slabs of its ancient temples and palaces have been sold and removed some years ago to Gujarât for the construction of temples and dwelling houses. One of the few remaining temples contains a long inscription bearing date Samvat 1286.

13. Near the modern temple of Rukminî-Krishna at the foot of Abû, on the east side, are the extensive remains of another ancient city, called *Amarâvatî*.

14. At the small village of *Ajârî* are the ruins of a beautifully carved Jaina temple, dedicated to Mahâvîranâtha with an inscription of Samvat 1185.

15. Near the village of *Anâdrâ* are the ruins of an ancient fortress ; bricks of very great size and carved marble slabs are often dug up. At a short distance, in the gorge of the hills, are the remains of several ancient temples situated in a beautiful spot on the banks of a stream.

(4). Mewar State.

16. About 86 miles south-east of Abû, *via* Rohîrâ and Gogundâ, lies *Udaypûr*, the capital of Mêwâr, in situation the most beautiful city in India. In the foreground a long line of forts, temples and palaces stands out from a background of gardens, above which appears the town, a fantastic assemblage of [illegible] kiosks, built up the site of a pyramidal hill, the summit of which [illegible] immense palace of white marble, which contrasts finely with the [illegible] mountains behind it. This pile of stone and marble, which has [illegible] various additions of successive Rânas, is most picturesque and [illegible] midst of the Pachôla Sâgar, which it overlooks, stand the two [illegible] mandir and Jagnavâs. The island is covered by a series of [illegible] Jagat Singh built about A.D. 1623. These palaces contain [illegible] compartments, baths and kiosks of most beautiful architecture, [illegible]

richness quite fabulous. Marble is the only stone employed in their construction ; pillars, vaults, reservoirs, garden walks, all are of marble, either white or black ; the walls are ornamented with glittering mosaics, and the principal chambers are decorated with historical frescoes. Each mass of buildings has a garden attached to it, surrounded by galleries, where flowers, lemon and orange trees grow near a stream, the different channels of which form a curious pattern. Immense mango trees and tamarinds shade these beautiful palaces, while the cocoanut and date-palm raise, above the very domes, their feathery heads which are gently swayed to and fro by the breeze from the lake. The smallest details harmonize with the beauty of the whole scene. There is nothing grand, nothing which inspires the mind with awe ; the palaces are small, elegant and comfortable. The principal building on the island is the Gôl Mahal, or domed pavilion, which was once occupied as an asylum by the fugitive prince Khurram, afterwards the Emperor Shâh Jahân, when in revolt against his father Jahângîr. The interior of this building is decorated with some bold mosaics in jasper, agate, and onyx, and in one of the halls is a throne carved out of a solid block of greenish serpentine, supported by four female caryatides, and in the court-yard stands a small dargâh, also of serpentine, in memory of Madâr Shâh.

The palace of Udaypûr is one of the largest, most beautiful, and most magnificent in all India, entirely covering the crest of a hill of some elevation running parallel with the lake from west to east. The plateau on which it is built not being of sufficient extent, the architects enlarged it by constructing, on one of the slopes of the hill, an immense terrace supported by three tiers of arched vaults. This stupendous work is built with such wonderful solidity that part of the palace is entirely supported by this artificial basis, the rest forming a vast enclosure in which are situated the barracks and the sheds for the elephants. The principal entrance is towards the town, and consists of a magnificent marble gate, with three indented arches, surmounted by a rich cupola, the enclosures and domes being profusely but tastefully ornamented. On the other side of this gate is the grand court-yard, enclosed on the two sides by the Mahârâna's apartments, and overlooked by galleries on each story. At every angle is an octagonal tower, surmounted by a cupola. The dazzling whiteness of the marble of which it is composed, and the grand though simple architecture, impress one at first sight with the idea of greater height than it really possesses. At the further end of the court is a handsome triple doorway, or *tripoliya*, leading into a lofty but plain structure, accommodating the *zanâna*. The interior of the palace is quite in keeping with the grand style of the exterior, and is well adapted to a hot climate. Darkened passages, ascending by an inclined plane from story to story, take the place of stairs ; the well lighted apartments are fitted with polished marble, which tends to preserve the freshness of the atmosphere ; and court-yards, fountains, and flowers meet one at every turn.

The city is entered by a double gateway of bold and effective design. The general appearance of the town is most striking. Every house possesses its balconies and its stone trellised windows relieving the monotony of the walls ; terraces are seen in picturesque disorder ; and sculptures, arabesques, and frescoes are met with here and there. The quarter of the Mêwâr nobility contains some magnificent buildings, regular castles, fortresses with loop-holed walls, towers, palaces, and barracks, but their beauty is disfigured by the numerous ruins which surround the most splendid palaces. There are, however, several remarkable temples, the principal one near the palace having been built by Râna Jagat Singh II. in A.D. 1734. Although so modern in date, it preserves all the main characteristics of the ancient Jaina temples of Mêwâr. It possesses a fine porch and a lofty sanctum covered with bold figure friezes and architectural ornament, and is confronted by a handsome shrine containing a large brass image of Garuda, whilst flanking this to the north and south are small and well conceived temples dedicated to Ganesa and Mahâdeva.

17. About two miles east of Udaypûr lies the small hamlet of *Ahar*, the interesting site of the ancient city *Tâmbâvatî*, situated in the centre of the circle of mountains which form the valley of Udaypûr. A pretty Hindû bridge with pointed arches spans the little river which is fed by the surplus water of the Pachôla lake. Fragments of carved marble slabs are found in the village walls and buildings, and notably in the terraces of some Jaina temples. Near the road stands a small and beautifully sculptured Jaina temple erected under the auspices of Mîrâ Bâî, the queen of Râna Kumbhakarna of Chitôrgarh. Another Jaina temple contains an interesting series of shrines built round the square lower end of its court-yard; these are undoubtedly later additions, and in almost every case bear the name of the donor and the date of erection, mostly of the 14th century. Some of the images contained in them, however, if not the buildings themselves, are of earlier date, as a fine Digambara statue bears date Samvat 1031, or A.D. 974. Just outside one corner of the temple wall and on a lower level, so as to be partially excavated, are cells in which the monks formerly resided. Many of these have short inscriptions in Prâkrit, and bear dates chiefly of the 16th century of the Vikrama era. Besides the Jaina temples we find in Ahar traces of the Nâga cult, as a temple contains an image of Sesha, 5 feet high, erected in the 17th century. On a piece of marble built into the steps leading to the terrace of a small Jaina temple is a fragmentary inscription of the 10th century, recording that in the reign of Saktikumâra the previously existing practice of offering each year 14 *drammas* of some oblations to the temple of Sûrya was formally confirmed. Near the village is a mound of considerable elevation which bears the name of Dhûlkotî, said to hide the remains of the ancient citadel of Tambâvatî.

One portion of the site of the ancient city is covered by the celebrated royal cemetery, the *Mahâsatî*, containing the mausoleums of all the Râñas, since Uday Singh first established himself in the valley, and of the chief nobles. This picturesque necropolis is rich in monuments of the past. The tombs are placed side by side in an immense enclosure, and are of various dimensions, from the *chhatrî*, with four columns, to the magnificent *mahal*, but they are all built on the same principle, though they vary greatly in arrangement and detail. Each consists of an elegant dome supported by grand columns, which form a circular pavilion, and is placed on a terrace of some height and reached by a broad flight of steps; the entire edifice, terrace, stairs, columns and domes, being of the beautiful white marble from the quarries of Râjnagar. These monuments are built in the Jain style of architecture; and, though comparatively modern, it would be difficult to find finer specimens of Râjpût art. Among the innumerable monuments which cover this field of the dead, three are of gigantic proportions, *viz.*, those of Amar Singh II., and of Samgrâm Singh. The two mausoleums in honour of the latter prince face each other, and are raised on colossal marble terraces. Their grandeur is imposing, and it is impossible to imagine anything more striking than these two huge structures of white marble crowned with two domes gracefully resting upon an attic of sculptured pilasters. Besides these wonderful edifices lie a few roughly hewn blocks of stone, raised by the ungrateful successors of Jagat Singh I., over the ashes of that king, who endowed Udaypûr with so many monuments, amongst which may be reckoned the fairy-like islands of Jagnavâs and Jagmandir. At present the beautiful and varied effect of these charming buildings is seriously marred by the weeds and undergrowth, and by the want of suitable paths.

18. About 12 miles north of Udaypûr, situated in a narrow defile and on the dam of a picturesque lake, are the temple villages of *Nagdâ* and *Ekliṅgjî*. The most interesting ancient structures at Nagdâ are two temples called *Sas-bahû*; both rank first as specimens of Jaina architecture, and are exceedingly ornate and comparatively perfect. Especially the mullioned windows with their carved geometric tracery and figure carvings are exceedingly fine. The porch is even more elaborately and finely sculptured and in unquestionable taste; the interior has four handsome columns supporting an elaborate dome; the ceilings throughout are of great

diversity of design and curiously honey-combed. One of the temples appears to have been once a Vaishnava place of worship, there being near the sanctum an image of Vishnu and Lakshmî on Sesha in black marble. There are no inscriptions to give any account of these remarkable monuments, but judging from the style of architecture they appear both to be anterior to the 11th century A. D. The groups of temples at Eklingajî are held very sacred ; the fane dedicated to Siva under the epithet of *ekalingam*, is solidly built of white marble and covered with exquisite carvings. In front of the lingam is a brazen figure of Nandi, of natural size ; it is cast, and of excellent proportions.

19. About 14 miles north-north-east of Eklingajî stands *Nâthdvâra*, a large walled city on the right bank of the river Banâs, containing the famous shrine of Krishna. The great temple of Nâthjî, though the principal Vaishnava place of pilgrimage in these regions, is quite modern and of no architectural beauty, having been built shortly after the reign of Aurangzîb. The various other shrines at and around Nâthdvara number fifteen ; but there is nothing old in these buildings.

20. About three miles north-east of Nâthdvâra is the small village of *Kotragarh*, built on an ancient site. A magnificent group of handsomely sculptured Jaina temples, built of white marble, proves its former importance.

21. About 48 miles north of Nâthdvâra lies the famous hill fort of *Komalmêr*, or *Komalgarh*, erected in the 15th century, on the site of a more ancient citadel by Râna Kumbhkarna, when driven from Chitôrgarh and the plains of the Banâs. The fortress is situated on a steep and craggy mountain rising to the height of 3,568 feet above the sea, and 700 feet above the *Ganerâo* pass and the town of *Kailwârâ* below, which it commands. The massive wall, with numerous towers and pierced battlements, encloses a space of some miles in extent below, while tier above tier of battlements pierced by seven gates rise to the summit of the hill, which is crowned with the Bâdal Mahal, the abode of Rânas, whence the eye ranges far to the west over the sandy deserts of Mârwâr and the chaotic mass of the Arâvalî range. The chief object of interest, however, are two ancient Jaina temples, one of which consists of a sculptured sanctum with a vaulted dome and a colonnaded portico on the four sides. The other temple is three stories in height, each tier being decorated with numerous massive low columns, resting on a sculptured panelled parapet and sustaining the roof of each story, which, being very low, admits but a broken light to break the pervading gloom.

Looking down from the Jaina temples towards the Ganerâo pass, till the contracting gorge is lost in distance, the gradually diminishing space is filled with masses of ruin, amongst which the most prominent is a primitive temple of the *chaunsath yoginís*. The statues are all of the purest white marble, each about 3 feet in height, and well executed. The walls of the court-yard were once entirely covered with immense slabs of black marble, bearing inscriptions of the 11th century, but now only a few fragments are left.

22. About seven miles to the south of the Ganerâo pass is the *Sâdrî* pass, chiefly remarkable as containing the *Râmpura* Jaina temples, originally built on the site of an ancient city, though now standing alone in the midst of dense jangal. The temples dedicated to Pârsvanâtha are built of sandstone, and were erected in A.D. 1440, during the reign of Râna Kumbhakarna. The first or smaller temple consists of an oblong building raised on a high plinth, beautifully sculptured and covered with figure carvings, containing a colossal statue of Pârsvanâtha of black marble. The larger temple covers a rectangular piece of ground, measuring 260 by 244 feet, enclosed by an outer wall, having 86 *sikharas*, each containing an image of Pârsvanâtha, built against its internal face. The entrance door is at the west, with a flight of steps up to the terrace about 12 feet high, whence a beautiful view of the interior is obtained. Immediately in front is the largest and most beautifully carved dome, three stories in height, with a figure of Indra suspending, as it were, from the roof. In the centre is an open colonnade, with no less than 420 richly

sculptured pillars, supporting a roof with a shrine at each corner, each of which also contains an image of Pârsvanâtha. This colonnade surrounds an open space in the centre of the entire enclosure in which stands the principal shrine, beautifully carved, both inside and outside; it has four doors, opposite each of which is a life-size statue of Pârsvanâtha carved out of white marble. Underneath the temple are large vaults, or *bhândasâlâs*, containing many more ancient statues of Pârsvanâtha and a valuable collection of old Jaina manuscripts.

23. About 45 miles south of Udaypûr lies the village of *Rakhabdêo*, famous for its beautifully sculptured Jaina temples, sacred to Rishabhanâtha; they were built of white marble in A.D. 1375, and are a great resort for pilgrims from Gujarât and Râjpûtâna. The sanctum of the chief temple, surmounted by a lofty tower of a slightly pyramidical form, is covered with an infinite number of statues and fine sculptures, forming a wonderful medley. Most of them represent musicians, dancing girls, monsters, and Hindû gods worshipping the 24 Tîrthamkaras. The *mahâmandapa* is formed of slender columns, angular in shape and very simple, enclosing a huge square hall, surrounded by balconies. The pillars leave, quite in the centre of the hall, a large circular space, covered by one of those wonderful Jaina cupolas, which the small columns raise several feet above the flat roof of the hall, thus giving it a light and airy appearance. In no other monument is such height combined with such lightness, simplicity and good taste.

24. About 72 miles east of Udaypûr lies the celebrated fortress of *Chitôrgarh*, in the inscriptions called *Chitrakûta*, the ancient capital of Mêwâr, and for many centuries the last bulwark of Hindû nationality against the invasion of the Musalmâns. The plateau on which it is built is from two to three miles long from south-west to north-east. It is not of equal height from one extremity to the other, as the mountain varies from 300 to 450 feet above the level of the plain. The sides of the mountain are perpendicular, and a line of embattled ramparts, supported by large round towers, runs along the edges of the precipice. This naturally strong position, reinforced by its admirable works and defences and the valour of its garrison, rendered Chitôrgarh a strong fortress; but, in spite of this, there are few towns in India which have been so often sacked. The weak point is a small plateau on the south side of the mountain which, although considerably lower than the ramparts, has always been chosen by the assailants as the point of attack. The base of the mountain is covered with dense jangal, and the lower town of *Talaitî* occupies only a small portion of it, half-way down the western side, whence all the marvels of Chitôrgarh may be seen. The great length of the rock in proportion to its height makes it appear lower than it really is; at first sight, indeed, it seems but an insignificant hill.

From Talaitî there is only one means of access to Chitôrgarh, which is defended by seven gates, placed at intervals up the ascent, but now in a state of dilapidation. These gates are all monuments, and are built in a handsome style of architecture, containing guard rooms, and large apartments. The last gate, or Râmpôl, is a magnificent edifice: a vast archway leads to the town, on either side of which are handsome halls adorned with columns, and above is the *darîkhâna*, or great hall of the Râjpût princes, supported on square-shaped and slightly tapering antique pillars. In former days an immense city, the glory of India, extended beyond this gate; now nothing remains of it but a few mud huts hidden among the ruins of palaces and temples.

Proceeding along the western side of the plateau to its southern extremity, the first building met with is a beautiful temple dedicated to Tulasî Bhavânî; near which is the *tôpkhâna*, or park of artillery, where a few old cannons, the only remains of the sack of Chitôrgarh, still lie half-buried in the grass. Not far from here rises a massive structure, called Naulakha Bhândâr, in which the treasures of the Rânas were accumulated in former days. At the extremity of this citadel is a graceful and richly carved little Jaina temple, a square building with four wings

projecting from its four sides, called *singar-chaurî* or *vedî*, built during the reign of Râna Kumbhakarna. Although the dome is plain and unornamented outside, the interior is finished in one of the most beautiful style of Jaina architecture. In the centre of the temple is a highly ornamented *vedî*, which supports four carved pillars, each 7 feet high and bearing lintels one foot three inches deep. Opposite to this temple stands the palace of Râna Kumbhakarna, which he is erroneously supposed to have built, though really he only added to it. Occupying an immense area, it is a plain building, but in excellent taste, and gives a very good idea of the domestic architecture of the Râjpûts before the Musalmân invasions. The walls which incline slightly inwards, are only ornamented with rose-work or artificial battlements; and turrets, balconies, and verandahs with balustrades give a stamp of originality to the style which is rarely to be met with in other Indian monuments.

In front of the palace is a court, surrounded by a guard room, from which a large arched gate leads into a paved street, which was formerly one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. A short distance from the palace are two remarkable stone temples, very handsomely carved; the larger of the two, a huge structure, dedicated to Vishnû, was built by Râna Kumbhakarna in A. D. 1450; the other, in honour of Somanâtha (Siva), was erected by his queen, the famous Mîrâ Bâi, who was celebrated for her poetry. The larger temple is especially interesting on account of its curious interior arrangement of columns, the beautiful bas-reliefs and sculptures with which it is ornamented, and its beautifully carved *sikhara*. Behind these temples are two reservoirs, lined with enormous blocks of polished stone, about 120 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 16 feet deep. To the east of these temples, across the road, lies a group of elaborately carved Jaina temples of the 12th century A. D., called *satâis deoriân*, or "27 shrines." A little further south, near the Sûryakund, stands the *jayastambha*, or tower of victory, of Râna Kumbhakarna, the most celebrated monument of the ancient capital, erected to commemorate the great victory of the Râna gained in A.D. 1439 over the allied armies of the Sultâns of Mâlwâ and Gujarât. It is a square tower, nine stories in height, each of which is distinctly marked on the exterior. A stone stair in the centre communicates with each and leads to the two uppermost stories, which are open and more ornamental than those below. It is 30 feet wide at the base, and more than 120 feet in height. Far from presenting a uniform appearance, this tower is profusely ornamented with balconies, projecting cornices and mouldings which break the monotony of the straight lines and render it singularly beautiful. Statues and ornaments decorate it inside and out, and every Hindû deity, with the name inscribed below, is there represented. The ninth story is a lantern tower, surmounted by an ugly dome of the Moghal style built in A. D. 1839, the ancient one having been destroyed by lightning. It was in this airy apartment—from which a magnificent panorama of the whole country is obtained—that the slabs of white marble recording the genealogy and principal acts of the Rânas were placed. Owing to the vandalism of the Musalmân, however, only two slabs now remain, which record the names of some of the ancestors of the founder and the date of its erection from Samvat 1507 to Samvat 1515. A short distance to the south-west of the tower, stands a large carved stone temple, dedicated to Brahmâ, and locally known as Mokaljî-kâ-mandir, having been built by Râna Mokala, the father of Kumbhakarna. The temple consists of a large hall and a small, square, cell-like, dark sanctum, containing a colossal statue of the *trimûrti* with a placid and dignified expression. The *mahâmandapa* is roofed in by the usual overlapping slabs which are reduced from a square base to a circular acme forming a conical dome, the spring of which rests upon four fine pillars. Behind this dome rises an obeliscal spire or *sikhara*, of the usual kind, which is, however, much broken, and its original height could not have been less than 50 feet. The floor of the sanctum is below the ground level. On the west, north, and south sides of the building are three porticos, from either of which the temple can be entered. The whole temple is decorated with exquisite carvings, and the ceiling of the *mahâmandapa* is tastefully sculptured in bands of

fruit, flowers, bells, and figures of human beings and animals ; but by far the finest sculptures are 16 bas-reliefs carved on octagonal bands of the eastern pair of pillars of the *mahâmandapa*, the western pair being quite plain. The temple contains two inscribed black marble slabs, not *in situ*, the largest of which, a *prasasti*, is dated in Samvat 1485, whilst the second, a small slab, is much older and was apparently removed from the ruins of the ancient town *Nâgahrada*, the modern *Nâgarî*, 11 miles north of Chitôrgarh. A little to the south of Brahmâ's temple is a handsome gateway, half built up, known as the *Mahâsatî* gate, in a line of wall separating the precincts of the *Mahâsatî* and the ancient Mahal of the Rânas further north. In a panel on the west is a black marble slab, containing a long *prasasti* of the Guhila family of *Mêdapâta*, (the ancient name of Mêwâr, whose capital was Nâgahrada), dated in Samvat 1331, or A. D. 1274. The Mahâsatî is said to contain the cenotaphs of all the Rânas from Guhila (A. D. 728), the founder of the dynasty, to Uday Singh, the last prince of Chitôrgarh (A. D. 1597) ; some of these *chhatrîs* are remarkable structures, but most of them are quite modern and cannot be those of the Rânas. From this a steep path, winding among the rocks and brushwood, leads to a sacred fountain and tank, the *gaumukha*, the water issuing from the cliff face at cow-mouth carvings, now mutilated. Near it is an opening in the rock which gives access to immense subterranean galleries, locally known as *Ranîbhândar*. It was in this cavern that the women sacrificed themselves at the first sack of Chitôrgarh. Above the *gaumukha* tank is a cave which has apparently been used as a Jaina hermitage, as it contains several Jaina Prâkrit inscriptions of the 14th century A. D. On the other side of this ravine are numerous palaces and temples, amongst which the palace of Rânî Padmanî is the most noteworthy, being a large and beautiful building, standing on the margin of a fine sheet of water. Farther on, at the southern extremity of the plateau, is an ancient looking building with two small domes, laid in the Hindû fashion of horizontal courses, called *chattrang-mori-ka-gumta*. The temple of Mahâkâlî, a pillared structure, has some very fine exterior carvings and a beautiful ceiling in the *mahâmandapa*, dating from Samvat 1574.

On returning towards the north by the eastern side of the hill, we come upon half ruined temples, palaces, and lakes, which it is needless to describe in detail. The imposing number of these buildings, rising from the midst of thorns and briars, give one an idea of what this great city must have been in the days of its glory. Even now one can trace the paved streets and see the stone steps which formed the threshold of the houses, and thus picture to one's self the whole plan of the town. The plateau is entirely covered with the *debris* of broken statues, columns, &c., to a depth of many feet. Nearly in the centre of the eastern front rises another *kîrttistambha*, of smaller dimensions than the *jayastambha*, described above, but solid throughout. Undoubtedly, the architects of Kumbhakarna took their idea from this interesting Jaina monument, which is dedicated to Rishabhanâtha, the first Tîrthamkara, and was erected in Samvat 952, according to a fragmentary inscription at its base. The tower stands on a large platform, and rises in seven stories to a height of 75½ feet, being 30 feet in diameter at the base and 15 feet at the top, and covered with Jaina sculptures and architectural ornament of superior workmanship to such an extent as to leave no plain parts, while at the same time this mass of decoration is kept so subdued that it in no way interferes either with the outline or the general effect of the pillar. Near the tower stands an old Jaina temple, covered with handsome carvings inside and out, which was built in Samvat 811. Close to the Sûrajpôl, at the north-western extremity of the plateau, stands a perfect miniature citadel, the walls and towers of which are of a peculiar form and denote a high antiquity.

In this description of the monuments of Chitôrgarh, we have only enumerated those which, from their historical associations, are the most interesting. To describe all others would be extremely interesting as a history of Râjpût architecture, but it would here take too much time and space, for there are no less than 200 other ancient buildings on the brow of Chitôrgarh still in a fair state of preservation. It

is easy to understand how painfully impressed the Hindûs must have been by the misfortunes of this unhappy town which, during their long struggles for independence, was the central point of interest throughout India, and the last hope of the Râjpûts. These recollections still remain deeply engraved on the memory of the people, and, to this day, the most solemn oath they can take is one which recalls the destruction of Chitôrgarh.

25. About 52 miles north-east of Chitôrgarh lies the fortified town of *Bijôlî*, the ancient *Vijayâvalî*, possessing three large handsome and elaborately sculptured Brâhmanical temples of the 12th century A.D., on the left bank of the Mandâkinî stream, outside the walls of the town. Close to the temples is a fine masonry tank, called Mandâkinî-tîrtha, in the parapet wall of which there is a large inscribed slab measuring 8 feet by 3, which records the pilgrimages made by various persons to the sacred tank and the temples in Samvat 1332, 1352, 1376 and 1386. Between two of the temples is lying on the ground a horizontal slab 3 feet by 2, containing a long *prasasti* of the Paramâra rulers of Mâlava from Vairisimha I. to Naravarman Deva, the founder of the three temples, dated in Samvat 1166. About a mile to the south-east of Bijôlî is a group of four handsomely carved Jain temples, the largest of which, dedicated to Pârsvanâtha, contains an inscription of Samvat 1232, which gives a long and interesting list of the spiritual heads in the line of Kundakunda Achârya in the *Balâtkâragana*, the *Sarasvatî gachchha*, and the *Mûlasamgha* of the Digambaras. Close by, on the surface of a rock, are incised two long inscriptions, measuring 15 feet by 5, and 11½ feet by 3½ respectively. The first is a *prasasti* and records the erection of the temple of Pârsvanâtha in Samvat 1226, during the reign of king Somesvara, the father of Prithivîrâja of *Ajayamera*, or Ajmêr. The pedigree given in this document agrees exactly with that given in the Sanskrit poem *Prithivîrâja-vijaya*, and contradicts Chand's accounts of the Chauhâns in his *Prithîrâj Râsâu* in every particular. The second inscription is also a *prasasti*, and gives a long list of the spiritual heads of the *Kʼratara gachchha.*

Central India.

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26. About 33 miles west of Indôr lies *Dhâr*, or *Dhârâ*, the ancient capital of *Mâlava;* but nothing remains of its former grandeur except three remarkable Musalmân buildings erected out of the wrecks of some magnificent Jaina temples of the 12th century A.D., and an ancient iron column. The dargâh of Maulânâ Kamâl-ud-dîn, built during the reign of Mahmûd Shâh Khiljî I., in A.H. 861, has a spacious quadrangle with a colonnade of very fine Jaina pillars on each side within the square, and the domes are very elaborately sculptured in a similar style as those in the Dailwârâ temples at Abû. The floor is formed of black stone slabs from which Sanskrit inscriptions of the 12th century have been effaced. The *mihrâbs* and *mimbar* of the masjid proper are very handsome. On two of the columns supporting the central dome of the masjid are inscribed a couple of grammatical *sûtras*, which show that they were probably part of a scholastic building. The Jâmî or Lât Masjid, erected by Dilâwar Khân Ghorî in A.H. 807, is a similar building to Kamâl-ud-dîn's Dargâh, but the Jaina columns are not so handsomely carved; the *mihrâbs* and *mimbar*, however, are fine specimens of Musalmân workmanship. Close to the masjid is lying, in a sloping position against the terrace, a fragment of an iron column, or *lât*, a square of 10 inches each side, and 24 feet long, with a Persian inscription of Akbar Shâh, dated A.H. 1000, incised on its longer length; a second piece, similar and originally belonging to it, is standing opposite the Jâmî Masjid at *Mândugarh*, being an octagon, 2 feet and 8 inches in circumference, with 10 inches of a circular end (showing another piece is missing) and 12 feet long; a third piece, a square of 10 inches, with a bell-capital, 6 feet high, is standing in the garden of the Mahârâjah's Guest house at Dhâr. The total height of this remarkable column would be 42 feet, 8 feet less than the *lât* near the Qutb Masjid at Dehlî; the latter, however, being round and 4 feet 10 inches in circumference. It would be advisable, if local mechanical means could be found for moving these enormous masses of iron, to erect afresh this iron column in

front of the Jâmî Masjid at Dhâr in its original position. The Dargâh of Abdul Shâh Changal, built in A.H. 859 by Mahmûd Shâh Khiljî, is simply the transformation of a Jaina temple of the 12th century. This mode of adapting Hindû temples to their own service has been practised by the Musalmâns at Mându, Dhâr, Jaunpûr, Zafarâbâd, and many other places. On the third gate of the fort at Dhâr is a record of Alamgîr, dated A.H. 1075. The fort is composed of red sandstone, and its walls are about 30 feet high; inside there is a very fine *bâolî* and a lofty palace, from the terrace of which an extensive and diversified view is obtained.

27. About 23 miles south of Dhâr lies the celebrated hill fort of *Mându*, now deserted and handed over to the tender mercies of the vegetation which has covered the whole hill and enveloped the palaces and masjids. The insulated mountain of the Vindhya range, on which the ruined city of Mându is placed, is about 2,079 feet above the sea, and rises 1,200 feet abruptly above the Nimâr plains to the south. The view is splendid, and the position of the hill made it a formidable stronghold which the Hindûs retained until driven out by the Musalmâns, who created there, in A.H. 804, an independent principality up to A.H. 977, when Akbar Shâh annexed it to his dominions. The fortification walls carried along the brow of the hill extend 37 miles in circumference, and are defended by five gateways, *viz.*, the Dehlî gate on the north, the Târâpur gate on the south, the Bhagvânîya gate on the south-east, the Jahângîrpur gate on the east, and the Lavânî or Lohânî gate on the west. The place of a regular ditch is supplied by a deep ravine, formed by nature, round the fortifications, and the roads leading from the plain to the fort are steep and difficult of access. The interior, overgrown with dense jangal, is studded with the ruins of the magnificent masjids, palaces and minarets mostly erected during the reign of Sultân Hoshang Ghorî, who governed Mâlvâ from A.D. 1405 to 1434.

The pride of Mându is its Jâmî Masjid, the finest and largest specimen of the Pathân masjid existing in India. The visitor ascends by a high flight of steps to a rectangular building, or entrance hall, projecting from the centre of the east face. Over the doorway is a slightly mutilated inscription in beautiful Toghra characters on black marble, recording the erection of the masjid in A.H. 858, during the reign of Sultân Hoshang Ghorî. The interior of this portico is 44 feet square; each side and corner is arched, which gives the apartment above the arches an octagonal appearance. Above these are smaller arches carved in the wall, then a succession of circular rims of moulding on a blue enamelled ground, the whole surmounted by a fine dome. On each side of the doorway is an open arched window of pointed shape. On the north and south sides are three arched windows, the screen work of which is in excellent taste; on the west side, on each flank of a doorway in the centre, the wall is carved as a window. This doorway is carved differently to that in front: the corners above are filled in with masonry carved like inverted steps; the open part of the doorway is oblong, a lintel going across; the archway above, with the exception of the corners, is carved as a screen. This door leads to the inner quadrangle, measuring 253 feet 7 inches by 268 feet 6 inches. The east colonnade, which consisted of 17 arches, two bays deep, is almost ruined; whilst the colonnades on the north and south, of 11 arches, three bays deep, are badly damaged. The rear or west colonnade, consisting of 17 arches, five bays deep, is entire and in good condition. It will be observed that this quadrangle consisted interiorly of 11 arches on each side, other rows running parallel to them to the number specified: the interior court was therefore a square, but the sides running east and west contain an additional arch. The arches are supported by substantial columns of 12 feet height, from the capitals of which they spring. Each column of these aisles is the angular support of a small dome or cupola which rises above the space between the columns of each aisle; the inner row of columns of each colonnade are double, and at the angles is a cluster of four; a row of pilasters in the walls support the outer tier of domes.

At each extremity of the west and principal colonnade is an upper apartment supported by nine columns of a form different to the others, the shaft being 4 feet 10 inches high ; from thence it converges to the roof on each side, meeting the adjacent ones and forming an angle at top about 12 feet from the ground ; the plan is most solid and substantial. At the north and south extremities are three windows, and the outer row of arches of these apartments are open. By means of a passage and staircase in the wall outside these apartments, the visitor ascends to the floor above ; there are two small windows to the staircase. To the terrace or floor above there was formerly a low balustrade of carved stone between the arches, fragments of which remain ; to each apartment there is but one window, which projects beyond the wall : above is a fine dome suffused with sombre darkness. These upper apartments were undoubtedly reserved for the ladies of the *zanâna* when attending divine service. At the place of the seventh column from each extremity of the third row of columns are angular supports of the centre or principal dome, which takes in three arches on each side : above is the lofty and capacious dome, decorated with blue enamel, about 80 feet in height. The corresponding columns of the second row are double, and of the first or inner row a cluster of four. With the exception of the angular supports of the three domes, which comprise a cluster of four columns, all the columns of the third row are double. The inner row of double columns of each face was carried on to the extremities of that face : thus the domes at the extremities of the west face were supported in the same way as the centre dome, with the exception of having pilasters on two sides instead of one. In the centre of the wall of the rear colonnade is a large sized beautifully carved *mihrâb* of white marble, on its left is the *mimbar* of black marble, which is ascended by a flight of steps : in front of it is a square platform of masonry raised about 3 feet from the ground ; this was very likely the *masnad* of royalty. Under each archway, in the wall, is a smaller recess or *mihrâb* of white marble ; these are all bordered with black marble, ornamently carved ; the small crowning archway is fringed by a crenated edging of sculptured marble. At the north extremity of the west colonnade a passage leads through the wall to a projecting portico domed and supported on arches ; from this a flight of steps leads to the street below. On the east face is a staircase leading to the broken terrace above. Another on the south face conducts to the terrace of that face ; nearly the whole space above is occupied by the small domes which rise perpendicularly a few feet before being rounded off, leaving just sufficient space for a person to pass. The court-yard, which is about 16 feet above the level of the ground outside, does not possess any tank for the purpose of ablution, as is customary in the court-yard of a masjid.

This ponderous pile contrasts with the light and highly decorated erections of the Moghals. We see here no tapering minarets, no fretted columns or entablatures ; the general style is plain and massive.

In front of the Jâmi Masjid, to the right of the entrance, are the remains of a broad *tripoliya*, or triple gateway, which extended across the street ; but only one side now remains, which has two stories with several apartments. On the left are the remains of a large building, now called *Asarfi Mahal*, and supposed to have been a *madrasa ;* a few corridors in front, with recesses behind, alone remain ; all in the rear is a heap of ruins terminated by the walls and towers of a small citadel. Imbedded in these walls are some inscribed marble slabs, which are the only remains of the octangular tower, seven stories in height, erected by Sultân Mahmûd Shâh I., Khiljî, in A.H. 846, in commemoration of his victory over Râna Kumbhakarna near Chitôrgarh.

Adjoining the west face of the Jâmî Masjid is the mausoleum of Sultân Hoshang Shâh Ghorî, composed of white marble and locally called *Charwar Masjid.* Steps lead to an octagonal pavilion, with domed roof, projecting from the centre of the north face of an enclosed quadrangle. In the centre of the court, on

a marble basement 6 feet high and 98 feet square, rises the mausoleum 50 feet square to the height of about 70 feet. The entrance to it is from the south by a flight of 12 marble steps; the passage round the tomb on the platform is 14 feet broad. Inside, in the centre, on a marble pavement tessellated with small squares of black and yellow stone raised five inches from the floor, and 18 feet long by 14 feet, is the carved sarcophagus of Hoshang Shâh, the head towards the north. On it is carved the *Kalima*, two other pieces of this tasty pavement, inscribed with the date of its erection, having been carried off some years ago. On each side of the entrance is an arched window with perforated screen work of marble; on the north side are three windows, the centre of which corresponds in size with the doorway opposite. Above the doorway and centre window the marble is arched; to the west is an arched recess, from which a small apartment runs off into the wall; to the east is a similar arch, from under which a staircase of red sandstone conducts to the summit of the building outside. At each corner of the building an arch about 30 feet in height is thrown across, and emerges into the building, as no pillars support it; in the rear of this is a smaller arch, the angles being filled in above; and above the space which intervenes is a small dome. Above each of the eight large arches is a small niche in the wall; over the point of each arch the marble of the wall has been carved into 16 small imitation arches; above are several circular ornamented rims of moulding, well carved, on a blue enamelled ground; above this a magnificent dome rises in solemn grandeur over the remains of departed royalty.

To the west of this fine structure is a handsome colonnade with flat roof, 75 feet long and 26 feet broad, supported by three tiers of columns and one of pilasters, the spoils from some ancient Jaina temple. In each row are 28 columns and two pilasters; strong beams are placed above each column, connecting them lengthways and breadthways. At each extremity is an apartment 26 feet long by 14 feet broad; there is a doorway to the court-yard in front, and one leading to an apartment in the rear, as also one between each row of the colonnade columns; to the north there is a window; the roof of the apartment slopes upwards from each side, the sides of the length forming an angle at top. In the rear of this colonnade is an arched arcade, 75 feet long and 14 feet broad; it is of pointed shape and beautifully perfect. Near the extremity, at each end, is a doorway leading to the rear; and at each extremity is an apartment of the same breadth and length as that in front, with which it communicates by a doorway; nine doorways communicate from the arcade to the colonnade in front, three columns of the arcade intervening between each doorway.

About half a mile beyond is a group of ruined palaces, consisting of the *Tawêlí Mahal*, *Jahâz Mahal*, *Hindolâ Mahal*, and *Champâ Bâolí*. The first of these is entered by an archway which leads into a small court-yard. Passing under another arch, the visitor ascends by a flight of steps on the right to a landing place and projecting portico; on the left is a range of apartments, behind which another staircase leads to the terrace above. This building has three stories, each consisting of seven arches, two bays deep, and rising in receding succession to the one below. From this there is a causeway of considerable breadth, extending across a large tank, called *Kunch-Munj talâo*, each side of which is lined with masonry and arched. From the centre of the east side of the causeway projects a small building, consisting of five octagonal shaped and domed apartments, which constituted the royal *hammâm*. About 80 yards in the rear is the Jahâz Mahal, or Water Palace; in the centre of the east face is the entrance gateway, composed of marble, and of a firm and solid appearance. Above is a small oblong pavilion with a small window; in front is a projecting balcony supported by four strong brackets. On each side of the gateway are five arches, and at each extremity above is a pavilion with a dome in the rear. Beyond, on the left, is the front of a building branching off from the main body, comprising four arches. On the south also are other apartments, and a staircase at the end leads to the terrace above. Entering the centre gateway, the

apartments on the ground floor comprise two arches in depth ; above the space between the arches is a flat domed roof, embellished with enamelled bordering. On each side are apartments of different sizes, separated by walls. From the centre apartment a small chamber projects over the lake, supported by two massive columns. The situation of this palace is peculiarly happy : exposed to the breezes which are wafted along the airy exposure from the south and west, the atmosphere feels light and balmy. The scenery around is beautiful in the extreme: below, in front and in the rear, is a smooth expanse of water, and on the skirts numerous ruined buildings peer out of lofty and luxuriantly foliaged trees.

Passing by the front of the Jahâz Mahal, the visitor stands in front of the Hindolâ Mahal, so named from the inclination of the walls being similar to the sides of an angle formed by a swing. The wall of this fine building is supported in front and rear by massive buttresses sloping exteriorly. Entering by an arched doorway to the interior hall, a fine apartment is exposed to view, about 108 feet by 22. Five double and one single arch crossways supported a terraced roof, which has fallen in ; above these arched doorways are windows of the same form, neatly carved and perforated. A substantial staircase to the left conducts to the roof. A suite of apartments at the north extremity of this hall, evidently *zanâna* habitations, runs off at right angles to the front and rear. The apartments are narrow and confined, and the windows, high up in the wall, were perforated with holes few and far between.

Passing through a court-yard, the visitor arrives at the entrance of the subterranean vaults leading to the Champâ Bâolî. Descending by steps to a subterranean passage, the roof of which is vaulted and supported on columns, the passage leads to the edge of the well, a square of about 18 feet. At each corner is an arch, and the angles above them are filled in with masonry. On each side are three small recesses for the use of the *zanâna* ladies. Opposite the entrance is a passage now blocked up ; this undoubtedly led to the *zanâna* quarters close to the Hindolâ Mahal. There are several communicating galleries below, which are on a level with, and lead to, the edge of the adjoining tank ; these communicate with ranges of buildings around. These subterranean apartments formed no doubt the *taikhâna*, a cool retreat during the heat of the day for the king and his *haram*. Close by there is a small masjid, a remarkable building, having been constructed by Hoshang Shâh Ghorî, in A. H. 808, out of the materials of an ancient Jaina temple. The colonnades resemble those at the Qutb Masjid of Dehlî, and are very handsome.

Returning towards the Jâmî Masjid, and proceeding 1½ miles to the south, the visitor arrives at the Jumâ Masjid on the banks of the Sâgar talâo. The portico in front is open and consists of a dome supported on 12 small columns ; in rear of it is the front face of the building, a colonnade, three bays deep, with six arches on each side of the portico, and in the rear of each is a small domed apartment. The south colonnade of the quadrangle behind has fallen in ; three small domes surmount the rear face. This masjid was built by Hoshang Shâh in A.H. 835 from the wrecks of a magnificent Jaina temple. On the opposite side of the road is a large square *sarâi*, called *gâukôt*, with interior corridor to each face. A little beyond is the *Dâi-ka-Mahal*, two stories in height : below, in front are five small and plain windows, belonging to an apartment which extends along the front. Ascending by a ruined wall in the rear, an octagonal building with domed roof is entered. On four sides are open doorways ; above are two tiers of carving similar to closed windows, then circular edgings or rims, on which are incised passages from the Qu'ran, in beautiful Toghra characters. On the other side of a marsh, in front of the building, is the *Attar Gumbaz* of octagonal shape, and having a cupola at top. Close by is the *Dâi-kî-chhotî-bâhinî-ka-mahal ;* it is very similar to her sister's residence : at each angle at top is a small cupola. Beyond on each side of the road are the walls of the *Shikârî-kôt*, said to have been built by Bâz Bahâdur Shâh : in different directions are domed pavilions.

About two miles beyond is the *Bhagván-ka-darwâza* which faces to the south-east; there are two gateways with intermediate court-yard of two passages, one running at right angles from the other. The gate was rebuilt in A. H. 923, according to an inscription on its left side. Close by is the hill on which stands *Rûpmatî's Chhatrî*. The building at top consists of a gallery about 60 feet long by 14 broad, supported on arches: on the right is a similar one supported on 11 arches. The visitor ascends by a staircase in the rear to the court-yard, in which there is a common kind of sarcophagus. In front is a gallery of five arches resting on massive columns, which meet each other and form an angle at top. Above the doorway at the right extremity is a defaced Persian inscription of A. H. 968. There is a narrow balcony in front outside this gallery; a small staircase in the rear leads to the terrace above, at each end of which is a small pavilion. The exterior form of these small edifices is square, but inside they have an octagonal shape, in consequence of the angles being filled in above the corner arches. The supporting columns are square, the cupolas are high. From this terrace the view around is superior in extent and variety to any at Mându, and is really sublime. Below is the Nimâr plain, extending to the Sâtpura hills, and intersected by the regular course of the Narbadâ; on the other side is seen the whole of the Mându plateau, a wooded expanse speckled with crumbling ruins and numerous tanks; to the west is a fine table hill, below which the ruined fortification walls are seen creeping along the edge of the precipice.

At the foot of the hill is the *Bâz Bahâdur-ka-Mahal*, the fair retreat of Bâz Bahâdur Shâh and his love Rûpmatî. Over the gateway is a Persian inscription, cut in large letters, of the time of Nâsir Shâh Khiljî, dated A.H. 914. The entrance hall is a roomy passage topped by two large cupolas and four smaller ones. Taking a turn to the left, the visitor enters a small court-yard; another passage of similar plan to the front leads to the inner court-yard, the privacy of which is secured by these two double passages, with intermediate court-yard. At each of the opposite corners of the court-yard is a small apartment surmounted by a solid flat roofed dome. In the centre of the court-yard is a square tank lined with masonry, which was formerly filled with water conducted from the *Revâkund* by means of aqueducts. On the left is a piazza, now much mutilated; in the centre is the entrance arch, on each side of which are two large and two small arches, occuring alternately. From the centre of this piazza an octagonal shaped balcony projects towards the garden. On each face of this small balcony is an arched window about 9 feet in height: at the bottom of the arch of each window is a marble lintel, and the small arch above it is closed up with masonry. The interior of the small columns is of marble inlaid with a black slaty stone, the exterior is red sandstone. Opposite this piazza is another court-yard, about 40 feet square, with a gallery supported on three arches, on two sides of it. To the right, a broad and easy flight of steps leads to the terrace above, which extends over the galleries of this quadrangle. On the centre of the front and rear ones is erected a substantial pavilion, about 12 feet square, with three arches on each side, resting on round columns. A cupola tops each, and the exterior is ornamented with enamelling. Descending a broad flight of steps, the visitor reaches a fine tank, called Revâkund, a deep expanse of water lined with masonry. At the corner opposite the palace is an apartment with arches, two bays deep, which was used as a *hammâm;* at this corner of the tank a separate compartment with steps has been built, enclosing the reputed issue of the Narbadâ for Rûpmatî's sake.

Proceeding from the Sâgar talâo for a mile in a south-east direction towards the Târâpur gate, the visitor comes on the *Darya Khân-ka-Mahal*, the base of which is about 30 feet square. The windows, three in number, are screened and broken; at each angle is an arch, and above it the corner is filled in with masonry similar to the other buildings on this plan, and surmounted by a cupola on an octagonal base. In front of this building is a small court-yard with apartments on each side. The next building on route is the *Mehrâb Khân-ka-Mahal*, opposite the

Dûb talâo ; the base of the building is about 18 feet square, and the plan similar to that just described. This building has been ornamented with blue and variegated enamelling. In the rear is a colonnade with three arches and topped with domes. Proceeding onwards about two miles through scanty jangal, the visitor comes to the Târâpur gate, from which there is a superb and extensive view to the south-west. The gateway is nearly similar to the Bhagvânîya Darwâza, and bears two Persian inscriptions, one of the time of Hoshang Shâh Ghorî, dated A. H. 809, and another of Akbar Shâh, dated A. H. 1014. About a mile to the west is the *Songarh Killâ*. The entrance to the fort is by a substantial gateway ; above are two small turrets surmounted by cupolas, from which there is a fine view of the splendid valley below, and the principal buildings of Mându ; the Lohânî Darwâza is opposite. A few old iron guns, of very rude construction, are lying about in the grass. The fortification comprises a wall of some solidity to the south and west of a steep hill on the other sides of which are the precipitous natural declivities. Between the hill and fortified wall is a considerable extent of ground strewn with the ruins of buildings ; to the west is a small square *garhî* composed of solid masonry, with round towers at each angle. On the summit of the hill is the *Pîr Ghipsu-kî-Dargâh ;* below it is a fine tank with masonry embankments. Under a *pîpal* tree is lying a colossal statue of Hanumân ; close by, under a *bar* tree, a marble Nandi ; probably the remaining objects of veneration of the Hindû period.

About a mile beyond, at the head of a ravine, the visitor descends by a flight of stone steps to a small court-yard, in which a building erected with great taste and neatness occupies three sides, the fourth (north) towards the chasm being open and exposing to view its umbrageous depth and sublimity of scenery. The centre face of the building, which is considerably higher than the others, is open to the front by the roof having been built as a half dome, the superficies of the front appearing as an arch ; in the rear wall are small arched niches. Inside the verandah, on the sides of the arch, are three Persian inscriptions in *alto relievo*, commemorating the advent of Akbar Shâh in A. H. 1008, and his conquest of the Dakhan and Khandesh in A. H. 1009. In the rear of this arch, above the entrance to a small apartment, are two more inscriptions, recording the name of the founder and the date of its erection in A. H. 982. In the apartment behind, a sloping watercourse conveys water from above into an octagonal cistern or *hauz*, which is excavated in the centre of the apartment ; a passage under the pavement conducts the water by another sloping course to a second octagonal reservoir in the centre of the court-yard, from thence by a spiral watercourse it is conducted to the abyss below. The side faces of this building have small recesses, and some of the arched windows are screened. A broken marble figure of Siva and Pârvatî, two marble *nandis*, and a *lingam* have usurped this cool and luxurious retreat of some wealthy Musalmân, and a *sannyâsî* has monopolized this fair place, which is now called *Nilkanthêsvar Mahâdeva*.

About a mile north-east from the Jâmî Masjid is the *Chishti Khân-ka-Mahal*, a building of some size ; to the east is a square apartment, arched on each side ; the domed roof is flat inside, and embellished with ornamental enamelling ; on the walls are some flower groupings. There is a finely varied view of the country below : in the immediate foreground is the steep face of the hill, beyond the blue range of the Vindhya rears its blue head in solemn grandeur. A short distance off is the *Kâkrâ Kho* ravine, a steep cliff ; some distance to the right, on a spur of the hill, is the Jahângîrpur Darwâza, imbedded in jangal. About half mile to the left is the Dehlî gate, with a record of Alamgîr's visit in A. H. 1079. Close by is a small ruined masjid, which was erected in A. H. 820 by Hoshang Shâh Ghorî, according to a Persian inscription over its doorway.

In the foregoing I have endeavoured to describe the principal buildings at Mându, to which the Mahârâja of Dhâr has had made tracks and footpaths ; many other interesting buildings, however, are immersed in dense jangal and crumbling into ruin. All nature combines to destroy the mightiest works of man at this place ;

the heavens furnish sustenance to the vegetation, which in return opens chinks for the water's ingress, and the powerful sun lending its aid to both. An annual grant of Rs. 1,000 would be sufficient to render justice to these venerable piles by uprooting all trees within a short radius of these buildings, and by having the grass and bushes cleared away from the roofs and domes.

(6). **Bhopal State.**

28. About 20 miles south of Bhopâl are the ruins of the ancient city of *Bhojpur* situated on the northern bank of a great lake, the dams of which were broken by Hoshâng Shâh of Mâlvâ in the 15th century A. D. Its ruins lie on the slope of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Betwâ, the ancient *Vetravati*. Close by stands the celebrated *lingam* temple, the sole survivor of the great city of Bhojavarman of Dhârâ, situated on a high mount, part of which has been converted into a terrace. It is reached by a dilapidated flight of steps, overlooked by the poor buildings of the Mahant. Passing under a small doorway, the great façade of this interesting temple is at once brought to view. A vast pointed gap, the arch of which has partly disappeared, occupies the centre, leaving the interior of the sanctum visible ; this façade is very remarkable from the marked contrast of its simplicity and mode of construction with the other monuments of India. Large monoliths, 40 feet in height, standing side by side, form the exterior walls, both sides of which have no other ornaments than two heads of monsters, of graceful design, from which issues a chain terminating in a bell. A flight of a few steps leads to the threshold of the portal, and then descends again to the base of the sanctum, which slopes downwards. Here a *vedî* of such gigantic proportions is visible that it almost fills the entire temple. It covers, in fact, a surface of 44 square yards, and this enormous mass, composed of three superposed granite monoliths, is finished by elegant cornices. A staircase, concealed so as not to injure the general effect, leads to the summit of the *vedî*, in the centre of which stands a gigantic polished *lingam*, and at the corners four superb columns support the roof of the temple. These columns are marvels of national architecture, and it is impossible to conceive a more graceful form combined with so imposing a mass. Each shaft, which rests on a pedestal two yards square, is divided into three equal sections, the first and the second are octagonal, and the third has 24 sides, which has the effect of adding wonderfully to the perspective, and augmenting the apparent height of the columns ; the capital forms a graceful campanile, whence issue heavy consoles, supporting the extremities of the four massive architraves on which the roof rests. It is on this roof, a magnificent concentric dome, that the architect appears to have bestowed all the ornamental riches of which he has been so sparing in the rest of the edifice. Each of the circles of the cupola is a continuous network of lace, flowers, fruits, and arabesques, in the midst of which sport innumerable figures of musicians and dancing girls. The approaches to the temple are covered with the enormous stones of ruined edifices, and behind the monument is still to be seen the inclined plane by means of which the architect of the 9th century A. D. raised the heavy monoliths into their sockets. The Sanskrit inscription on the lintel of the door contains the record of a visitor to the temple in the 16th century A. D., and is of no value whatever.

A little further on is another ruined temple containing a colossal statue of Pârsvanâtha, 20 feet high, and lying in the jangal are heaps of ruins and sculptured stones.

29. About 22 miles north-east of Bhopâl lies the small village of *Sânchi-Kânakherâ* possessing on a low sandstone hill the celebrated two Buddhist stûpas of Kâkanâda and several Vihâras. A detailed description of this stately mass, rising proudly in the midst of temples and colonnades, with its gigantic enclosure and sculptured portals, is here superfluous, as they have been described by Sir A. Cunningham in his *Bhilsa Topes* (1854), by Dr. Fergusson in his *Tree and Serpent Worship* (1873), and by General Maisey in his *Sanchi and its Remains* (1892). The object of my visit was to take impressions of all the votive inscriptions on the two great stûpas, and to see if excavation on the ground around the stûpas would yield any more novelties. In this respect I have been very successful, as I did not

only recover almost all those published in the *Bhilsa Topes;* but, besides, found a large number of hitherto unknown ones. The total of votive inscriptions from Stûpa No. I. now amounts to nearly 400, among which 378 are legible, against 198 in Sir A. Cunningham's book ; and Stûpa No. II. has yielded, instead of 43, nearly 100, among which 78 are legible. In addition, some statues of Buddha, with very interesting dedications, have come to light during the excavations.

Most important of all is the recovery of the fragment of Asoka's Edict of which Sir A. Cunningham has already given two facsimiles. It appears that the piece is the lower end of a longer inscription, and that the first words are not *devánam piye*, as they have been read formerly. The end of the first line extant and the second line contain the valuable statement that "a road or path was made for the *Samgha*, both for monks and nuns," which assertion agrees with the wish expressed in the last line, "that the road of the *Samgha* may be of long duration." It now becomes probable that the Stûpa No. I. existed before Asoka's time, and that the king made it accessible to the faithful, and took care to have them fed properly by his officials during their visits. Two other documents, one new and one given in part by Sir A. Cunningham, contain imprecations against the impious despoiler of the Stûpa, "who takes away from this *Kâkanâda* be it a rail or an ornamental arch, or transfers them to a another building, sacred to the Teacher." Such an offender is to incur the punishment of parricides, or murderers of Arhats and spiritual teachers. The characters of these inscriptions differ but very little from those of Asoka's Edicts, and probably belong to the beginning of the second century B.C. The railing and the gates of the Stûpa seem, therefore, to have been completed about this time, which conclusion is also supported by another inscription which records a donation of Vâsithiputa Anamda, the foreman of the artizans of king Siri-Sâtakani, the first king of the Andhra dynasty, who was on the throne from about 169 to 159 B.C.

Another interesting novelity is an inscription of the Indo-Scythic period on the base of a statue of Buddha, which is dated in the year 78 of the "great king, king of kings, and son of the gods, Shâhi Vâsushka." Vâsushka seems to be a vicarious name for Vâsudeva, the third Indo-Scythic or Kushana king, whom Kalhana in his *Râjatâranginî* calls Jushka.

Finally there is another statue, which bears an inscription, a single verse in the *Sragdharâ* metre, exhibiting the Nâgarî characters of the tenth or eleventh century A.D. Here we have further proof that Buddhism was not annihilated in the eighth century A.D. by the persecution of the Brâhmans, but continued to exist much longer until it died a natural death, its followers being absorbed by the still more easy-going Vaishnavas, who centuries before had declared Sâkyamuni Gautama to be one of the incarnations of their tutelary deity.

It is a matter of course, that the new inscriptions yield a very large number of names of historical persons and places, as well as other interesting information. Transcripts and translations, with details, of the whole collection are to appear with the consent of Dr. Hultzsch in the *Epigraphia Indica*, in order to complete the collection commenced in Volume II., page 87 ff., of that publication.

Programme for 1893-94.

30. In accordance with Government of India's Revenue and Agricultural Department (Archæology) letter No. $\frac{3620}{36}$, dated the 23rd December, 1892, I propose to commence my tour through Burma early in October next, and to complete such investigations as are necessary before the close of the year. On return from Burma, I propose to proceed to the Punjab in order to revise the "List of Archæological Remains" of that Province, now under preparation.

LUCKNOW MUSEUM :
The 27th July, 1893.

A. FÜHRER, PH. D.,
Archæological Surveyor, N.-W.P. and Oudh Circle.

No. $\frac{A.S.}{154}$, dated Lucknow, the 15th May, 1893.

From—EDMUND W. SMITH, ESQ., *Architectural Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh.*

To—*The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., B. and R. Branch, Naini Tal.*

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the Progress Report of the Architectural Section of this Survey for the year 1892-93, together with the programme for the year, 1893-94.

In accordance with Despatch from the Secretary of State No. $\frac{A.}{28}$, Public Records, dated the 29th of December, 1892, duplicate prints of all the photographic negatives taken during the camping season accompany the Report.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SECTION FROM 1ST JULY, 1892, TILL THE END OF JUNE, 1893.

July, August, September and October.

FROM the beginning of July till the end of October last the staff was constantly employed in completing the drawings in pencil and ink prepared during the previous camping season. An advance party left Lucknow on the 26th of September to resume work at Akbar's famous city of Fatehpur Sikri, and the remainder of the staff on the 2nd of November.

Saint Salim Chishti's Tomb.

2. The first building surveyed was the lovely white marble tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti (Photograph No. D. 548)* erected during 1580 A.D., within the stone flagged court-yard of the great mosque, a portion of which is set apart as a burial ground, and known as the *Dargáh*. It stands on an inlaid marble platform and measures 48 feet square. On the south façade is a porch (*see* Photograph No. D. 550) leading into a spacious verandah surrounding the cenotaph chamber, the actual tomb being beneath in a crypt, now bricked up. The verandah is enclosed by white marble *jáli* screens, some of which, notably those on the south front, are of exceptional beauty (Photograph No. D. 532). The verandah door is of ebony ornamented with brass, whilst that leading into the cenotaph chamber is of pierced white marble.

3. The walls are of red sandstone veneered with marble on the exterior and richly decorated in colour on the interior. Light is admitted through three arched window openings filled in, like the verandahs, with marble screens. Attached to these are thousands of pieces of different coloured threads and cotton, placed there as votive offerings by men and women, both Hindu and Muhammadan, who pray to the saint to intercede on their behalf.

4. The cenotaph is protected by a wooden canopy inlaid with mother-o'pearl, and from the lintels hang ostrich eggs. The canopy is sadly dilapidated and a portion might be restored. Above it is a dome of red sandstone overlaid with marble on the outside. Around the exterior is a drip-stone or eave (Photograph No. D. 551) supported on fantastic serpent-like brackets, which are improved copies of some in an old stone mosque, to be touched upon hereafter, on the west side of the great masjid.

Forty working drawings have been made of this shrine.

Islám Khán's Tomb.

5. To the east of Salim Chisti's mausoleum is the tomb of his grandson, Islám Khán, Governor of Bengal, (Photograph No. D. 547). It is built entirely of red sandstone and is surmounted by a cupola. The entrance doorway is of stone inlaid

* These are the numbers on the duplicate set of photographs forwarded to the Government of India for the Secretary of State in accordance with his orders. The six photographs bound up with this Report are separately described on page (5) of the Resolution preceding this.

with *kashâni* work, a kind of enamel. The verandah is enclosed by a screen, and is used as a family vault for male members only, (Photograph No. D. 582), the women of the family being buried without at the back of the mausoleum. It is to be regretted that the native attendants do not take more care of the *dargâh*, and the *rauzah* between this and Salím Chishti's tomb, in which are some good red sandstone lattices. The entrance to the *rauzah* is partially filled in with *jâli* screens, and is inlaid, like the north side of the Buland Darwáza, with bands of blue enamel, drawings of it have been prepared. Within the *rauzah*, strange to say, is a wooden sarcophagus, the only one we have ever met with: all the others are either of stone or marble.

The Great Masjid.

6. The Masjid, said to be a copy of one at Makka, measures 438′ 0″ × 542′ 3″. Three sides of the court-yard are taken up by deep cloisters, (Photographs Nos. D. 546, D. 545, and D. 535), 38′ 3″ in width by 28′ 0″ in height, whilst on the fourth, the west, is the masjid proper. In the centre of the east façade is the Bádsháh Darwáza, (Royal Gateway), (Photograph No. D. 544), through which the great Akbar passed daily to worship, as is the custom of Muhammadans. It is extensively inlaid with white marble and covered by a dome.

7. The Mosque itself consists (Photographs Nos. D. 531, D. 534, D. 536 and D. 554) of a large central chamber 40′ 0″ × 40′ 0″ within the walls, supported on each side by three others, two of which, like the central chamber, are covered by domes. (Photographs Nos. D. 521 and D. 523).

8. The other apartments are flat roofed carried on rows of lofty pillars, five bays in depth, of a Hindu type, (Photographs Nos. D. 523, D. 528, D. 529 and D. 530). At the north and south ends are *zanâna* galleries. The walls are inlaid with different coloured marbles and enamel wrought into exquisite geometrical patterns. (Photographs Nos. D. 521, D. 524, D. 527 and D. 533). Under the dome, where not inlaid, they are painted; the best of the designs have been carefully copied. Some, like those in the entrance, (Photograph No. D. 534,) were restored a few years ago, and can be readily distinguished from the old and more pleasing work. Beneath the grand dome the floor is of marble, but of stone elsewhere.

9. The *mihrábs* are very fine and enclosed by broad red sandstone borders inlaid with *kashání* work, (Photograph No. D. 521,) and the spandrels over the arches are in many instances decorated in color. On the north side of the principal *mihráb* is the *mimbar* or pulpit (same Photograph) from which Akbar staggered when reading, as high priest, the litany of the new faith he was founding. The exterior west façade of the building is very plain and somewhat fort-like in appearance (Photograph No. D. 580), and is built in red sandstone. On the south of the quadrangle is the Buland Darwáza (High Gate) (Photographs Nos. D. 537, D. 539 and D. 540), some 176 feet above the level of the road below. It is one of the highest gates, if not the highest in the world, and was erected according to an inscription on the east side in 1601 A.D. to commemorate Akbar's victory over the kingdoms of the South. There are also other inscriptions which will be dealt with in the report. Fergusson says of it "when looked at from below its appear-"ance is noble beyond that of any portal attached to any mosque in India, perhaps "in the whole world. This gateway may also be quoted as a perfectly satisfactory "solution of a problem which has exercised the ingenuity of architects of all ages, "but was more successfully treated by the Saracenic architects than by any others. "It was always manifest that to give a large building a door at all in proportion to "its dimensions was, to say the least of it, very inconvenient. Men are only 6 feet "high, and they do not want portals through which elephants might march. The "Greeks never ventured, however, to reduce the proportionate size of their portals, "though it may be they only opened the lower half, and they covered them, in all "instances, with porticos to give them a dignity that even the dimensions failed to "impart.

Buland Darwáza.

"The Gothic architects tried by splaying their deeply-embowed doorways, only "ornamenting them richly with carving and sculpture, to give them the dignity "that was indispensable for their situation without unnecessarily increasing the "size of the openings. It was left, however, for the Saracenic architects completely "to get over the difficulty. They placed their portals—one, or three, or four, of very "moderate dimensions—at the back of a semi-dome. This last feature thus became "the porch or portico, and its dimensions became those of the portal wholly irre- "spective of the size of the opening. No one, for instance, looking at this gateway "can mistake that it is a doorway, and that only, and no one thinks of the size of "the openings which are provided at its base. The semi-dome is the modulus of "the design, and its scale that by which the imagination measures its magnificence.

"The principle seems to be the best that has yet been hit upon, and when that "is right, failure is as difficult, as it is to achieve success when the principle of the "design is wrong."

10. The great wooden gates beneath the arched aperture leading into the quadrangle (Photograph No. D. 543) are studded with three hundred and thirty-three horse shoes affixed by the owners of sick horses who implored Saint Salím Chishti for their recovery.

11. The gateway quite dwarfs and puts the masjid into the shade (Photograph No. D. 531); but it must be remembered it is an after-addition and the purpose for which it was erected. It is built in red sandstone and a great portion is inlaid with white marble, whilst extracts from the Qur'an are beautifully carved in Toghra characters around the main archway. Leading from the court-yard of the mosque to the top are one hundred and twenty-three steps.

12. Photographs Nos. D. 541 and D. 542 are details of the arched recesses in the sides of the gateway, to the west of which is a large stone well (Photographs Nos. D. 540 and D. 555) into which men leap for their own, and the benefit of visitors from the parapet of the masjid, a height of 68 feet.

13. At the back of the mosque is a small enclosed grave-yard, in which is the tomb of an infant, traditionally said to be that of Salim Chishti's son, who sacrificed his life at the age of six months in order that Akbar's son might survive when born. Up to this time the Emperor's children died soon after birth. A son was born to him at Fatehpur Sikri, who afterwards ascended the throne under the name of Jahángír, and who was known for many years as Prince Salím.

Stone-cutters' Mosque.

14. Further to the west is the Stone-cutters' Mosque (Photograph No. D. 579) erected by the poor masons of the place for Salím Chishti. He here lived in a cave, surrounded by wild beasts, a hermit's life. This was before Akbar thought of building the city, and tradition avers it was owing to the Saint that it was founded. The cave is now built over by a small room. The mosque is very primitive in design. It is two aisles in depth by nine in width. The columns are octagonal and quite plain, and the brackets supporting the dripstone are serpent-like in shape, and as before mentioned, served as models for those around the Saint's tomb within the *dargáh*. The *mimbar*, from which the old saint preached, is a very plain one, but the principal *mihráb* on the south of it is rather pretty and nicely carved. A plan, with section and details, has been prepared of the building.

Houses of Abul Fazl and Faizi.

15. On the north side of the Great Masjid are the houses of Abul Fazl and his brother Faizi, Akbar's intimate friends, and the poet and historian of the age. They comprise several rooms, and are now used as a boys' school, but it is proposed to turn them into a Dâk bungalow. In one of the rooms of the building, now used as the English school, is a very nicely painted ceiling, but unfortunately, it has been spoilt through the attendants using the chamber as a cook room. If the house be eventually used as a Dâk bungalow the ceiling might with advantage be restored.

Record Chamber.

16. The Record Chamber (Photograph No. D. 511) now used as a rest house

was also surveyed. It was found, notwithstanding the Commissioner of the Division had issued orders prohibiting the use of the adjacent cloisters as stables, that visitors still did so ; and also that the large Turkish baths to the east were again being used as cattle sheds. On pointing this out to the Collector, orders were promptly issued to prevent the future re-occurrence of the offence, and later on a rough stone wall was thrown across the entrance to the baths, which, whilst effectually keeping cattle out, also debars visitors from inspecting the building. It might be replaced by a strong wooden or iron gate. The entrances to the Mint and the Samusa Mahal might also be similarly treated. Large Turkish Baths.

17. Drawings of these baths were prepared, which although so plain on the outside, are laden with elaborate and beautiful detail on the interior. They are unique, and unsurpassed in Northern India. There are eleven chambers roofed by domes lighted by circular apertures in the top, which at one time were filled in with perforated screens, but at present slabs of stone cover them to the exclusion of both light and air. We would suggest their removal, and that some arrangement be made, which whilst keeping out the rain, would also ventilate and light them. Some of the walls are in a very bad condition, and before it becomes too late they should be under-pinned.

18. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited Fatehpur Sikri on the 21st of January, and on seeing the frescoes discovered last year in the Khwâbgâh, sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 50 for varnishing the walls. Whilst doing this we found three others upon the reveals of the windows over the doorways, leading on to the verandah. The outlines of the figures are intact, but the colouring is so much decayed, that only line drawings could be made. Tracings of these three frescoes are attached to this Report. That numbered 1, is decidedly Chinese in feeling, and tends to strengthen the supposition that Akbar employed amongst others, Chinese and Japanese workmen upon the embellishment of his buildings. It probably depicts the Chinese idea of Buddha as Yamântaka condemning the enemies of Buddhism to eternal punishment. If so, the painting is of great interest, as it is the first instance on record of Akbar having concerned himself about Buddhistic doctrines. No. 2 may refer to the birth of Jahangir. It represents a cave, in the entrance of which is an angel holding a nude infant. The angel's robes are tinted blue and red, and the flowing bands encircling the waist are of white. Plants and trees are springing from crevices in the rock, whilst peacocks and other birds are resting upon the sides of the cave. The third fresco is not so well preserved as the others. It consists chiefly of a figure clad in flowing red robes passing something with the right hand to some one, whose hand only appears, whilst the left is pointing to something in the distance. On the right of the picture are the remains of standing figures painted on a light blue ground. Khwâbgâh. Frescoes.

19. The remaining frescoes upon the walls of Miriam's House, which we were unable to take up last season, were also drawn, as well as the coloured dado around the Turkish Sultán's Bath.

20. Notes were prepared of the Háthí Pol (Elephant Gate) near Birbal's House and the Sangín Burj adjoining, (Photograph No. D. 556,) a stone bastion or keep said to have been the beginning of the fortification planned by Akbar, but discontinued on account of objections raised by Salim Chishti. Hâthî Pol, Sangîn Burj.

21. The Kárwán Sarai (Caravan Sarai) on the left side of the old stone paved roadway leading beneath the Háthí Pol to what is now green fields, but which in Akbar's time was a large lake, was also surveyed. On the north-west corner is a peculiar tower (Photograph No. D. 510), known as the Hiran Mínár (Deer Minaret). It is some 70 feet high, and is crowned by a lantern, originally filled in with screen work. It is studded with imitation elephant tusks, and tradition affirms that from the top Akbar was wont to shoot at the deer driven up by beaters. It is said it was erected as a monument to his favourite elephant. As the lantern was Hiran Mînâr.

enclosed by screens it was probably used by the ladies of the harem, who could observe the tournaments going on below without being seen. It was at one time connected to Jodh Bai's palace by a passage, (Photograph No. D. 515).

The key-note of the design was probably taken from the minaret in the sacred court-yard of the Shrine of Imam Hussain at Kerbala.

Treasury.

22. Drawings were prepared of the decorations upon the interior walls of the Treasury opposite the Mint upon the side of the main roadway leading from the Agra gate to the Diwan-i-Am, and photographs were taken of the Baolí on the side of the road leading into the hamlet at the foot of the old city. (Photograph No. D. 573).

In all 143 sheets of drawings to scale, and 72 photographs were prepared.

The field work at Fatehpur Sikri is now finished. It was commenced in the cold weather of 1889, and has occupied *parts* of four camping seasons. The rest of the time being occupied at Râmnagar and Mathurâ.

Publication of the Moghal Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri.

23. In accordance with Government Order, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. $\frac{2560}{5}$, dated 9th September, 1892, materials for the first volume of "The Moghal Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri" were sent for publication. The Local Government is printing the manuscript, and the line drawings are being reproduced at the Survey of India Office. The coloured studies go to England for reproduction.

Technical Art Series.

24. In December, several drawings of Jodh Bai's palace were sent to the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, for publication in the Technical Art Series, and later the explanatory letterpress was written and despatched.

25. In compliance with Local Government Order No. C. 3735 W.A., 1892, I visited the Jami Masjid, Etawah, to advise with the District Engineer on its restoration.

April, May, June.

26. The pencil drawings, one hundred and forty-three in number, prepared in the field, were commenced to be inked in, and in accordance with the Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. A. 28, Public Records, dated 29th December, 1892, duplicate prints of the seventy-two photographic negatives taken during the season have been prepared. These accompany the report as well as three tracings of the frescoes found in the Khwâbgâh.

27. In compliance with the instructions issued in letter No. $\frac{1847}{33}$ Arch., dated Simla, the 4th September, 1891, by the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, negatives were prepared of the casts referred to therein, and the prints sent to the Government. Additional copies were asked for in October last, and these were despatched to the Public Works Department of the North-West Provinces with our Office No. A.S. 153, dated 14th May, 1893, for forwarding to the Government of India.

The advisability of well advertising the Archæological Reports.

28. We desire to draw special attention to the fact that during this and previous years we have been frequently asked where copies of the Archæological Survey Reports are to be obtained. People in India and England know little of the publications dealing with the researches of the Department, and judging from the many applications we have received for copies of the "Sharqi Architecture of Jaunpur," the "Technical Art Series," and the "Moghal Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri," we feel sure that if they were advertised and copies sent for sale to the firms named below many purchases would be effected, and that the outlay incurred in publishing would, to a large extent, be recouped.

Messrs. Combridge & Co., Thacker & Co.; Thacker, Spink & Co.; Newman & Co., India: and to Messrs. Luzac & Co., Bernard Quaritch & Co., Kegan Paul; Trübner & Co.; Archibald Constable & Co., Newman & Co., and B. T. Batsford, Holborn, London.

29. During the ensuing cold season the Chînâ-ka-Rauzah, Agra, a tomb ascribed to Afzal Khân, a poet, who died in Lahore in A.D. 1639, will be surveyed and a portfolio prepared of the beautiful *kashani* work ornamenting the fronts, and a part of the staff will be employed on delineating the sculptures excavated at the Kankâlî Tîlâ mound, Mathurâ, 1890, 1891, 1892. Programme for 1893-94.

30. Attached are lists of the drawings and photographic negatives prepared during the field season. Amongst the latter are views of some of the buildings already surveyed.

No. D. 516 shows the Dîwân-i-Khâs, and No. D. 517 is a view of the throne column within, whilst Nos. D. 519 and D. 520 show the top of the capital upon which it is said Akbar sat, when in council, the ministers approaching the Emperor's presence from the four corners. Photographs.

No. D. 514 shows the Astrologer's Seat.

No. D. 512 shows the Girls' School close by the Pánch Mahal, (Photographs Nos. D. 564, D. 565, D. 566, D. 567 and D. 570).

No. D. 569 is a general view looking from the Khwâbgâh towards the Dîwân-i-Khâs.

Nos. D. 557, D. 558, D. 559, D. 560, D. 562 and D. 563 illustrate the Turkish Sultâna's House.

No. D. 578 gives a view of Miriam's House, the so-called Christian wife of Akbar, and No. D. 575, one of Bir Bal's House, whilst No. D. 571 is a large plate showing the carved decoration upon the walls.

No. D. 573 is a print of a large baolî on the side of the road leading into the town from the Agra gate shown in Photograph No. D. 576.

EDMUND W. SMITH,
Architectural Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh Circle.

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LIST OF DRAWINGS OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AT FATEHPUR SIKRI PREPARED BY THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH CIRCLE, DURING THE COLD SEASON, 1892-93.

Serial No.	Draftsman's Name.	Name of Building.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
		Fatehpur Sikri.				
447	Fazl-ud-din, I., ..	The Great Masjid,	East entrance (Bádsháh Gate). Plan, elevation and section,	$\frac{1}{100}$	29th Sept., 1892,	13th Oct., 1892.
448	Bhairava Bakhsh,	Salim Chishti's Tomb,	Detail of parapet and plinth, ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size,	„	5th Oct., 1892.
449	Ram Pratab, I., ..	„ „	Doorway beneath porch, ..	$\frac{1}{10}$	„	21st Oct., 1892.
450	Sohan Lal, ..	The Great Masjid,	Detail of *jamb* of propylon in centre of West Façade,	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size,	„	6th Oct., 1892.
451	Ram Pratab, II.,	Buland Darwázá,	*Jamb* of main archway facing court-yard,	$\frac{1}{4}$ „	„	7th Oct., 1892.
452	Fazl-ud-din, I., ..	The Great Masjid,	East entrance. Detail of one of the lower bays in the domed vestibule,	$\frac{1}{10}$	13th Oct., 1892,	19th Oct., 1892.
453	Bhairava Bakhsh,	Salim Chishti's Tomb,	Detail of cresting around exterior drum of dome,	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size,	6th Oct., 1892,	7th Oct., 1892.
454	Ram Pratab, ..	„ „	Entrance to the shrine, ..	$\frac{1}{10}$	22nd Oct., 1892,	„
455	Sohan Lal, ..	The Great Masjid,	East entrance. Detail of raised geometrical panel facing court-yard, south side of archway,	$\frac{1}{5}$	7th Oct., 1892,	14th Oct., 1892.
456	Ram Pratab, II.,	The Great Masjid, Roza,	Inlaid architrave around the entrance,	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size,	8th Oct., 1892,	12th Oct., 1892.
457	Fazl-ud-din, I., .	„ „	East entrance. *Jamb* of archway facing the court-yard,	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	19th Oct., 1892,	22nd Oct., 1892.
458	Bhairava Bakhsh,	Salim Chishti's Tomb.	Detail of paved floor within the shrine,	$\frac{1}{4}$ „	8th Oct., 1892,	10th Oct., 1892.
459	Sohan Lal, ..	„ „	Coloured decoration upon the spandrels in the archway over the inner entrance to the shrine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	15th Oct., 1892,	24th Oct., 1892.
460	Ram Pratab, ..	Buland Darwázá,	Raised geometrical panel on the west side of the entrance, ..	$\frac{1}{5}$	14th Oct., 1892,	19th Oct., 1892.
461	Fazl-ud-din, I., ..	The Great Masjid,	Coloured decoration upon the upper spandrels of the principal *mihráb*,	$\frac{1}{10}$	23rd Oct., 1892,	31st Oct., 1892.
462	Bhairava Bakhsh,	Salim Chishti's Tomb,	Detail of the porch columns, ..	$\frac{1}{10}$	11th Oct., 1892,	18th Oct., 1892.
463	Sohan Lal, ..	„ „	Coloured borders around inner entrance to the shrine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size,	23rd Oct., 1892,	27th Oct., 1892.
464	Ram Pratab, II.,	The Great Masjid,	Coloured decoration upon the soffits of large archways leading from the central chamber to the pillared aisles,	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	20th Oct., 1892,	26th Oct., 1892.
465	Fazl-ud-din, I., ..	Salim Chishti's Tomb,	*Banderole* upon the south wall of the shrine,	$\frac{1}{4}$ „	1st Nov., 1892,	7th Nov., 1892.
466	Bhairava Bakhsh,	The Great Masjid,	Coloured decoration upon the soffits of the small archways leading from the central chamber to the pillared aisles,	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	19th Oct., 1892,	23rd Oct., 1892.
467	Sohan Lal, ..	Salim Chishti's Tomb,	Carved architrave around door beneath the porch,	Full size,	28th Oct., 1892,	3rd Nov., 1892.
468	Ram Pratab, II.,	The Great Masjid,	String beneath pendentives supporting the grand dome over the central chamber,	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	27th Oct., 1892,	31st Oct., 1892.
469	Bhairava Bakhsh,	„ „	Panels over minor *mihrábs* in the central chamber,	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	24th Oct., 1892,	26th Oct., 1892.
470	„ „ ..	„ „	Coloured decoration upon the piers supporting the archways leading from the central chamber to the aisles,	$\frac{1}{4}$ „	27th Oct., 1892,	2nd Nov., 1892.
471	Ram Singh, .	„ „	Inlaid borders around the smaller archways leading from the central chamber to the aisles,	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	24th Oct., 1892,	26th Oct., 1892.

List of Buildings Surveyed in 1892-93—(continued).

Serial No.	Draftsman's Name.	Name of Building.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
472	Ram Singh, ..	The Great Masjid,	Details of inlaid borders in and around the central chamber,	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size,	27th Oct., 1892,	29th Oct., 1892.
473	„ „ ..	„ „	Details of marble screens enclosing the verandah,	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	30th Oct., 1892,	5th Nov., 1892.
474	Bhairava Bakhsh,	Salim Chishti's Tomb,	Coloured decoration in oblong panels on each side of the inner entrance to the shrine,	$\frac{1}{3}$ „	3rd Nov., 1892,	8th Nov., 1892.
475	Sohan Lal, ..	„ „	Detail of columns beneath the porch,	$\frac{1}{4}$ „	4th Nov., 1892,	16th Nov., 1892.
476	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	„ „	Detail of the marble screen work enclosing the verandahs,	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	7th Nov., 1892,	8th Nov., 1892.
477	Ram Singh, ..	„ „	„ „ „	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	„	„
478	Ram Pratab, II.,	„ „	„ „ „	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	1st Nov., 1892,	„
479	Bhairava Bakhsh,	„ „	Detail of mother-o'pearl tesseræ upon the bases of the wooden shafts supporting the canopy over the cenotaph,	Full size,	9th Nov., 1892,	22nd Nov., 1892.
480	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	„ „	Detail of marble screen on the east side of the porch,	$\frac{1}{5}$	„	16th Nov., 1892.
481	Ram Singh, ..	„ „	Detail of small entrance in the east verandah,	$\frac{1}{5}$ full size,	„	24th Nov., 1892.
482	Ram Pratab, II.,	Islám Khán's Tomb,	Entrance doorway, ...	$\frac{1}{10}$	„	17th Nov., 1892.
483	Ram Pratab, I.,	Salim Chishti's Tomb,	Interior view of doorway leading from verandah to shrine,	$\frac{1}{10}$	13th Nov., 1892,	30th Nov., 1892.
484	Fazl-ud-din, I.,..	„ „	Section through window opening in the east wall showing coloured decorations upon the soffit and the reveal,	$\frac{1}{5}$	15th Nov., 1892,	24th Nov., 1892.
485	Sohan Lal, ..	„ „	Coloured detail of mural decoration within shrine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size,	16th Nov., 1892,	28th Nov., 1892.
486	Ghulam Rasul Beg	Khás Mahal, ..	Plan, ...	$\frac{1}{100}$	6th Nov., 1892,	16th Nov., 1892.
487	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	Salim Chishti's Tomb,	Marble screen, west side of the verandah,	$\frac{1}{5}$	17th Nov., 1892,	20th Nov., 1892.
488	Ram Pratab, II.,	The Dargáh, Islám Khán's Tomb,	Doorway leading to chantry on south-west angle,	$\frac{1}{5}$	„	1st Dec., 1892.
489	Ram Singh, ..	Salim Chishti's Tomb,	Marble screen, north side of verandah,	$\frac{1}{5}$	19th Nov., 1892,	28th Nov., 1892.
490	Fazl-ud-din, I., ..	Miriam's House,..	Fresco from north wall,	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size,	7th Nov., 1892,	9th Nov., 1892.
491	Bhairava Bakhsh,	Salim Chishti's Tomb,	Mother-o'pearl tesseræ on caps of wooden shafts supporting canopy over cenotaph,	Full size,	„	„
492	Ghulam Rasul Beg,	Record Chamber,	Plan, ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	22nd Nov., 1892,	25th Nov., 1892.
493	„ „	„ „	Section, east to west looking south,	$\frac{1}{50}$	26th Nov., 1892,	30th Nov., 1892.
494	Fazl-ud-din, ..	Salim Chishti's Tomb,	Detail of coloured dado panel on west side of door,	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size,	25th Nov., 1892,	„
495	Sohan Lal, ..	„ „	Detail of caps and bases of pilasters inside the shrine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	28th Nov., 1892,	29th Nov., 1892.
496	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	„ „	Detail of *jáli* patterns in serpent brackets supporting the drip stone around verandahs,	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	„	1st Dec., 1892.
497	Ram Singh, ..	„ „	Detail of verandah brackets, ..	$\frac{1}{5}$	„	5th Dec., 1892.
498	Sohan Lal, ..	„ „	Detail of painted decoration on the soffit of the arched window opening in wall of shrine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size,	30th Nov., 1892,	9th Dec., 1892.
499	Ghulam Rasul Beg, ..	Large Turkish Baths,	Ground plan, ...	$\frac{1}{100}$	1st Dec., 1892,	6th Dec., 1892.
500	Bhairava Bakhsh,	Salim Chishti's Tomb,	Mother-o'pearl tesseræ upon the cornice, &c., of the canopy over the shrine,	Full size,	„	9th Dec., 1892.
501	Ram Pratab, I.,..	„ „	Detail of colour decoration upon the spandril over the arch of the entrance door (inside),	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size,	„	„

List of Buildings Surveyed in 1892-93—(continued).

Serial No.	Draftsman's Name.	Name of Building.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
502	Fazl-ud-din, I.,	Miriam's House,	Fresco on east wall (sheet I), ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size,	1st Dec., 1892,	3rd Dec., 1892.
503	Ram Pratab, II.,	,, ,,	,, ,, (sheet II), ..	$\frac{1}{4}$,,	,,	,,
504	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	Salim Chishti's Tomb,	Detail of *jáli* work in serpent brackets around the verandah,	$\frac{1}{2}$,,	3rd Dec., 1892,	7th Dec., 1892.
505	Fazl-ud-din, I.,..	,, ,,	Painted soffit of the inner doorway,	$\frac{1}{2}$,,	,,	6th Dec., 1892.
506	Ram Pratab, ..	The Great Masjid (Zanána Roza),	Entrance to the Roza, ..	$\frac{1}{20}$	5th Dec., 1892,	14th Dec., 1892.
507	Fazl-ud-din, I.,..	Salim Chishti's Tomb,	Elevation of the east wall of the shrine,	$\frac{1}{20}$	6th Dec., 1892,	12th Dec., 1892.
508	Ram Singh, ..	,, ,,	Bibi Zinab's Tomb, screen around same,	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size,	,,	8th Dec., 1892.
509	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	The Great Masjid (Zanana Roza),	Screen within the same,	$\frac{1}{4}$,,	9th Dec., 1892,	12th Dec., 1892.
510	Ram Singh, ..	Islám Khán's Tomb,	Screen enclosing the verandah, ..	$\frac{1}{8}$	,,	17th Dec., 1892.
511	Ram Pratab, I.,..	,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ..	$\frac{1}{8}$	10th Dec., 1892,	15th Dec., 1892.
512	Sohan Lal, ..	,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size,	,,	,,
513	Fazl-ud-din, I.,..	The Great Masjid,	Elevation of the principal *mihráb*, ..	$\frac{1}{10}$	13th Dec., 1892,	17th Dec., 1892.
514	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	,, ,,	Do., do. Detail of spandrel over the archway,	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size,	,,	19th Dec., 1892.
515	Ghulam Rasul Beg,	The Large Turkish Baths,	Section, ...	$\frac{1}{100}$	,,	24th Dec., 1892.
516	Bhairava Bakhsh,	The Great Masjid,	Detail of *mihráb* on south side of the principal *mihráb*,	$\frac{1}{10}$	15th Dec., 1892,	8th Jan., 1893.
517	Ram Pratab, II.,	,, ,,	Detail of *banderole* beneath the entrance to the principal chamber under the grand dome,	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size,	16th Dec., 1892,	22nd Dec., 1892.
518	Sohan Lal, ..	,, ,,	Detail of geometric panel on the north side of the entrance to the chamber beneath the grand dome,	$\frac{1}{4}$,,	,,	21st Dec., 1892.
519	Ram Singh, ..	The Dargáh, ..	Specimens of the marble and stone tombs in the dargâh,	$\frac{1}{8}$	17th Dec., 1892,	22nd Dec., 1892.
520	,, ,, ..	,, ..	Do. do., ..	$\frac{1}{10}$	23rd Dec., 1892,	8th Jan., 1893.
521	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	The Great Masjid,	Section through principal *mihráb*, ..	$\frac{1}{10}$	,,	24th Dec., 1892.
522	Ram Pratab, II.,	,, ,,	*Banderole* beneath the entrance to the principal chamber beneath the grand dome,	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size,	,,	,,
523	Ram Pratab, I.,	,, ,,	Detail of one bay of the octagonal drum of the grand dome,	$\frac{1}{20}$	,,	20th Jan., 1893.
524	Sohan Lal, ..	,, ,,	Detail of one side of principal chamber beneath grand dome,	$\frac{1}{20}$	,,	25th Dec., 1892.
525	Bhairava Baksh,	,, ,,	Detail of one bay of the east façade of the Masjid proper,	$\frac{1}{25}$	9th Jan., 1893,	26th Jan., 1893.
526	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	,, ,,	Detail of one bay in the wall beneath the domed chamber on the south side of grand dome (*see* Sheet No. 529),	$\frac{1}{10}$	,,	21st Jan., 1893.
527	Ram Singh, ..	,, ,,	Detail of *mihráb* in the south aisle,..	$\frac{1}{10}$	,,	24th Jan., 1893.
528	Fazl-ud-din, I.,..	,, ,,	Section through south aisle of the Masjid proper looking south,	$\frac{1}{50}$	18th Jan., 1893,	1st Feb., 1893.
529	Fazl-ud-din, I., ..	,, ,,	Detail of the columns in the aisles,..	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size,	,,	31st Jan., 1893.
530	Ram Pratab, II.,	,, ,,	Detail of painted panel in the pendentive of the grand dome,	$\frac{1}{4}$,,	21st Jan., 1893,	29th Jan., 1893.
531	Ram Singh, ..	,, ,,	Detail of *mihráb* in south aisle (*see* Sheet No. 527),	$\frac{1}{4}$,,	24th Jan., 1893,	31st Jan., 1893.
532	Sohan Lal, ..	,, ,,	Detail of springing of arches in the lateral wall beneath the grand dome (*see* Sheet No. 524),	$\frac{1}{8}$,,	26th Jan., 1893,	,,

List of Buildings Surveyed in 1892-93—(continued).

Serial No.	Draftsman's Name.	Name of Buildings.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
533	Ram Pratab, ..	The Great Masjid,	Detail of arches over *mihrábs* in the southernmost aisle,	¼ full size,	27th Jan., 1893,	22nd Feb., 1893.
534	Fazl-ud-din, ..	„ „	Longitudinal section through south wing of Masjid looking west,	1/50	29th Jan., 1893,	20th Feb., 1893.
535	Ram Pratab, II.,	„ „	Detail of springing of arch over principal *mihráb* (*see* Sheet No. 461),	½ full size,	„	4th Feb., 1893.
536	Ram Singh, ..	„ „	Detail of principal *mihráb* in the north aisle,	1/10	30th Jan., 1893,	12th Feb., 1893.
537	Fazl-ud-din, I., ..	„ „	Detail of corbelling below the domes in the aisles,	1/10	1st Feb., 1893,	8th Feb., 1893.
538	Sohan Lal, ..	„ „	Detail of springing of arch shown on Plate 523,	½ full size,	„	3rd Feb., 1893.
539	Ram Pratab, ..	„ „	Detail of arched panel on south side of the propylon,	1/10	3rd Feb., 1893,	11th Feb., 1893.
540	Sohan Lal, ..	„ „	Detail of archway in the northern wall of the propylon,	1/10	4th Feb., 1893,	„
541	Ghulam Rasul Beg,	Salim Chishti's Tomb,	Ground plan, ...	1/50	„	7th Feb., 1893.
542	Ram Pratab, I., ..	Stone-cutters' Masjid,	Detail of the principal *mihráb*, ..	1/10	5th Feb., 1893,	16th Feb., 1893.
543	Ghulam Rasul Beg,	Salim Chishti's Tomb,	Section from north to south looking east,	1/50	8th Feb., 1893,	22nd Feb., 1893.
544	Sohan Lal, ..	Buland Darwáza,	Detail of entrance to rooms on each side of the principal doorway,	1/10	13th Feb., 1893,	21st Feb., 1893.
545	Ram Pratab, II.,	„ „	Detail of the principal doorway, ..	1/25	„	1st March, 1893.
546	Ram Pratab, I.,	Stone-cutters' Masjid,	Section from west to east looking north, ...	1/20	17th Feb., 1893,	29th Feb., 1893.
547	Ram Singh, ..	Buland Darwáza,	Detail of wooden doorway beneath the entrance,	1/5	18th Feb., 1893,	23rd Feb., 1893.
548	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	„ „	Detail of arched recess on ground floor on the west side of the building,	1/20	19th Feb., 1893,	8th March, 1893.
549	Fazl-ud-din, I., ..	The Great Masjid,	Section through grand dome from west to east, looking north,	1/100	21st Feb., 1893,	„
550	Sohan Lal, ..	Buland Darwáza,	Detail of bracket over the entrance to rooms on east side of great gateway (*see* Sheet 544),	½ full size,	22nd Feb., 1893,	28th March, 1893.
551	Ram Singh, ..	„ „	Detail of the meeting rail of great wooden gate,	½ „	24th Feb., 1893,	1st March, 1893.
552	Ram Pratab, I., ..	„ „	Detail of carved stone panel on ground floor (west side of gateway),	1/5	27th Feb., 1892,	6th March, 1893.
553	Ghulam Rasul Beg,	The Stone-cutters' Masjid,	Ground plan, ...	1/50	„	2nd March, 1893.
554	Sohan Lal, ..	Buland Darwáza,	Detail of architraves around doorways, &c.,	½ full size,	1st March, 1893,	7th March, 1893.
555	Ram Pratab, II.,	„ „	Detail of arch over the principal doorway,	½ „	2nd March, 1893,	10th March, 1893.
556	Ram Singh, ..	„ „	Detail of inlaid ornament on side walls beneath the great arch,	¼ „	„	„
557	Ghulam Rasul Beg,	The Great Masjid,	Half plan of Masjid proper, ..	1/100	6th March, 1893,	22nd March, 1893.
558	Ram Pratab, I.,	Buland Darwáza,	Detail of string mouldings around the angle shafts on each side of the large archway,	1/5	„	10th March, 1893.
559	Sohan Lal, ..	„ „	Detail of carved ornamentation at the base of inscription around the great archway,	1/5	8th March, 1893,	16th March, 1893.
560	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	„ „	Detail of architrave moulding around the great archway,	¼ full size,	9th March, 1893,	13th March, 1893.
561	Fazl-ud-din, I. and Ram Pratab, I.,	The Masjid, ..	Detail of finials over the domes surmounting the Masjid proper,	1/5	10th March, 1893,	14th March, 1893.
562	Fazl-ud-din, I., ..	„ „ ..	Section through the east cloister,	1/100	11th March, 1893,	21st March, 1893.
563	Ram Pratab, II.,	Buland Darwáza,	Detail of arcade over the main entrance,	1/5	10th March, 1893,	13th March, 1893.

List of Buildings Surveyed in 1892-93—(concluded).

Serial No.	Draftsman's Name.	Name of Building.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
564	Ram Singh, ..	Buland Darwâza,	Detail of parapets, ...	1/10	13th March, 1893,	16th March, 1893.
565	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	The Great Masjid,	Detail of exterior ornamental bands around the drums of the domes over the Masjid,	1/10	14th March, 1893,	,,
566	Ram Pratab, II.,	,, ,,	Detail of ornamental parapets, ..	1/10	,,	18th March, 1893.
567	,, ,, I.,	,, ,,	Detail of finials over the small kiosks, Salim Chishti's Tomb, &c.,	1/10	15th March, 1893,	,,
568	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	Hiran Mînâr, ..	Ground plan,	1/100	17th March, 1893,	,,
569	Sohan Lal, ..	,, ,, ..	Detail of the base of the column (*see* Sheet 571),	1/10	,,	22nd March, 1893.
570	Ram Singh, ..	,, ,, ..	Detail of balcony around the top of the tower,	½ full size,	,,	23rd March, 1893.
571	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	,, ,, ..	Detail of caps and bases in small shafts on the octagonal sides of tower, (*see* Sheet 569),	½ ,,	20th March, 1893,	24th March, 1893.
572	Ram Singh, ..	,, ,, ..	Plan showing soffit of the balcony around the top of the tower,	¼ ,,	23rd March, 1893,	,,
573	Ghulam Rasul Beg,	Baland Darwâza,	Ground plan, ...	1/100	,,	27th March, 1893.
574	Fazl-ud-din, I.,	Large Turkish Baths,	Details of geometrical patterns in plaster upon the interior walls, &c.,	½ full size,	,,	29th March, 1893.
575	Ram Pratab, I.,	Treasury, ..	Detail of painted panels upon the interior walls,	¼ ,,	,,	24th March, 1893
576	,, ,, II.,	,, ..	Detail of painted pateræ upon the interior walls,	⅛ ,,	,,	,,
577	Bhairava Bakhsh,	Khwâbgâh, ..	Detail of painted panelettes upon the exterior walls,	½ ,,	,,	,,
578	,, ,,	,, ..	Detail of mural decoration upon the walls in the painted chamber,	½ ,,	24th March, 1893,	25th March, 1893.
579	Sohan Lal, ..	,, ..	Do. do.,	½ ,,	22nd March, 1893,	24th March, 1893.
580	Bhairava Bakhsh,	,, ..	Fresco upon the reveal of the window opening over the northern doorway,	½ ,,	25th March, 1893,	27th March, 1893.
581	Ram Pratab, ..	,, ..	Fresco upon the reveal of the window opening over the eastern doorway,	½ ,,	24th March, 1893,	29th March, 1893.
582	Bhairava Bakhsh,	,, ..	Fresco upon the reveal of the window opening over the southern doorway,	½ ,,	27th March, 1893,	,,
583	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	Large Turkish Baths,	Details of geometrical patterns in plaster upon the interior walls, archways, and ceilings.	¼ full size,	24th March, 1893,	30th March, 1893.
584	Sohan Lal, ..	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	,,
585	Ram Pratab, I.,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	,,
586	Ram Singh, ..	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	25th March, 1893,	,,
587	Bhairava Bakhsh,	Sultâna's Turkish Bath,	Detail of painted dado upon the interior walls of the baths,	¼ ,,	28th March, 1893,	28th March, 1893.
588	,, ..	Large Turkish Baths,	Details of geometrical patterns in plaster upon interior walls,	½ ,,	,,	30th March, 1893.
589	Ram Pratab, II.,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	,,

EDMUND W. SMITH,

Architectural Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh Circle.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AT FATEHPUR SIKRI, TAKEN BY THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH CIRCLE, DURING THE COLD SEASON, 1892-93.

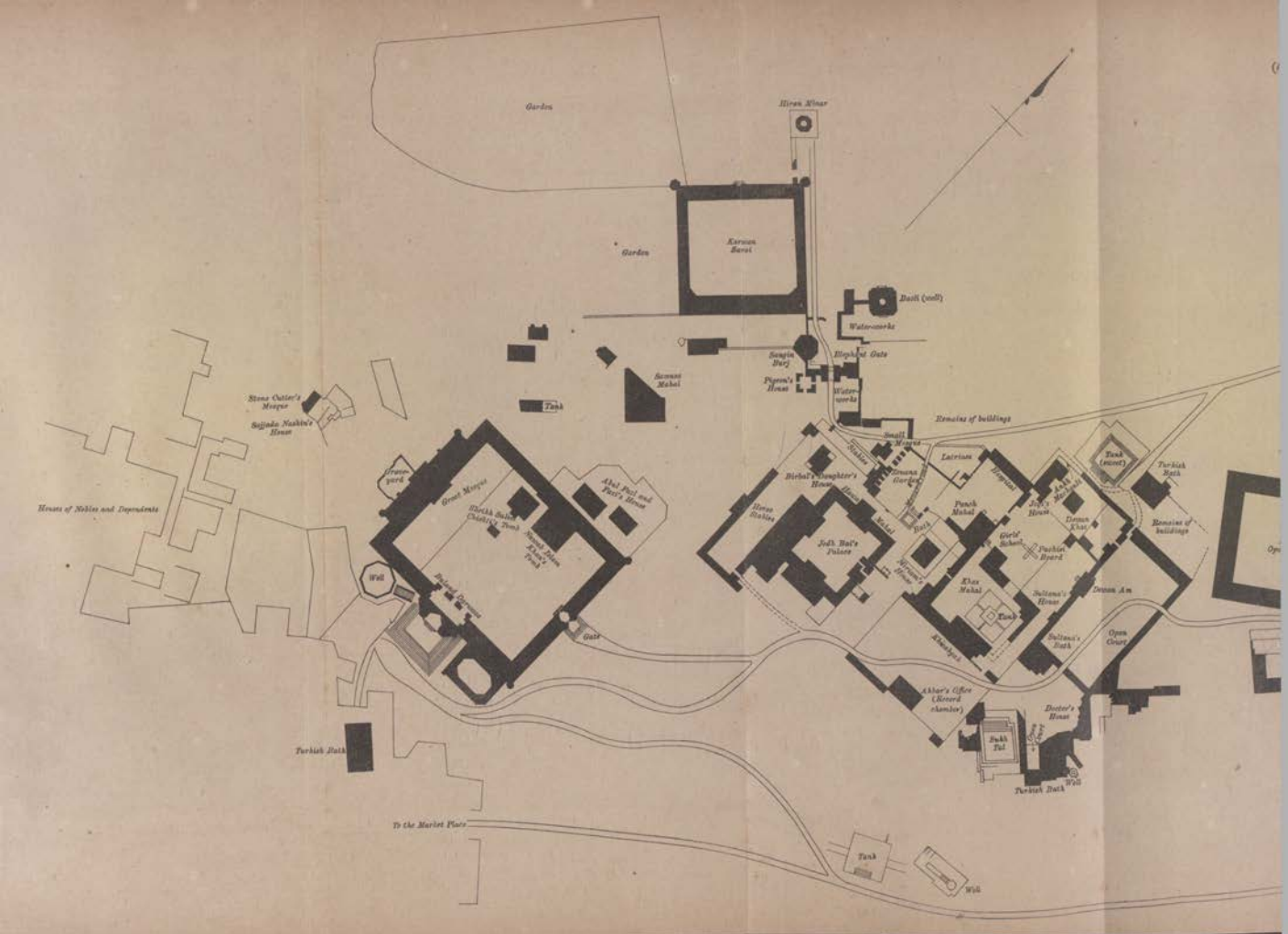
No.	Place.	Title.	Size.	Direction from which taken.
D 510	Fatehpur Sikri, ...	The Hiran Mínár, ...	12″ × 10″	
D 511	„ „ ...	The Record Chamber, ..	10″ × 8″	From the east.
D 512	„ „ ...	The Girls' School, ...	10″ × 8″	Looking south.
D 513	„ „ ...	Astrologer's Seat, ...	10″ × 8″	From the *Pachisí* Court.
D 514	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	
D 515	„ „ ...	Corridor leading from "Jodh Bai's" palace towards Hiran Mínár,	10″ × 8″	The Pánch Mahal.
D 516	„ „ ...	The Díwán-i-Khás, ...	10″ × 8″	Front view.
D 517	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	12″ × 10″	Central shaft (throne pillar).
D 518	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	12″ × 10″	Duplicate.
D 519	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Top of the throne capital.
D 520	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Top of the throne capital. (Duplicate).
D 521	„ „ ...	The Great Masjid, ...	12″ × 10″	Interior view of the *mihrábs* under the grand dome.
D 522	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Interior view of the *mihrábs* under the grand dome.
D 523	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Interior view showing corbelling beneath the smaller domes in the aisles.
D 524	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Interior view showing the small *mihrábs* beneath grand dome.
D 525	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	(Duplicate).
D 526	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Interior view showing the small *mihrábs* under the domes in the aisles.
D 527	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Interior view through the masjid looking south.
D 528	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Interior view through outer aisle looking north.
D 529	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Interior showing the Hindú columns in the aisles.
D 530	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Interior showing the Hindú columns in the aisles.
D 531	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Exterior view of three or four bays of the north aisle.
D 532	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Duplicate.
D 533	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Interior showing the large *mihráb* in the north aisle.
D 534	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Exterior view of the propylon.
D 535	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Interior view through the cloisters on the south side of the court-yard.
D 536	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	General view looking across the quadrangle showing the back of the Buland Darwáza from the north-east.
D 537	„ „ ...	The Great Masjid. The Buland Darwázá.	10″ × 8″	Back view from the north.
D 538	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Front view from the south-west.
D 539	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Front view from the south-west.
D 540	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	12″ × 10″	Side view from south-west.
D 541	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of ground floor bay on the west side.
D 542	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of ground floor bay on the west side.
D 543	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	12″ × 10″	Great wooden "Horse-shoe" door.
D 544	„ „ ...	The Great Masjid. The King's Gate.	10″ × 8″	Front view (east).
D 545	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	12″ × 10″	General view of the city looking towards the Agra gate from top of Búlánd Darwáza.

List of Photographic Negatives—(concluded).

No.	Place.	Title.	Size.	Direction from which taken.
D 546	Fatehpur Sikri, ...	The Great Masjid. The King's Gate, ...	10″ × 8″	General view of the city looking towards the Agra gate from top of Búlánd Darwáza.
D 547	„ „ ..	Islám Khán's tomb, ...	10″ × 8″	General view from south-west.
D 548	„ „ ...	Salim Chisti's Tomb, ...	10″ × 8″	From south-west.
D 549	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Duplicate.
D 550	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Porch from the south-west.
D 551	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	South-west angle of building from the south-west.
D 552	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	*Jáli* screen in the south verandah.
D 553	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Duplicate.
D 554	„ „ ...	The Great Masjid, ...	10″ × 8″	General view across the quadrangle showing Salim Chishti's Tomb from the south-east.
D 555	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	General view from the Buland Darwáza showing the diving well and city beyond.
D 556	„ „ ...	The Elephant Gate, ...	10″ × 8″	From the old paved roadway leading to the Hirán Minár.
D 557	„ „ ...	The Turkish Sultána's House,	10″ × 8″	General view from the south-west.
D 558	„ „ ...	„ „ „	10″ × 8″	Details of carved stone piers on the east verandah.
D 559	„ „ ...	The Turkish Sultána's House,	10″ × 8″	Details of carved stone piers on the east verandah.
D 560	„ „ ...	„ „ „ „	10″ × 8″	General view from the south-west.
D 561	„ „ ...	„ „ „ „	10″ × 8″	Ceiling over the north verandah.
D 562	„ „ ...	„ „ „ „	10″ × 8″	Ceiling over the north verandah. (Duplicate).
D 563	„ „ ...	„ „ „ „	10″ × 8″	Ceiling over the east verandah.
D 564	„ „ ...	The Pánch Mahal, ...	12″ × 10″	General view from the north-west.
D 565	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	View of columns on ground and first floor from Girls' School.
D 566	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	View of columns on ground and first floor from Girls' School.
D 567	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	View of columns on first floor from west.
D 568	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Duplicate.
D 569	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	General view from Khwabgáh looking towards the Díwán-í-Khás.
D 570	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	General view from the Díwán-í-Khás looking towards Khwábgáh.
D 571	„ „ ...	Raja Bîr Bâl's House, ...	12″ × 10″	The South porch from south-west.
D 572	„ „ ...	„ „ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	General view from the south-west.
D 573	„ „ ...	Báolí, ...	10″ × 8″	On side of Agra road near Dák bungalow, from top of the staircase.
D 574	„ „ ...	„	10″ × 8″	Duplicate.
D 575	„ „ ...	Raja Bîr Bâl's House, ..	10″ × 8″	General view from the south-west.
D 576	„ „ ...	The Agra Gate,... ...	10″ × 8″	From the Agra road.
D 577	„ „ ...	Miriam's House, ...	10″ × 8″	From the north-west.
D 578	„ „ ...	„ „	10″ × 8″	Duplicate.
D 579	„ „ ...	Stone-cutters' Masjid, ...	10″ × 8″	From the east.
D 580	„ „ ...	The Great Masjid, ...	10″ × 8″	From the west.
D 581	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	General view of the great mosque showing the Buland Darwáza from the Bárádari near the Tehrá Darwáza.
D 582	„ „ ...	Islám Khán's Tomb, ...	12″ × 10″	Interior view through east verandah showing tomb stones.

Edmund W. Smith,

Architectural Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh Circle.


Garden
Hiran Minar
Garden
Karwan Sarai
Baoli (well)
Water-works
Sangin Burj
Elephant Gate
Pigeon's House
Water-works
Samnas Mahal
Tank
Stone Cutter's Mosque
Sajjada Nashin's House
Remains of buildings
Small Mosque
Stables
Latrines
Hospital
Tank (sweet)
Turkish Bath
Birbal's Daughter's House
Hawa Mahal
Panch Mahal
Jodh Bai's Palace
Girls' School
Pushin Board
Dewan Khas
Remains of buildings
Houses of Nobles and Dependents
Grave-yard
Great Mosque
Abul Fazl and Faizi's House
Shekh Salim Chishti's Tomb
Nawab Islam Khan's Tomb
Well
Baland Dawaza
Gate
Khas Mahal
Tank
Sultana's House
Dewan Am
Sultana's Bath
Open Court
Akbar's Office (Record chamber)
Doctor's House
Sukh Tal
Turkish Bath
Well
Turkish Bath
To the Market Place
Tank
Well

N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

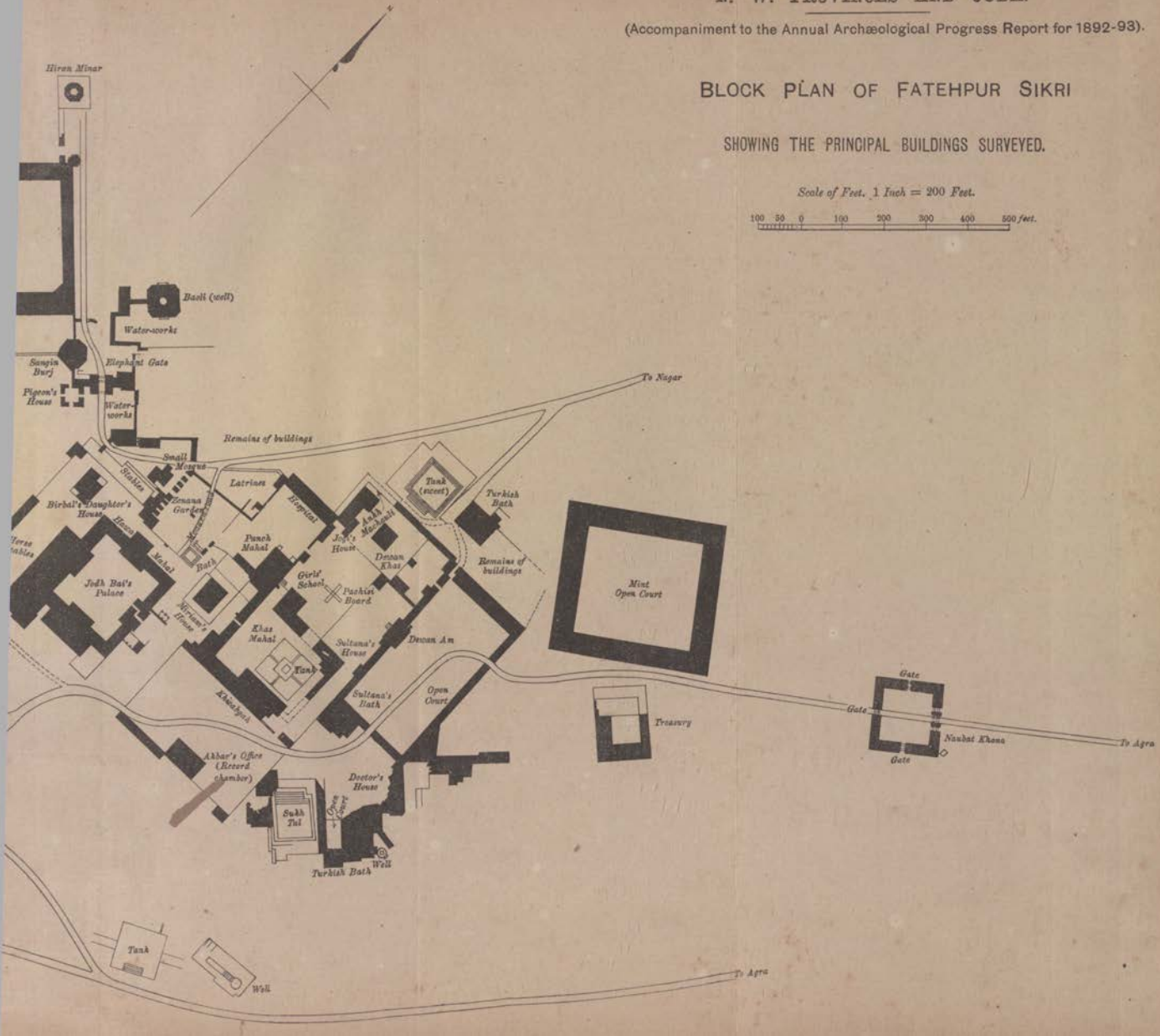
(Accompaniment to the Annual Archæological Progress Report for 1892-93).

BLOCK PLAN OF FATEHPUR SIKRI

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS SURVEYED.

Scale of Feet. 1 *Inch* = 200 *Feet.*

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 *feet.*



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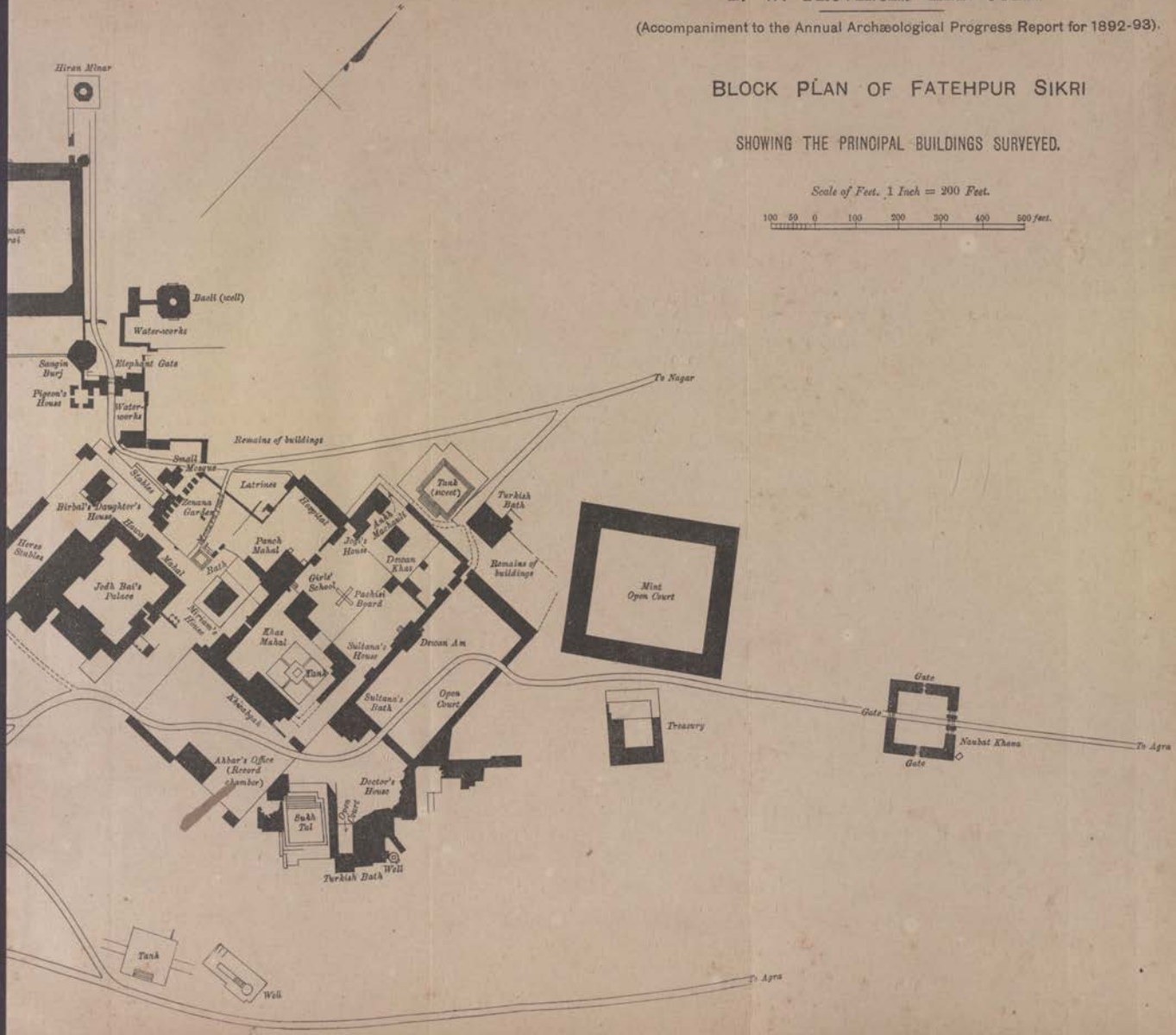


(1) General View of Fatehpur Sikri from the top of the Buland Darwaza across the Quadrangle of the Great Mosque.

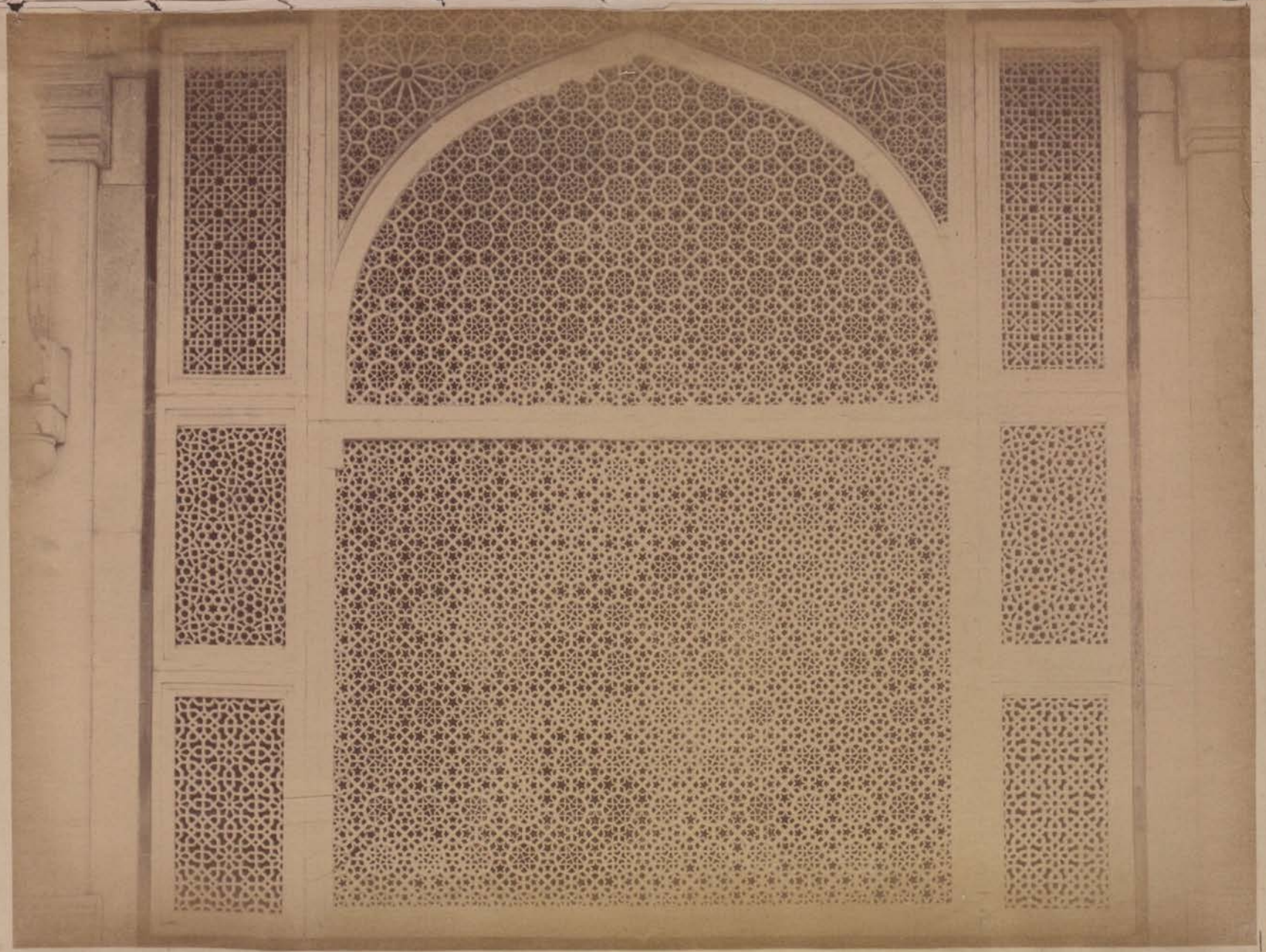
For description see page (5).

2) The Buland Darwaza, or "High Gate," forming the principal entrance to the Great Mosque. Built A.D. 1602.

For description see page (5).

(3) Interior View of the Great Mosque. Built A.D. 1571.

For description see page (5).

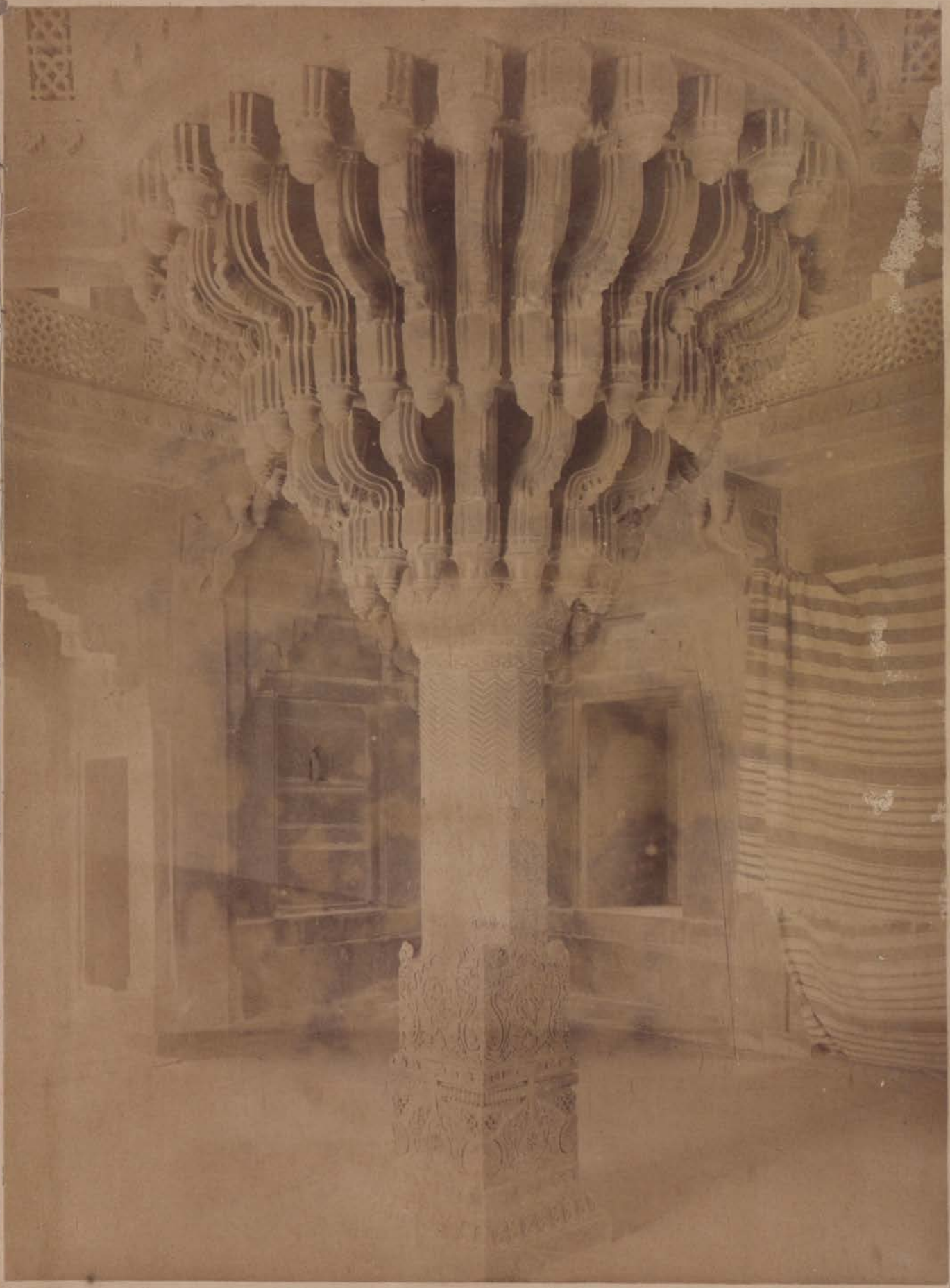


(4) Pierced Marble Screen in Shaikh Salim Chishti's Tomb. A.D. 1580.

For description see page (5).

(5) Raja Birbal's House. Erected A.D. 1571.

For description see page (5).

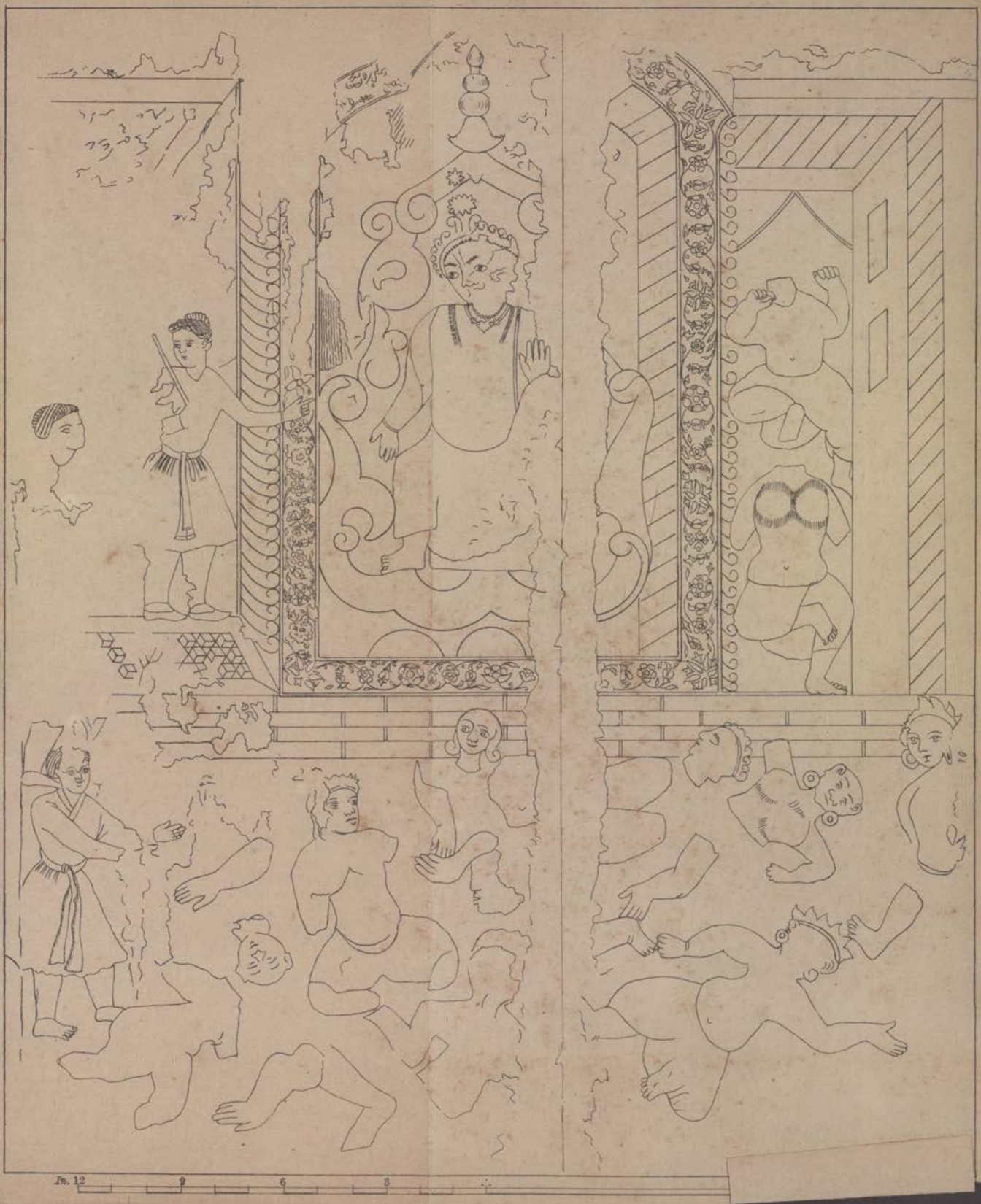


(6) The Throne-pillar in the Diwan-i-Khas or Privy Council Chamber of the Emperor Akbar.

For description see page (5).

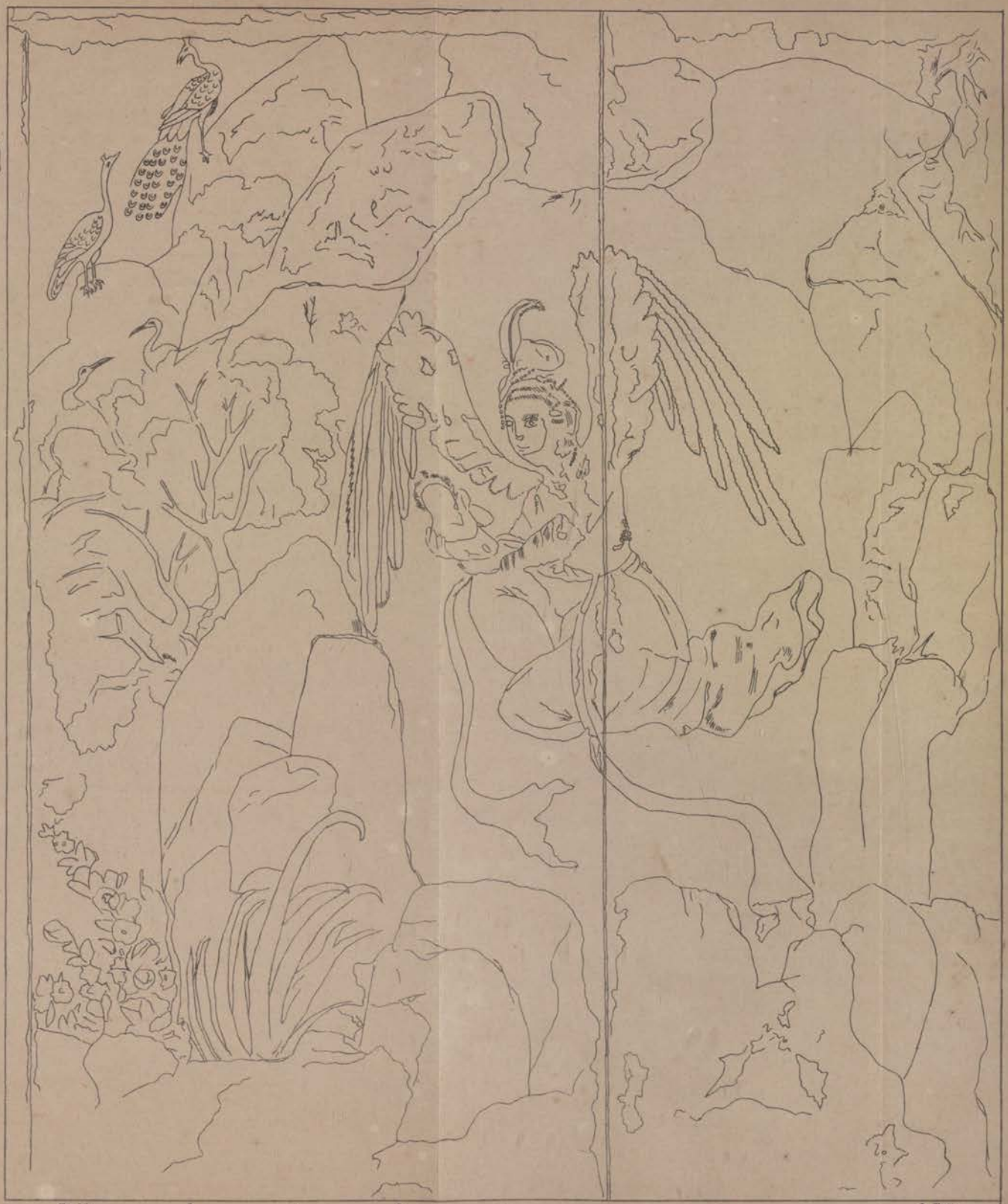
FATEHPUR SIKRI—KHWABGAH.

Fresco No. 1. [See Progress Report, page 33].



FATEHPUR SIKRI—KHWABGAH.

Fresco No. 2. [See Progress Report, page 33].



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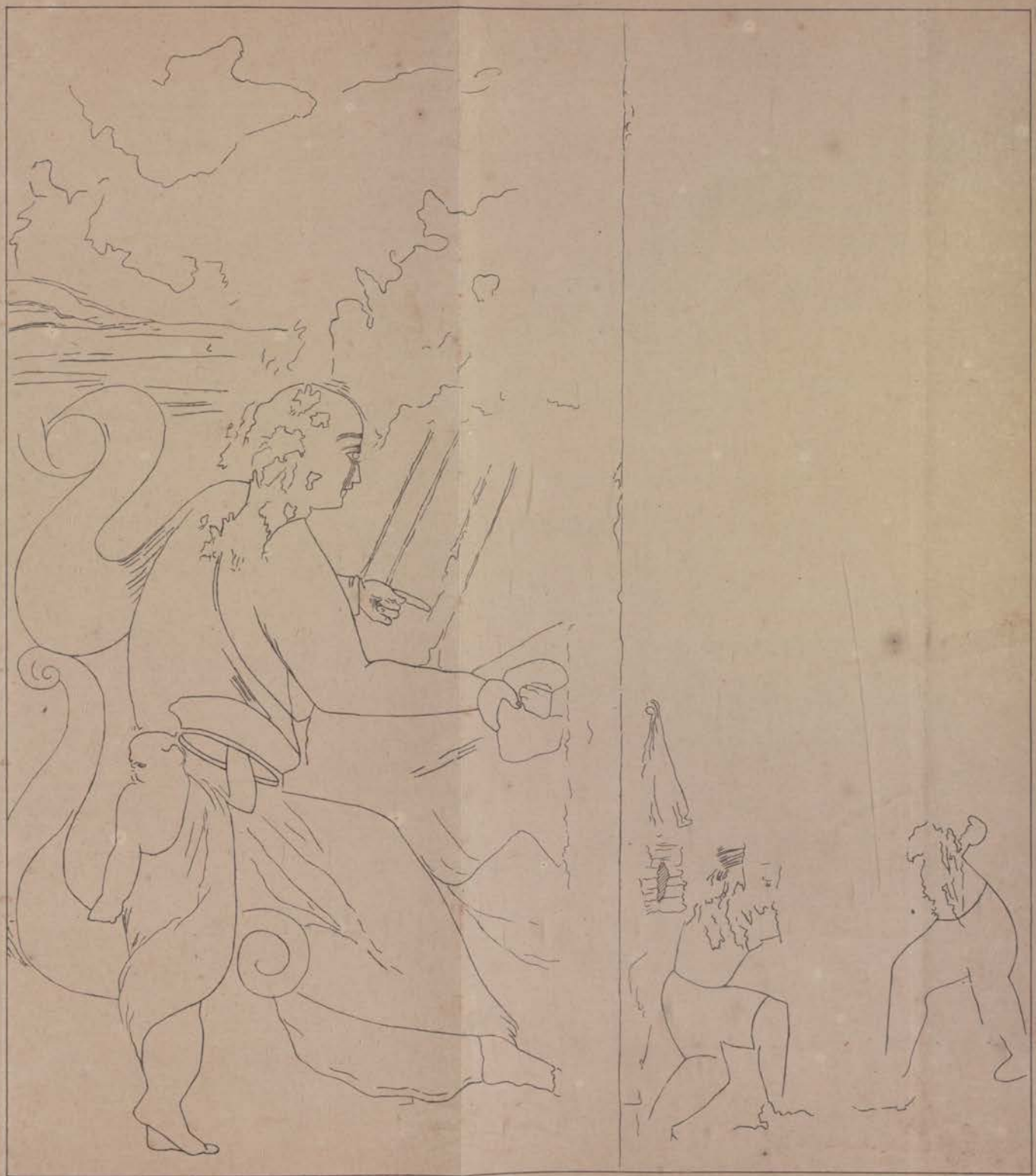
1st April, 1893.

FATEHPUR SIKRI—KHWABGAH.

Fresco No. 3. [See Progress Report, page 33].



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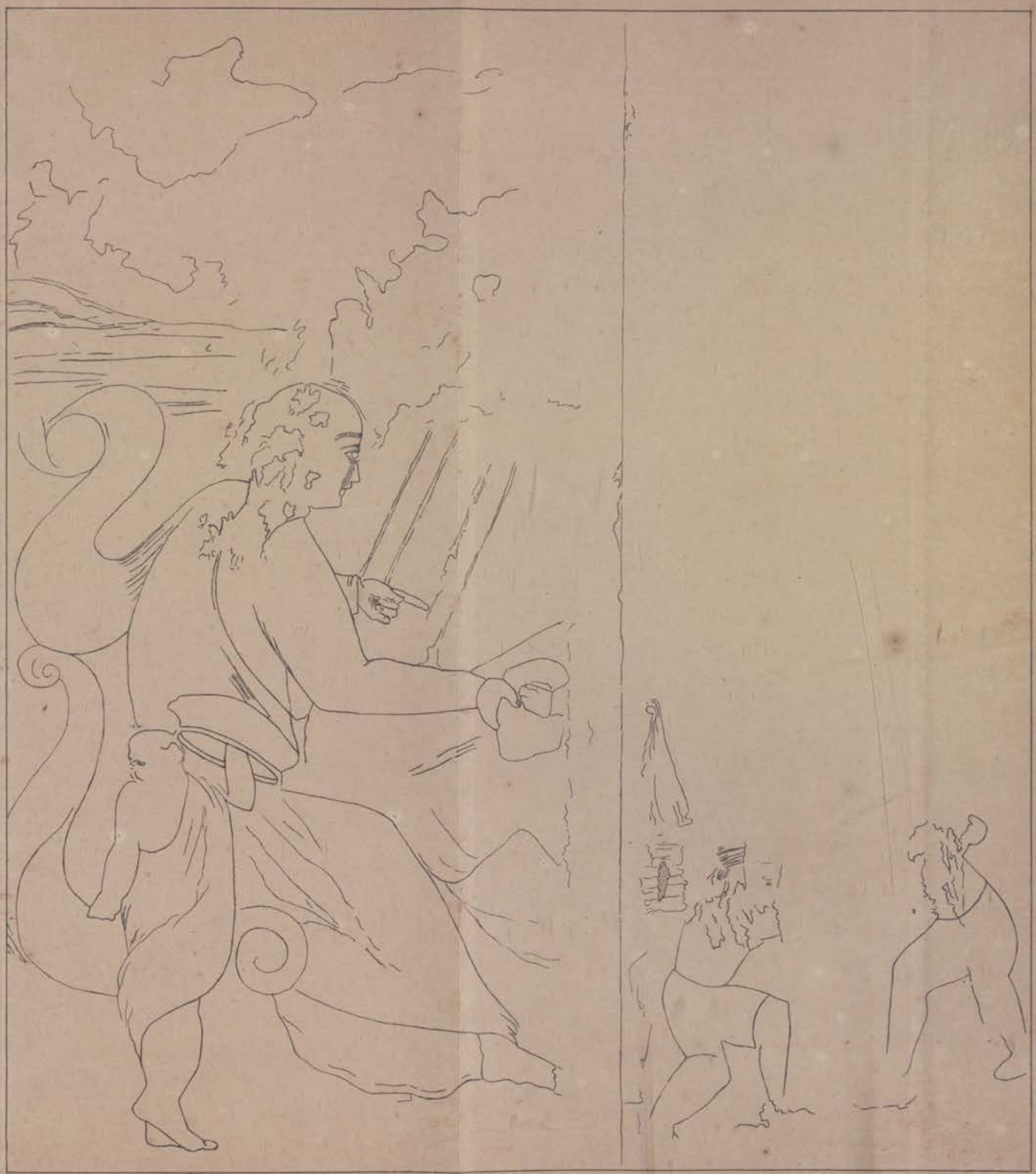
FATEHPUR SIKRI—KHWABGAH.

Fresco No. 3. [See Progress Report, page 33].



In. 12 9 6 3 0 1 Foot.

EDMUND W. SMITH,
Architectural Surveyor, N. W. P.
1st April, 1893.

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1893-94

No. $\frac{\text{A. S.}}{145}$, *dated Lucknow, the 27th August*, 1894.

From—*The Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh Circle.*

To—*The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Department, B. and R. Branch, Naini Tal.*

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. $\frac{4724}{2020}$ W. A., dated the 4th August, 1894, and in continuation of this office letter No. $\frac{\text{A. S.}}{94}$, dated the 20th June, 1894, I have the honour to submit the Progress Report of the Epigraphical Section of this Survey Circle for the year ending the 30th June, 1894, together with the programme for the year 1894-95.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, N.-W. P. AND OUDH CIRCLE.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE EPIGRAPHICAL SECTION FOR THE WORKING SEASON OF 1893-94.

26th October, 1893 to 18th March, 1894.

In pursuance of the instructions of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Archæology), conveyed in G. O. No. $\frac{3620}{36}$, dated the 23rd December, 1892, I left Lucknow on the 26th October, 1893, on an extended tour through Lower and Upper Burma, in order to collect and verify information required for the preparation of descriptive lists of the monumental antiquities and inscriptions of this interesting country which offers comparatively virgin soil for archæological and epigraphical studies. Mr. F. O. Oertel, District Engineer of these Provinces, accompanied me at the desire of the Government of Burma, as he had visited that country in the beginning of 1892, and published an interesting short note on Burmese indigenous architecture. Babu Bhairon Bakhsh, who had formerly been a draftsman in the service of Dr. Owen of the Afghan Boundary Commission, was attached to our party with the consent of the Government of India; he did exceedingly good work, under often very trying circumstances, in preparing some 30 sheets of coloured drawings (detailed in the Appendix to the Architectural Surveyor's Report) and in assisting in the development of about 215 photographs taken by Mr. Oertel on tour. The drawings and photographs will be utilized by Mr. Oertel in his forthcoming monograph on "Burmese Art and Architecture."

Lower Burma.
(1). Pegu Division.

2. The *Mahâyazawin*, "the great royal chronicles" of Burma, alludes to a city called Digumpanagara in the country of Arramana on the site of the present Rangûn, and asserts that during the lifetime of Gotama Buddha, in 588, B.C., Kêsadhâtuchetiya, or Digumpachetî, the present Shwê Dagôn Payâ, or Dagôn Sandòshin Chetî, was founded by Taphussa and Bhallika, two merchants' sons, who during a visit to India had obtained from Sâkyamuni himself several of his hairs which with great ceremony were enshrined under a pagoda 27 feet in height. And it is the firm belief of the modern Buddhists of Burma that the Shwê Dagôn pagoda contains the relics of the four successive Buddhas of this *bhaddakappa* (present age), namely, the water-strainer of Kakusandha, the bathing robe of Konâgamana, the staff of Kassapa and eight hairs of Gotama. However, the first trustworthy statements are those which relate to the repairs and works carried out by the Talaing Queen Shinsòbû of Pegu between A. D. 1459 and 1469, who raised the height of the pagoda to 129

feet, made terraces on the hill, paved the topmost one with stone, and set apart land and hereditary slaves (*payâkywon*) for the service of the shrine, as recorded on three large stone slabs engraved by order of the Talaing king Dhammachetî in B. E. 847, or A. D. 1485, and standing near the middle of the stone steps on the east ascent to the pagoda, about 50 feet below the present platform. Still further additions were made by the succeeding sovereigns, especially by the Burmese after their conquest of Pegu, the policy of these kings being to increase the splendour of the Shwê Dagôn at Rangûn so that it might eclipse the Shwêmòdò at Pegu ; the ancient edifice which the Talaings had for so many centuries reverenced and which was associated with the recollections of their national independence. Owing to these continued additions and restorations, the pagoda at last, in 1768, reached its present height of 321 feet from the platform on which it stands. In 1774 king Sinbyûyin, the second son of Alaungpayâ, replaced the Talaing *tî*, or crown, which was thrown down by an earthquake in 1769, by one of Burmese form and re-gilt the outside from top to bottom. The placing of a new *tî* on the Shwê Dagôn pagoda by Sinbyûyin was symbolical of the consolidation of the power of the dynasty founded by his father in A.D. 1757, of the replacement of the Talaings by the Burmans in the government of United Burma, and of the national jubilation over the successes which attended Burmese arms in the wars with Manipûr (Kathè), China, and Siam. The ceremony of placing the *tî* was witnessed by the king in person in order to convince the Talaings, whose abortive rebellion in Martaban had just been suppressed, that his rule was a personal one, and to impress on them the splendour of his power and the resources at his command. Moreover, to minimize the possibility of all future attempts at rebellion with the last of the Talaing kings as a centre of intrigue and disaffection, and to remove all hopes of the restoration of a Talaing monarchy, he ordered the execution of Byinnyà Dàlà, the ex-king of Pegu, who had surrendered to Alaungpayâ. In 1871 the whole pagoda was again re-gilt, with funds derived from public subscriptions the donations of pilgrims visiting the shrine, and the rents accruing from the leasing out of the palm-trees on the slopes and terraces of the mound. When the re-gilding was complete, Mindôn Min, the king of Upper Burma, sent down from Mandalè with great state and ceremony a new *tî* of iron covered with solid gold plating and inlaid with numbers of jewels, 13½ feet in diameter at the base, and 47 feet in height, weighing 1¼ tons, and valued at Rs. 6,20,000.

The Shwê Dagôn pagoda is the most venerated object of worship throughout the whole of Indo-China. At the annual festival in March crowds of pilgrims flock to it from all parts of the country, from the Shan States in the north, from the Kareni States in the north-east, and from far above Mogaung on the Irrawaddy. It stands upon a rocky eminence in the angle formed by the junction of the Rangûn (Hlaing) and Pegu rivers, about two miles north of the former and three miles east of the latter. The S i n g u t t a r a hill on which it is erected has been cut into two rectangular terraces one above the other, each side facing one of the cardinal points of the compass. The upper terrace, which has been carefully levelled and paved, is about 166 feet from the level of the road below, and is about 900 feet long by 685 feet wide. The ascent to this platform was by four flights of stone steps, one opposite the centre of each face, but the western has been closed by the fortifications lately built by the military authorities. The south and east approaches are covered with handsomely carved wooden roofs supported on massive smooth teak and masonry pillars, and have at the foot two immense double-bodied clumsy figures of a lion (*sîhamanussa*), one on each side.

From the centre of the platform the profusely gilt solid brick pagoda, springing from an octagonal base with a perimeter of 1,335 feet, rises with a gradually diminishing spheroidal outline to a height of about 321 feet, and supporting a gilt iron net-work *tî* or umbrella, in the shape of a cone, 47 feet high and surrounded with small jewelled silver and gold bells, " shoots upwards like a pyra-

mid of fire." The borders of the terraces on which the shrine is raised, are planted with shady trees in regular rows ; from the highest eminence there is a beautiful and extensive view : the Pegu and Rangûn rivers are seen winding through a level wooded country, and the Kyaikkauk pagoda of Thànlyin stands out conspicuously on the Syriam hills near the junction of the streams. This happy situation renders the Shwê Dagôn a conspicuous object at a distance of many miles. The space round the pagoda is left clear for worshippers, but all around the outer edge of the court-yard are numerous smaller pagodas, image-houses (*tazaung*), rest-houses for pilgrims (*zayat*), flagstaffs (*tagôndaing*), surmounted by the figure of a bird (*karawaik-garuda*), and bearing a long streamer, stone umbrellas (*kyauktî*) of very ancient form, symbolic foot-prints of Buddha (*kyidawya*), wishing stones, &c. On the north-east side the space is occupied by a larger number of buildings and sheds than on the other sides, and here stand the Hmanzi Tazaung, profusely ornamented with elaborate wood-carving, the models of the two former *tîs* or umbrellas of the Shwê Dagôn, the Shan pagoda and Shan Tazaung, and the great bell (*mahâganda*) of king Bodòpayâ, the second largest bell in Burma, 14 feet high, 7¾ feet in diameter, and weighing about 22 tons. It is the largest that rings, for the great bell at Myingûn near Mandalè, weighing 80 tons, has never yet been made to ring. A Burmese inscription in 10 lines records its dedication and prays that "for this meritorious gift, replete with the virtue of beneficence Bodòpayâ be conducted to *nibbân* (nirvâna), and obtain the destined blessing of men, Nàt and Brahmâ, by means of divine perfection."

3. Other interesting shrines in Rangûn are the Sulè Payâ, standing on a slight elevation in Fytche square, octagonal in shape, and the Botataung pagoda on the right bank of the Rangûn river, a circular *stûpa*. The Sulè pagoda is, as we now see it, hardly 70 years old, but it encloses the stûpa renovated at the close of the first century ; and within this is probably encased the smaller shrine built by Queen Shinsòbû over the small stûpa erected by former kings. The original name of the pagoda was Chûlachetî ; "the small pagoda," in contradistinction to the "great pagoda" (*mahâchetî*), the Shwê Dagôn.

4. A few miles north-east of Rangûn is the Kyaikkasan pagoda in the Hmawbi township : it is about 90 feet high and 220 feet in circumference at the base. The Kyaikkalò pagoda, built of laterite blocks now faced with brick, stands on the summit of a short spur a little to the west of the Rangûn-Prome road, about 14 miles north of Rangûn. It is raised upon a platform of about 120 feet square ; the basement is octagonal, each side being 38 feet long, and the height to the *tî* about 90 feet.

The architectural style of these ordinary Burmese pagodas may be briefly described as a spire, massive throughout, rising from a circular, square or octagonal base in a succession of tiers, belts or circles, of which the upper is always narrower than the one immediately beneath it, tapering gradually off to a point at a height which is usually one and a half or twice that of the diameter of the base. Porches are attached to the sides or niches led into the wall to receive images of Buddha and the Arhats ; the whole is surmounted by a *tî*, or umbrella of iron, often gilded, consisting of a number of concentric hoops or rings rising in ever-narrowing circles, finishing off in a long iron rod which rises considerably above the *tî* ; to the upper end is often fastened a glass ball.* The sides of the rod are barbed with pennants ; the lower end pierces the topmost ring, and is inserted in a strong wooden post, which carries the *tî*, and is perpendicularly thrust down through the apex deep into the body of the pagoda ; the lower end of the pole is fitted into a hole cut through the middle of a stone slab laid horizontally on the brick or stone-work and burdened with the superincumbent weight of that portion

* That glass is a non-conductor of electricity seems to have been known in Burma from ancient times.

of the spire which lies between the stone slab and the apex. All ornamental decoration is executed on the stucco coating of the bricks while it is still soft. The plaster employed in covering the surfaces of pagodas and temples is prepared by mixing sand and clay; to give the mass the proper consistency and adhesiveness, pieces of buffalo hide, tails and hoofs are boiled in water till it becomes viscous like gum in solution.

5. Pegu, which marks the site of the ancient city Hamsavatî, the former capital of the Talaing or Mun kingdom of Râmannadêsa, contains extensive ruins on the east and west face of the modern town. The extent of ancient Pegu may still be accurately traced by the ruins of the moat and wall that surrounded it; from these it appears to have been a quadrangle, each side measuring nearly a mile and a half. The fragments of the brick wall show it to be a work of magnitude and labour, its height having been apparently about 30 feet, and its breadth at the base not less than 40. Small bastions, at the equal distance of about 600 feet, are still discernable, and there had been a parapet of masonry; but the whole is in such a ruinous state and so covered with jungle as to leave very imperfect vestiges of its former strength. It is impossible to conceive a more striking picture of fallen grandeur and the desolating hand of war, than the inside of these walls displays. When Alaungpayâ took possession of the town in A.D. 1757, he razed every dwelling to the ground, and dispersed or led into captivity all the inhabitants, in order to destroy all traces of Talaing nationality. The temples or *payás*, which are very numerous, were the only buildings that escaped the fury of the conqueror, and of these the great Shwêmòdò pagoda has alone been reverenced and kept in repair.

Like the Shwê Dagôn pagoda at Rangûn, the Shwêmòdò is a shrine of great sanctity amongst the Talaings. It is picturesquely situated on a hillock, called Thudatthana, and is a solid brick building rising to a height of about 324 feet from an octagonal base, each side of which is about 162 feet in length. It stands upon two terraces, one above the other; both are ascended by uncovered flights of stone steps. The base of this noble pile is surrounded by two tiers of small pagodas, resembling in miniature the great edifice: the lower of which, 6 feet from the terrace, contains 75, each 27 feet high and 40 feet in circumference at the base; the upper tier contains 53. Successive kings of Pegu and Upper Burma lavished their treasures on this noble building in repairing and enlarging it. The pagoda was last repaired and re-gilded by king Bodòpayâ, about a century ago, and a broken inscription, recording this meritorious act, is lying on the platform. There is also an ancient brass bell said to have been presented by Byinnyà Dàlà, the governor of Martaban, after his conquest of Awa in A.D. 1752. From the upper platform the view of the adjacent country is extensive and superb: the hills of Martaban rise to the eastward, and the Sittang river, winding along the plains, gives an uninterrupted view of its waters, to the north-west is the Pegu Yoma range, whence the Pegu river takes its rise.

A little to the north-east of the Shwêmòdò is a small hill, fabled to have been the resting place of two *hamsa* birds, when the region about Pegu was under the sea. At the foot of this hill are two octagonal granite pillars of about 11 feet length, marking the centre of the ancient city of Hamsavatî. At the south-east corner of the city walls stands the Shwêaungyô pagoda, from whence a splendid panoramic view of Pegu and its suburbs is obtained. Near the southern face is Jeyavatî, the encampment of Alaungpayâ, who beleaguered Pegu in 1757. Within the city walls are still pointed out the sites of the palaces of the great kings of Pegu, such as Hanthâwadî, Sinbyûyin, Yâzâdarît, and Dhammachetî, or Râmâdhipati. Traces of a double wall and moat are also visible, the walls being still in good condition.

At Zaingganaing, in the western suburb of the town of Pegu, is the Kalyânî-

s i m â, an interesting ancient hall of ordination, founded by king Dhammachetî in A. D. 1476, to which Buddhist monks from all parts of Burma, and even from Ceylon and Siam, used to flock to receive their *upasampadâ* ordination. The Kalyânî-simâ derives its name from the fact that it was consecrated by the Talaing priests who had received afresh their *upasampadâ* ordination at the hands of the Mahâvihâra fraternity, who were the spiritual successors of Mahinda, on the Kalyânî river near Colombo. Close by are ten stone slabs, more or less broken, covered with Pâli and Talaing inscriptions on both sides, which give detailed information of the manner in which *simâs* (*thêngs*) should be consecrated in order to secure their validity, of the intercourse of Pegu and Burma with Ceylon and Southern India in the 15th century A. D., and of the Burmese view of the apostolic succession of the Buddhist priesthood. Dhammachetî, king of Pegu, who erected these inscriptions in 1476 A. D., was an ex-monk, who, in emulation of Asoka and other Buddhist kings of old, made the purity of Buddhism one of the objects of his earnest solicitude. The main object in founding the Kalyânî-simâ appears to have been to afford the priesthood of Râmaññadêsa a duly consecrated place for the purpose of performing *uposatha*, *upasampadâ*, and other ecclesiastical ceremonies, and indirectly to secure continuity in their apostolic succession from Mahinda, the Buddhist apostle to Ceylon. It was regarded that the succession from Sona and Uttara (the missionaries sent by Asoka to S u v a n n a b h û m i, which included S a d d h a m m a n a g a r a, or Thatôn), had been interrupted in Burma on account of the violent political convulsions to which the country had been subjected. In the tenth century, A. D., the Talaing kingdom was conquered by Anawrata (Anuruddha), king of P u g â m a (Puggan or Pagân) ; and two centuries later, the Pagân monarchy was in its turn overthrown by three Shan brothers, who availed themselves of the dismemberment of the Burmese Empire caused by a Chinese invasion in A. D. 1284. While the upper valley of the Irrawaddy was passing through troublesome times, the Talaings of the lower country had been fighting amongst themselves after they had regained their independence from subjection to Burma. Thus, during the four centuries that preceded the accession of Dhammachetî, Burma had scarcely enjoyed peace for any great length of time, and matters appertaining to the Buddhist religion had not been efficiently supervised or regulated. It is worth noting that the Kalyânî inscriptions do not mention the celebrated Buddhist divine Buddhaghosa, who is reputed to have brought a complete set of the Buddhist scriptures from Ceylon to Thatôn in the 5th century A. D. If the story about Buddhaghosa's advent to Thatôn be historically true, the event would certainly have been mentioned in these inscriptions, which give a resumé of the vicissitudes of Buddhism in Burma and Ceylon, and which were erected by a king, who was called from the cloister to the throne, and to whom every kind of information was accessible.

A short distance from the Kalyânî-simâ is an enormous brick image of Gautama Buddha in a recumbent posture, measuring about 180 feet in length and 50 feet in height. In the neighbourhood are lying about green-glazed terra-cotta tablets bearing grotesque representations of human beings and animals, and depicting most probably scenes taken from the *Râmâyana* and *Mahâbhârata*, as is still the custom in modern *pôngyi kyaungs*, or monasteries. These terra-cotta panels formed, no doubt, parts of the string-course round the plinth of an ancient brick pagoda. A little further on is the M a h â c h e t î pagoda, a huge pile of brick and laterite, built by Hanthâwadî Sinbyûyin about the middle of the 16th century A. D. Only the square basement now remains, measuring about 320 feet at the base and about 170 feet high ; a straight flight of stairs, constructed of bricks and blocks of laterite leads from the platform to the topmost terrace. About a mile to the west of this ruined pagoda is the S h w ê g û g a l è pagoda in a perfect state of preservation : it is octagonal in shape, and its basement consists of a gallery containing 64 images of Buddha, each 4 feet 8 inches high ; the entire gallery, passing round the central portion, measures about 246 feet. It was erected by king Varadhammarâja in

B. E. 950, or A. D. 1588, as recorded on 22 stone slabs. For the maintenance of the monastery, Ratanârâma, attached to the pagoda, he set apart 22 paddy fields in the villages of Nabinkyaung and Nadaunggyakyaung, and the inscription states that "these paddy fields, together with the pagodas, images, gardens, tanks, fruit trees, and any property belonging jointly to the priesthood, shall not be appropriated or destroyed by others. Whosoever, be he monk, disciple, townsman, minister, or countryman, looks on these grants with an envious eye, or, being actuated by avaricious motives, either destroys or instigates to be destroyed, may such an offender be smitten to death by a *nàt* who keeps watch over the person of the Buddha, who is revered in the three abodes. Or may such an offender be killed by the *nàt* who keeps guard over the holy tooth of Buddha, the *Bodhi* trees and the holy shrines in heaven and earth for 5,000 years, which is the period allotted for the duration of the religion," &c.

Another interesting ruin is an immense brick tower, locally called Kyaikpun, formed of four colossal images of Buddha sitting cross-legged, back to back, and facing the cardinal points. The height of each image is about 90 feet. The images represent the four Buddhas who have appeared in this age, *viz.*, Kakusandha, Konâgamana, Kassapa, and Gautama. This image-tower is mentioned in the Kalyânî inscriptions under the name of Mahâbuddharûpa. Close by are the extensive ruins of a once prosperous city, now called Yathèmyo, or hermits' town. Burnt clay tablets, exhibiting a figure of Buddha sitting under a *chaitya* and the Buddhist profession of faith inscribed in Indian characters of the sixth century A. D., are often unearthed from the ruins. A Burmese inscription of king Narâdhipati, dated B. E. 955 = A. D. 1594, recording the erection of the Parabò payâ, is the only record left.

The religious buildings at Pegu suffered greatly at the hands of the Portuguese adventurer, Philip de Brito y Nicote, *alias* Maung Zingà, who held his court at Syriam in the beginning of the 17th century A. D., and also at the hands of Alaungpayâ's soldiery, who being incensed at the acts of sacrilege committed by the Talaings during their ephemeral conquest of Burma Proper, wreaked their vengeance when their turn came. It is said that Maung Zingà entertained ambitious designs of holding Pegu as the dependency of the crown of Portugal. For the attainment of this object, he allied himself with Byinnyâ Dàlà, the governor of Martaban, who was a tributary to Siam, and opened communications with the viceroy of Goa. He failed in his object and met with his death, because he had alienated the sympathy of the people by breaking down their religious buildings and shipping off to Goa the treasures obtained therefrom. In the plaintive words of the *thamaing* or history of the Shwêmòdò pagoda, "Maung Zingà was a heretic, who for ten years searched for pagodas to destroy them. Religion perished in Râmaññadêsa, and good works were no longer performed."

6. Prome, or Prê, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Irrawaddy is mentioned in the *Mahâyazawin* under the name of Sîrikhetrâ, or Srîkshetra as the capital of a great kingdom; but the ruins of this earlier town, now called Yathèmyo, are some five or six miles to the eastward. According to a tradition, which is fully recorded in the "great royal chronicles," Gotama Buddha, in the fifth year of his Buddhahood, was presented by the two brothers, Mahâpunna and Chûlâpunna, with a sandal-wood monastery situated at Vânijjagâma, now called Lègaing, in Sunâparanta (comprising the modern district of Minbû). The sage accepted the gift, and occupied the monastery for seven days. During his temporary residence there, he left two impressions of his left foot: one, on the top of the Thitsaban hill, at the solicitation of the *rishi* Sachchabandha (Thitsabanda), who had been converted to Buddhism, and the other, on the left bank of the Manchaung, at the solicitation of Namantâ, king of the Nâgas. On his return from the top of PoU Daung "foot-print hill," a steep hill seven miles above Prome, where he turned the soles of his feet, Gotama

Buddha saw a piece of cow-dung floating in the sea, which stretched to a range of hills on the east. At the same time, a mole came and paid him homage by offering him some burrowings. On seeing these two omens, the Master smiled, and being asked by Ananda the cause of his doing so, he replied: "My beloved Ananda, after I have attained *parinirvâna*, and after the religion has flourished for 101 years, five great events will happen:—(1), there will be a great earthquake; (2), a great lake will appear at the Po U point; (3), a river, called Samôn Samyeik, will appear; (4), the Popa hill will rise up perpendicularly through the upheaval of the earth; and (5) the sea will recede from the land on which Sîrikhetrâ (Tharekettarâ) will be built in after-times. The mole before us will be incarnated as Duttabaung, king of Sîrikhetrâ, from whose reign will date the establishment of my religion in M a r a m m a d ê s a" (Burma). The above tradition appears to be pregnant with historical truth. Both historical and geological evidence goes to show that the country up to Prome was at one time under the sea. Even Hiuen Tsiang, who visited India A. D. 629, places Srîkshetra, or Prome near a sea harbour (Beal *Si-yu-ki*, Vol II., page 200). Burmese historians attribute the retreating of the ocean from Prome to a terrible earthquake which took place in the fifth century after Christ. A hill, to the south of that town, is called to this day a k a u k t a u n g, or "the customs hill," from its having been a station, where customs dues were collected from the ships that visited the port. The mysterious Popa hill, about 200 miles north of Prome in the Myingyân district, rising in a conical shape abruptly to a height of about 4,960 feet, is a volcano, whose fires have long been extinct.

The right bank of the Irrawaddy near Prome is fringed by a range of hills, and Po U Daung is the name applied to the topmost of seven hills forming part of this range. This hill is crowned by a massive almsbowl-like rock, called the "hermit's cap." On this rock a platform is raised, and on it stands the Po U Daung pagoda which is about 30 feet high. Its form and architecture bespeak it to be the handiwork of masons from the maritime provinces. The *chetî*, massive throughout, is octagonal, constructed of bricks, covered with plaster and gilding; from the bell upwards it is circular and tapering towards the top. Decorative art has not touched this pagoda; there are neither niches nor porches, &c. Near it is an image-house, built in B. E. 1236, or A. D. 1874. In it Gotama is represented in a standing posture with the index-finger of his right hand pointing towards Prome, and Ananda, his beloved disciple, in a praying attitude begging the sage to foretell the history of Prome and explain his oracle fully. On the eastern side of the "hermit's cap" which is surrounded on every side, except the one where it joins the next hill, by sheer precipices of some 1,000 feet in depth, are three caves cut out in the rock; over them are images of the two traditional moles, also cut out in the rock, representing them in an adoring attitude and asking some boon from Gotama Buddha. One of the caves is devoted to the custody of a Burmese inscription engraved on a piece of sandstone rock, which is about 4 feet by 3. The record was placed there by king Sinbyûyin of Awa (A.D. 1763-1776) "the possessor of the Han Sinbyu and many other white elephants, and of gold, silver, and ruby mines, the suzerain of all the other rulers, and the over-lord of sixteen states." It bears date B.E. 1136, or A.D. 1774, and contains a record of his progress from Awa to Rangûn, his placing a new *tî* on the Shwê Dagôn pagoda, and the removal of its old *tî*, to be enshrined in the Po U Daung pagoda; his placing a golden *tî* on that pagoda and completely covering it with gilding.

About half a mile from the left bank of the Irrawaddy stands the S h w ê S a n d ò p a y â, the largest pagoda in the modern town of Prome, on the summit of a small hill, about 138 feet high, shining out conspicuously from the dark foliage of the shrubs and trees which cover the slopes of the hill. The pagoda, which is solid throughout and gilt all over, rises from a nearly square platform to a height of about 180 feet. The gilt iron network *tî*, or conical umbrella, is at its base

about 10 feet in diameter. The pagoda itself is surrounded by 83 small gilt niches, each containing an image of Gotama ; these, which unite at their bases, form a continuous wall round the pagoda leaving a narrow passage between it and them. There are four approaches to the platform on which the pagoda stands, each consisting of flights of about 100 brick steps, one facing each cardinal point of the compass ; two only of them, the northern and the western, are covered with an elaborately carved roof supported on massive teak posts partly gilt and partly painted vermilion. The platform is neatly paved with stone slabs, and all round its outer edge is a continuous series of carved wooden image-houses, and between these and the pagoda are *garuntaings*, or sacred posts, surmounted by *garuda*, with long streamers dependent from their summits. Besides these there are some 12 or 13 bells, hanging to massive wooden cross-bars supported on posts, 5 or 6 feet high ; the largest bell measures about 10 feet in circumference. The pagoda is fabled to have been erected by Duttabaung, the first king of Sîrikhetrâ ; but at the foot of the hill are lying three large inscribed slabs, partly effaced, which record the erection of this pagoda by king Minbin, styling himself Sîri Suriyacanda Mahâdhammarâja, between the years B.E. 898 and 902, or A.D. 1535-1539.

7. The modern town of Prome possesses two other celebrated shrines, *viz.*, the Shwê Môktò payâ and Shwê Bôngan payâ. Originally the Shwê Moktò pagoda is said to have been only 6 feet high ; each repairer constructed a new pagoda over the old one, and it is now about 40 feet high from the base to the *tî*, its circumference at the base being about 110 feet ; it is octagonal below and circular towards the end. According to the inscription on a broken slab, lying in the court-yard of the shrine, the pagoda was erected by king Narasîhapati of Pugâma in B.E. 603, or A.D. 1240. The Shwê Bôngan pagoda is a circular brick pyramid, about 85 feet high, and was built by king Kyanzittha in B.E. 448, or A.D. 1078.

8. About five or six miles east of the present town of Prome is situated Yathèmyo, which marks the site of the ancient city Sîrikhetrâ. According to the *Mahâyazawin*, it was surrounded by a wall 40 miles in length, pierced by 32 large and 23 small gates, and studded with splendid buildings including three palaces with handsome gilt spires. About the beginning of the second century A.D., the town is said to have been abandoned and fallen into ruins ; but the remains of massive walls constructed with well burnt bricks, measuring 18″ × 9″ × 4½″, the large tanks, embankments and massive *stûpas* attest that there stood up to the middle of the 17th century A. D., a large city, the capital of a once flourishing and mighty kingdom. At the four corners of this vast city are standing the ruins of four pagodas, locally known as Bòbògyi, Parama, Payâgyi, and Shinmôktò. The latter shrine is an octagonal solid brick spire without porches, niches, or ornamental work, and was built by king Narapatigyi between the years 1638 and 1645 A. D., as recorded on two stone slabs covered with Burmese inscriptions.

9. About 14 miles south of Prome stands the Shwê Nàttaung pagoda, built on the summit of the high ground which forms the northern end of the chain of low hills traversing the Shwêdaung township from north to south. The pagoda, being about 120 feet high, is a conspicuous object for some great distance and completely dwarfs the line of small pagodas stretching southward on the crest of the ridge. The pagoda is a square structure with a protruding portal towards the east and a central chamber : each side of the square measures 64 feet. The walls constructed with blocks of laterite, rise perpendicular to a height of over 40 feet, then follow three tiers of bricks, also square, with indented corners, gradually narrowing in as they rise one above the other ; the structure finishes off in a circular spire, profusely gilt, and an iron network *tî*. A vaulted passage, 8 feet wide and 24 feet long, leads to the central square room, each side measuring 50 feet ; the vault of the passage and the ceiling of the chamber are constructed with wedge-shaped stones.

The colossal stone image seated cross-legged on the altar, or *pallin*, is of the ordinary Burmese type : the right hand hangs over the right knee and the left lies open in the lap, the palm turned upwards ; against the common custom the robe covers both shoulders and closes tightly round the neck ; the lobes of the ears touch the shoulders ; the expression of the face is complacent and self-constrained. According to an inscribed stone slab, standing in the court-yard of the shrine, it was erected in B. E. 953, or A. D. 1570, by Tabengzedî, a king of Taungngû, who had conquered Prome.

(2). Tenasserim Division.

10. Taungu, or Taungngû, on the right bank of the Sittang river, marks the site of the ancient Ketumatî, the capital of the once mighty kingdom of Jêyavaddhana. The site of the present town is slightly higher than the level of the surrounding country which is open and cultivated, in some places covered with low jungle, and during the rainy season becomes an extensive marsh. The town itself is enclosed by a huge square earthwork fortification faced with brick, each of the sides being one-and-a-quarter miles in length, and each in former times was pierced by several gateways, the position of more than one of which is still visible, the whole being surrounded by a shallow moat, 170 yards broad. The first town founded on the present site was Dvâravatî, now known as Myôgyi, a suburb of the modern town, which was built towards the end of the 15th century by an usurper, named Menggyignyo, who assumed the title Mahâ-Sîrijeyasûra and subsequently founded Taungngû, or Ketumatî. Inside the city walls he built a palace, the ruins of which are still in existence, and converted loathsome swamps into four ornamental lakes. The only building of any consequence in the modern town of Taungngû is the Shwê Sandò pagoda, erected by king Minyèkyawdin in B.E. 959, or A. D. 1596. Decorative art has not touched this solid brick structure ; it is circular at the base, measures about 336 feet in circumference, and rises in a number of concentric tiers, of which the upper recedes from the one lying beneath it, to a height of about 200 feet. The building imposes by its massiveness ; in style it represents the ordinary type of the Burmese pagoda ; but the barrenness of decorative designs and the absence of structural skill characterize it as an utterly tasteless building.

11. About six miles west of Taungngû, on the bank of the Kabaung stream, are the ruins of the ancient city Dhânyavatî, built on the spur of a hill, said to have been founded in A. D. 1190 by Narapatisithu, king of Pagân. The Myinbôn and Myindin pagodas, considerably damaged, are of no special historical or architectural interest. About 24 miles north-west of Taungngû, at Swâ, are the extensive ruins of another ancient town, founded by Nandasûriya, the son-in-law and minister of Narapatisithu. About 31 miles south of Taungngû is the site of the ancient Jêyavatî ; the ruined walls of the town and of a fort of considerable size are all that remain to attest its former grandeur.

About eight miles east of Taungngû, on a hillock close to the west bank of the Pyônchaung creek, are situated the Myatsawnyinaung and Môktò payâ, or the "seven pagodas," fabled to have been erected by Dhammâsokarâjâ in 240 B.C. The present structures are modern and have attained their actual size owing to additions having been made at different times by pious Buddhists, which have hidden from view the original buildings said to have been only 7½ feet high. The shrines are held in great repute and visited by pilgrims from all parts of Burma. A solid brick wall surrounds the spacious temple-court, and an opening from the east and one from the west leads to the platform, about 80 feet above the level of the surrounding country. The massive brick pagoda in the centre is an octagonal pyramid, each side measures at the base 33 feet and rises in ever-receding tiers to a height of about 120 feet. On the first tier, in the middle of each of the eight sides, is a niche containing an image of Gautama.

Upper Burma.

(3). Southern Division.

12. Pagân, or Puggan and Pugâma, a deserted city on the left bank of the Irrawaddy in the Myingyân district, marks the site of the once famous Ari-

maddanapura, the flourishing capital of Burma from the middle of the 5th to the 13th century A. D. Scarcely anything now remains of the former splendour of ancient Pugâma except its numerous mouldering temples and pagodas and the vestiges of an enormous brick fort, the ramparts and gates of which are still to be traced. The ruins of innumerable religious buildings are to be seen in every direction, which cover a space of ground not less than seven miles along the river and three miles inland. The history of Pagân is essentially a history of religion; with the exception of Manuhâ's* palace there is not at present a building left in Pagân that has not been erected in the service of the most powerful Buddhist hierarchy that existed since the time of Asoka. The memory of the mighty rulers Anawrata, Kyanzittha, Narapatisithu, and Kyawzwa live in the Ananda, Shwê Zîgón, Bodhipallin, and Kyaukku temples. Pagân received hospitably the scattered remains of fugitive Buddhists from all parts of India; from the 10th to the 13th century it was the most celebrated centre for Buddhist religious life and learning in Indo-China. Fraternities from Ceylon (Sîhaladîpa), from the conquered Hamsavatî (Pegu), from Siam (Ayuttaya), Kampoja (the Shan States), Nepal and China, sojourned in Pagân, and king Narapatijayasûra, or Narapatisithu, assigned to each fraternity or sect separate quarters where they were to reside.

The Kyaukku temple, the northernmost point of historical Pagân, is situated in an almost unapproachable ravine, about 1½ miles north-east of the present town of Nyaung U. On this desolate high plateau, intersected in all directions by deep gorges, lived the Burmese priests of the old school (Marammasamgha), after they had been excommunicated by the zealous Talaing priest Chapada, who had returned from Ceylon, where he had received the *upasampadâ* ordination from the priests of the Mahâvihâra. "The Marammas" (Burmans), Chapada exclaimed, "are indeed the lords of the country, and Maramma priests have assumed lordship over the church, but their ordination, not having been performed in accordance with the precepts of the *vinaya*, is not valid; it behoves not that we, the successors of Sona and Uttara, should hold communion with them." Chapada and his followers then renounced community with the Pagân priests and formed a sect of their own in A. D. 1182. Narapatijayasûra, king of Pagân, patronized this sect, and it attained to great influence and numerical strength at the capital. The high plateau forming an arid, parched and barren plain, whereon the Marammasamgha lived, is admirably adapted for abstract studies; there is nothing to prevent the mind to concentrate itself upon subjects metaphysical. Here is the cradle of Pâli-Burmese literature, and the many interesting treatises written by the industrious monks who dwelled here in the 11th and 12th centuries, are, in point of learning, second to none in Buddhist literature.

About 2¼ miles to the south rise the slender spires of the Hngetpyittaung kyaung; near it are several artificial caves cut into the soft sandstone rock, where Chapada and his followers retired: it is essentially the quarter of the Sinhalese sect, or Sîhalasamgha. South and east of the Shwê Zîgôn pagoda resided the Purimabhikkusamgha, or the Talaing fraternities, who differed from Chapada, inasmuch as they claimed the ordination service performed by them as valid as the Sinhalese, claiming an unbroken descent from the priests Sona and Uttara. Chapada maintained that their priests' orders were invalid, as the *parampará*, or hereditary succession of priests from the time of the two apostles to their day, had been interrupted often; each break in the succession requires a new ordination from a priestly community which has an unbroken *parampará;* the priests of the Mahâvihâra in Ceylon alone could claim it. To the south of the Ananda resided the Kamboja and other *samghas.*

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* Manuhâ, or Manuba. the last Talaing king of Thatôn, was taken captive by king Anawrata (Anuruddha) and sent to Pagân in A.D. 1059.

The oldest and most interesting temple of all the many ancient historical buildings at Pagân is the Kyaukku Onhmin; it is the original type of the edifices in Pagân called *kalâ kyaung*, "the monasteries or schools of Western Foreigners," Buddhist Indians apparently. Many facts that can be adduced point to the conclusion that Pagân, like her elder sister city Hastinâpura on the Erâvatî, or the modern Tagaung in the upper valley of the Irrawaddy, was built almost exclusively by Indian architects. The Kyaukku temple, like the famous Mahâmuni shrine on the Sirigutta hill near the village of Paragyi in Arakan, is undoubtedly a remnant of North-Indian Buddhism which existed in Burma before the introduction of the Southern Buddhist school from Ceylon and Pegu. Buddhism, as it now prevails in Burma, is decidedly an offshoot of the Southern Buddhist school. In the 10th century, Buddhism established in Lower Burma by Sona and Uttara, who were sent by Asoka, must have become nearly extinct; in the 11th and 12th centuries the priests of Pagân united their church with the mother church of Ceylon. The Kyaukku temple is often mentioned in Pagân history, it was the refuge of fugitive priests, kings, and nobles, long after the conquest of Pagân by the Chinese and Shan. But all mention of it ceases with the death of the renowned monk Ariyadhamma, who inhabited the cave temple till the year 998 B. E., or A. D. 1637.

The gorge which holds this shrine runs due east for half a mile, then bends to the north till it meets the Irrawaddy, the approach being difficult from all sides. The temple stands on an elevation, so that the base of the structure is a little above the high-water mark; it has three distinct stories and lateral terraces all built against the south side of the gorge; the lowest story, with the exception of the upper tiers, which are of brick, is built of blocks of stone, a greenish fine-grained hard sandstone of no geological connection in or about Pagân; it was most probably brought from the distant Popa hill. The blocks are well hewn and joined with mortar, closely fitting, but not polished, the fine chisel marks being plainly visible. Huge stone blocks form the approach to the central and only door; this portion of the building has suffered much from earthquakes: the sides have rents some extending from the base to the roof; many have been repaired and filled out with bricks made to fit into the rent, the red streak of brick colour contrasting curiously with the tender green of the stone wall. The upper retreating stories are constructed of bricks and are partly built into the excavated side of the gorge, so that their weight rests only in part upon their respective substructure. The architectural style of these upper stories is not in unison with the lower one, and they are no doubt later additions made by king Narapatisithu between A. D. 1187-92. The two first stories have no outer south façade, being directly built on to the side of the gorge; the topmost story rises a little above the edge of the banks of the ravine.

A peculiar feature of Burmese architecture is the absence of true bearing. The wilder nations and tribes in Burma, uninfluenced by Indian civilization, have a predilection to build their houses and shrines with the façade to the east or north, seldom to the west or south. The more ancient structures at Pagân have a truer meridian than the more modern ones which stand at all angles; a line meant to run from north to south has always a more or less pronounced inclination to the west or east, which owes its origin to the custom of the Burmans to erect their walls in the line of the shadow drawn by their own body standing against the sun. The façade of the lowest story runs 52 feet due from east to west, and has a height of 40 feet; the central door is 6 feet wide and 12 feet high. The arch of the porch appears to have been semi-circular; at present only the western haunch is preserved; between the stones forming the arch and the outer stone façade and the topmost portion of the porch is a layer, about a foot thick, of small-sized bricks laid horizontally, no doubt inserted to lighten the superincumbent weight of the arch. A beam of fossilized wood forms the architrave; the steps leading up to the entrance are immense

plain stone slabs. About 3 feet from the ground a scroll of the "leaf and tongue" design cut in low relief runs along the three sides of the temple ; on the face of the two sides of the porch, just above the lintel, is also a scroll, an ogre disgorging festoons of a "pearl" design ; above the porch a scroll of the same pattern runs round the three sides of the shrine ; then follows a strip of moulding, ovolo and band. In the tier above, quadrangular equidistant holes perforate the wall ; beams of timber are protruding from some of them, the fragments probably of rafters of a portico, protecting the entrance against the rain, as the sun never touches the façade. On each side of the entrance is a perforated window of peculiar structure and ornamentation. Both jambs of the central door are minutely carved : at the base on either side is the figure of a nude female and of two grotesque-looking males ; one standing with the hands folded over the chest, the other sitting ; both grin in silent delight with the eyelids lowered in bashful affection. The figures wear a profusion of hair, wavy and curly, so unlike the known fashions of the modern Burmans. In the involutions of the arabesques above the female figure sits a royal personage in full court dress ; then follow griffins, ducks, peacocks, &c., all in low relief, in representation of phases of Gautama's past existences. On entering, a dark vaulted hall, with two immense plain stone pillars on each side supporting a groined ceiling, is viewed ; it measures 42 feet from east to west and 25 feet from north to south. In the centre of the south side is a colossal stone image of Buddha, 22 feet high, in the usual sitting posture ; the right shoulder is uncovered, and the robe falls in graceful folds over the body and knees ; the face wears the usual aspect of contemplative repose ; the eyes are half closed, the axis of the eyes horizontal ; the nose straight, chin and jaw heavy and square : more an Aryan than a Mongoloid face. It rests on a throne, 9 feet high, constructed of well hewn stone slabs, set up in a succession of bars showing an outline of band, ovolo, and astragal moulding. The north, east, and west sides of the walls of the interior have three equidistant rows of niches, one above the other, and seven to each row ; they have a sharply pointed arch, but no ornamental designs. All appear to have contained stone sculptures of Indian workmanship ; most of them have, however, been thrown out of the niches and lie in wild confusion on the floor ; most sculptures depict Gautama in the calm repose of *parinirvâna*, with adoring monks above and laymen beneath, some in praying attitude, others dancing. The walls have originally been coated with plaster ; faint traces of wall paintings and inscriptions appear here and there, all very much defaced. On the east corner of the south side of the hall a low narrow passage leads to the caves cut out of a coarse-grained sandstone. The entrance is a quadrangular frame-work of strong timber without any ornamental decoration ; the passage is from 4 to 6 feet wide and from 5 to 6 feet high. It runs about 120 feet round in an elliptic curve ; the inner side is walled in with bricks, the outer is bare and without decoration ; at regular intervals the passage opens into four small square chambers, 6 feet long and 6 feet high. At the west corner of the south side of the hall, another subterranean passage branches off for about 60 feet to the west, then it runs due south for about 120 feet, with four lateral chambers at equal distances, after that it follows a western direction for about 30 feet, and then again a southern direction for about 20 feet ; here the cave has totally fallen in and further progress becomes impossible. The caves have now absolutely no light or ventilation ; formerly they ran right through the hill and opened on the south side of it, thus admitting the circulation of a current of air through them. There are not now any wall paintings, images, or inscriptions in the caves, but numerous votive clay tablets are lying in the cells, exhibiting Buddha sitting under a trefoil-headed *dâgaba* and the Buddhist creed formula written in an ancient Pâli alphabet which resembles somewhat the Asoka characters.

No stairs lead up from the interior of the first to the second story ; the only access is from outside. All other many-storied temples in Pagân have one or two interior staircases, and their absence in the Kyaukku temple seems to be almost

conclusive of the upper stories being later additions. To the east of the temple the side of the gorge is perpendicular and ascent impossible. On the western side a number of terraces have been built on to the temple and the precipice ; they rise in regular succession, one above the other, from the base of the gorge to the summit ; each has a low projecting parapet. They stand in no architectural unison to the main building, but were raised in the 13th century by the Pagân king Narasîhapati to check the Chinese-Shan invasion from the north. The upper two stories, built entirely of brick, were erected by king Narapatisithu in the 12th century ; they are almost ruined, and what is left of it is of no special architectural interest.

There are many structures similar to the first story of the Kyaukku temple built in the plains of Pagân, huge square top-heavy buildings ; but they are built of bricks, have a different interior arrangement, few ornamental designs or sculpures, and stand free on all four sides; they all date from the 12th century. There are only two other edifices in Pagân which have features in common with the curious first story of the Kyaukku temple. This is the palace of king Manuhâ, the last of the Thatôn kings, whom Anawrata had brought captive to Pagân in A.D. 1057 ; the other is the Pitakataik, or library, erected to receive "the five elephant-loads of palm-leaf manuscripts" which Anawrata brought with Manuhâ from Thatôn.

The palace of Manuhâ at Myinpagân is built of the same greenish sandstone as the Kyaukku temple, but the stones cover only 10 inches of the exterior wall ; the side facing the interior is brick, but the four pillars supporting the roof of the central chamber, the throne room*, are stone, and exhibit minute carving in keeping with that of the Kyaukku temple. The palace has also perforated windows with ornamental designs similar to those in the Kyaukku ônhmin. The architectural structure of the Pitakataik differs in many respects, but there are the same sandstone windows with like designs. The Nagayôn pagoda, which was built before the Ananda in B.E. 418, or A.D. 1056, already substitutes bricks for stone in the apertures, laid in a fashion to form cross-shaped loop-holes ; in later structures the perforated windows entirely disappear and nothing but the framework is left. The condensed details of ornamentation and architecture of the oldest edifices in Pagân gradually changed to the inane coarse platitudes of the Thatbyinnyu pagoda, built in B.E. 503, or A.D. 1134, by king Alaungsithu, grand as an imposing mass of brickwork and mortar, whitewashed walls, clumsy, snub-nosed, short-necked, and *grosse tête* images of Gautama Buddha of Shan extraction. The delicate details of architectural structure, exhibited in the Kyaukku temple, Manuhâ's palace and the Pitakataik, disappear in the gigantic expansion of Kyanzittha's and Narapatisithu's temples.

On the plateau stretching forth to the south of the Kyaukku temple stand several smaller pagodas, all in ruins except one, about 100 feet to the south-east of the main building. It is of the "mitre" type and measures 32 feet from west to east and 22 feet from north to south. The shrine erected by the hapless Kyawzwa, the last king of Pagân before it was parcelled out amongst a number of Shan adventurers, was built in close imitation of the small ancient Kuzeit pagoda, erected by king Kyanzittha in A.D. 1069. Like most pagodas of this style, the flamboyant spire rises right over the principal chamber containing the image. At the height of 16 feet, the inner four walls of the image-chamber begin to incline towards each other and meet in an apex at the height of 20 feet ; the walls are covered with plaster and painted all over : scrolls, festoons, arabesques, and bands of "pearl" design holding entwined Buddhas in sitting attitude ; animals, chiefly griffins, ducks, peacocks, and hares.† The walls of the ante-chamber are divided into small fields, 2 inches by 2½, depicting in black colour episodes from the *Jâtakas* in

* Anawrata seems to have allowed Manuhâ the semblance at least of a king.

† Metteyya, the Buddha next to appear after 2,500 years, passes at present his existence as a hare.

illustration of the many phases through which Gautama had to pass. In front of the passage which leads from the ante-room to the image-chamber are pilasters with pedestals and capitals, and above the vaulted arch rise, in plaster work, the usual spire and flamboyant ornamentation. The ceiling of the passage is divided into diagonal squares, painted in black and white lines on a background of light amber colour, with lateral bands of arabesque design. The entrance is to the east and has a pointed arch, the ceiling of the ante-room is vaulted; all surfaces are covered with ornamental designs in blue, white, yellow, and black colours. The exterior is still partly covered with plaster, showing the usual ogre heads, scrolls, and other designs. An inscribed stone slab lies in front of the entrance, but the letters are entirely defaced. There are four other small pagodas in a straight line from north to south at a distance of about 100 feet from each other; the first of them has also an inscribed stone, but the characters are likewise obliterated. About 500 yards further due south is a large tank walled in with bricks; it was dug by order of king Narapatisithu in B. E. 550, or A.D. 1187.

Opposite the Kyaukku temple, to the north, on the edge of a deep ravine, are the ruins of two brick pagodas, called K y i d a w m û p a y â, *i.e.*, pagodas of the royal vista, built by king Narapatisithu between the years 550-555 B.E., or A.D. 1187-1192. The queen and her sister often accompanied the king on his visits to the Kyaukku ônhmin, but as the rules of monastic discipline forbade the presence of womankind within the precincts of a monk's dwelling, they were not allowed to enter the shrine, and the king had the pagodas and zayats built here, so that they might have a full view of the wonderful temple opposite and rest while he visited the shrine and its priests. A short distance to the north of it and close to the river bank on a high cliff of about 140 feet, is the P a u n g d a w U pagoda in a state of total ruin; the base is square, 15 feet to each side, the rest appears to have been circular and massive. History asserts that king Narapatisithu visited the Kyaukku temple in his royal boat; in commemoration of his visits he had this pagoda built over the place where his boat moored on the bank below. Close to this pagoda, in the soft sandstone cliff overlooking the river, are five artificial caves inhabited by monks. Behind these caves, across a deep gorge, rise the slender spires of the S h w ê T h a b e i k pagodas, *i.e.*, the temple of the golden alms-bowl.

About a mile west of Nyaung U stands the S h w ê Z î g ô n pagoda, neither so large nor so well built as the pagodas at Rangûn or Pegu; the height does not exceed 150 feet. It is surrounded by a spacious court-yard paved with broad stone flags, on which there are a number of lesser buildings, profusely gilt and elaborately carved. A staircase on the outside leads up to a gallery, about a third of the height of the principal temple, from whence an extensive and splendid view of the surrounding country, studded with the crumbling ruins of innumerable religious buildings, is to be obtained. Round the square base of the Shwê Zîgôn are a number of glazed terra-cotta panels with bas-reliefs let into the brickwork; they represent different scenes in the life of Gautama taken from the *Jâtakas*, and as these encaustic tiles are inscribed, they are of considerable archæological value. According to an inscribed stone slab, standing in the court-yard, the first pagoda was built by king Kyanzittha in B.E. 457, or A.D. 1094; in B.E. 527 (A.D. 1164) a second pagoda was built over the first; and, according to the popular belief the space between these two pagodas is filled with treasure. In the court-yard are standing 22 inscribed stone slabs, recording various donations to the principal temple made in B.E. 559, 595, 610, 643, 646, 718, 727, 737, 743, 751, 754, 757, and 813, or between A.D. 1196 and 1440.

The remaining religious edifices differ in structure from those generally met in Lower Burma: instead of a slender spire rising to a great height from an expanded base, the square brick temples of Pagân carry up a heavy breadth in gradually diminishing terraces to very near the top, and then finish off abruptly in a curvilinear spire, which gives a clumsy appearance to the buildings. Most of these ancient

temples are not solid at the bottom : a well arched dome supports a ponderous superstructure ; within an image of Gautama sits enshrined, four Gothic doorways open into the domed chamber. The most remarkable of these temples is the celebrated Ananda, built by Indian masons under king Anawrata in B.E. 421, or A.D.1058. In plan it is a square of nearly 200 feet on each side, with projecting porticos on each face, so that it measures 280 feet across each way. Like all the great pagodas in the city, it rises in seven ever-diminishing terraces to a height of about 183 feet. Internally, the building is extremely solid, being intersected by two narrow concentric corridors ; but in the rear of each of the four projecting transepts is a niche, or chapel, most artificially lighted from above, in which is a colossal standing figure, about 40 feet high, of each of the four Buddhas of the present *kalpa*, covered with gold leaf. In the narrow corridors are about a thousand niches containing small stone sculptures of apparently Indian workmanship, representing the different phases in the life of Gautama Buddha.

Similar to the Ananda both in design and in plan is the Shinbinthayaung built by king Manuhâ of Thatôn in B.E. 401, or A.D. 1039. There are four apartments or chapels : in three of these are cross-legged sitting images, whilst in the fourth is a recumbent figure of Gautama Buddha, about 90 feet in length. In front of the building is a colossal stone alms-bowl, about 9 feet in height. The Damayangyi, built in B.E. 530, or A.D. 1168, by king Narapati, is quite equal in dimensions to the Ananda, but differs in plan and design : in the centre are two chapels, one above the other, and on either face are four small chapels : all apartments containing the usual figure of Gautama. The Sulamani (Chûlâmani), built in B.E. 545 by Narapatisithu, possesses lofty parallel corridors, covered with allegorical paintings round the building on each story. The Gòdòpallin, built in B.E. 550 by Nandaungnya, son and successor of Narapatisithu, contains three chapels on the ground floor and one above in the centre ; lofty arched corridors surround the edifice on each story. The Thatbyinnyu, built in B.E. 503 by Alaungsithu, is very similar to the Ananda both in dimensions and in plan, except that it has only one great statue instead of four standing back to back ; its height is about 201 feet, and it is the highest in the place. The Bòdipallin, erected in B.E. 580 by Zeyatheinga, is constructed on the same plan, though much smaller, as the Bòdibin temple at Bodhi Gayâ. The Thitsawadî pagoda, built in B.E. 446, or A.D. 1084, by queen Pwasaw, the wife of king Soyokpyemin, has four chapels at the base connected by parallel corridors : in each apartment there is a sitting figure of Gautama. The building consists of three stories : on the second story there is one central chamber in which are four colossal figures of Buddha sitting back to back ; on the third story is a small empty chamber. In the court-yard are five inscribed stone slabs, dated B.E. 446, 457, 532, 758, and 804, or between A.D. 1081 and 1442. The inscription of B.E. 804 contains an interesting list of works, belonging to the Buddhist Canon, which were translated from the Pâli and Sanskrit into Burmese by the monk Dhammapâla.

The most important discoveries as yet made at Pagân are two long Sanskrit inscriptions on two red sandstone slabs, now lying in the court-yard of the ancient Kuzeit pagoda ; the oldest one is dated in Guptasamvat 163, or A.D. 481, recording the erection of a temple of Sugata by Rudrasêna, the ruler of Arimaddanapura. The second record is written in characters of the North-Indian alphabet and dated in Sakasamvat 532, or A.D. 610 ; its object is to record the presentation of a statue of Sâkyamuni by two Sâkya mendicants, named Bodhivarman and Dharmadâsa, natives of Hastinâpura on the Erâvatî (the modern Tagaung in Upper Burma, *see* para. 17), to the Asokârâma at Arimaddanapura, during the reign of king Adityasêna. Undoubted proof is here afforded that Northern Buddhism reached Upper Burma from the Ganges when India was mainly Buddhistic. The remaining inscriptions at Pagân are all written in the square Pâli alphabet, and what a vast field for epigraphical researches is open

here to the student may be judged from the following list of inscribed slabs, *viz.*, (1) at Wetkyi-in 12 slabs, dated B.E. 532, 552, 585, 591, 592, 593, 654, 758, 770, 777, 778 and 804; (2) at Hngetpyittaung 11 slabs, dated B.E. 577, 598, 599, 605, 617, 621 and 661,; (3) at Sîripachchayâ 2 slabs, dated B.E. 592; (4) at Chaukpala 4 slabs, dated B.E. 550 and 632; (5) at Thamati 7 slabs, dated B.E. 621, 627, 631, 661, 663, 664 and 696; (6) at Ledaunggan 37 slabs, dated B.E. 552, 571, 576, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 591, 595, 600, 604, 610, 626, 628, 630, 631, 633, 636, 638, 639, 646, 651, 653, 704, 737 and 752; (7) at Myinpagân 8 slabs, dated B.E. 446, 490, 553, 592 and 654; (8) to the north-east of Pagân 8 slabs, dated B.E. 569, 578, 599, 605, 617, 621 and 661; (9) to the east of Pagân 10 slabs, dated B.E. 541; (10) to the south-east of Pagân 7 slabs, dated B.E. 527, 545, 553, 567, 578, 581 and 603; (11) within the city walls 26 slabs, dated B.E. 503, 550, 558, 566, 570, 573, 575, 589, 593, 597, 598, 599, 600, 604, 609, 610, 620, 622, 754 and 923; (12) to the south of Pagân 3 slabs, dated B.E. 603, 636 and 663.

(4). Central Division.

13. Awa, or Inwa, situated on the left bank of the Irrawaddy in the district of Sagaing, was the capital of Burma for nearly five centuries. Its classical name was Ratanâpûra, or Ratnapura, and Shwê Wa, "the golden entrance," in the language of poetry and song. Awa, through its antiquity as the capital of Burma, is better known among the neighbouring nations than Shwebò, Sagaing, Amarapura, or Mandalè. Even up to 1885, the seat of the Burmese Government was known to the Chinese as Awa, and the Shans called the Burmese king *Khun haw Kham Awa, i.e.,* "the lord of the golden palace of Awa." The city was founded by king Thadominbya in A.D. 1364, its site being selected for its strategical position at the confluence of the Myitngè and Irrawaddy rivers and for the swampy nature of the ground on its open face. It witnessed the Chinese and Shan invasions, the death-like struggle for supremacy between the Burmans and the Talaings, and lastly a British army advance within four marches and dictate its own terms to Bagyidaw at Yandabò.

This deserted capital is divided into an upper and lower fortified city; the lower, which is the most extensive, is a square of about 4 miles in circumference: it is protected by a rampart 30 feet high, at the foot of which there is a deep and broad moat. The upper city, or citadel, which did not exceed a mile in circuit, was much stronger and more compact than the lower; but neither the lower nor the upper city had a ditch on the river side. The fortification walls are now mouldering into decay; ivy clings to the sides, and trees and shrubs undermine the foundations. Amidst heaps of rubbish overgrown by weeds and thorns, the traces of the separate divisions of the royal palace (*nandaw*), the great council hall (*yôndaw*), the apartments of the ladies, and of the seven-storied imperial spire (*shwêpayâthat*) are still visible; whilst clumps of bamboo and thorny shrubs occupy the greater part of the area of this once flourishing capital, the disposition of its streets and buildings nearly resembling that of Mandalè at the present day. Numerous temples, on which the Burmans seldom lay sacrilegious hands, are dilapidating by time, and it is impossible to draw a more striking picture of desolation and ruin.

Amongst the religious buildings within the lower fort, the Shwêgûgyi pagoda, in no way distinguished for size or splendour, was in former times held peculiarly sacred, and is still reverenced above the rest. When an officer of rank was about to enter on a great public trust, or a new commander was appointed to the army, the oath of allegiance was administered in this temple with great solemnity, a breach of which was considered the most heinous crime a Burman could be guilty of, and was invariably punished by the severest tortures. According to an inscribed stone slab, lying on the platform, the pagoda was built in B.E. 872, or A.D. 1510. A short distance to the westward of the upper fort stands the Laukatharapu payâ, formerly the residence of the Sayadaw, or Tha-

thanabaing, the Buddhist Archbishop of the Empire, built in B. E. 754, or A.D. 1392, by king Thadominbya. The area on which the temple stands is a square surrounded by an arcade of masonry; on each side nine cubical towers are erected, and several buildings are comprehended within the space enclosed by the arcade. The pagoda differs from the usual pyramidical structures by having an arched image-chamber in the centre of its base. On entering this dome, a colossal seated image of Gautama, hewn out of a solid block of white marble about 24 feet high, is exciting the surprise of the visitor. The building had evidently been raised over this ponderous mass of marble, as the entrance would scarcely now admit the introduction of the head, which is 8 feet in diameter. Close by is a lofty brick monastery built in B.E. 1085, or A.D. 1723, by the chief queen of king Sîharâja of Awa. The structure rests on a brick terrace and is not elevated on pillars as wooden *pôngyi-kyaungs* usually are. The roofs, rising one above the other in five distinct stories, diminish in size as they advance in height, each roof being surrounded by a cornice, curiously carved in stucco. The three uppermost stories contain handsome halls, surrounded by wide galleries; outer staircases, fantastically shaped into various grotesque figures, lead up to the different stories. Awa possesses now only nine inscribed stone slabs, dated respectively in B.E. 754, 790, 872, 1139, 1140, 1184, 1185, 1208 and 1245, or between A.D. 1392 and 1883.

14. Sagaing, whose classical name was J ê y a p u r a, lies opposite to Awahaung, on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, and was the seat of the Burmese Government under king Nandawgyi Payâ from A.D. 1760 to 1764. Surrounded by the most picturesque scenery of nature, it is situated partly at the foot and partly on the slopes of a rugged mountain range that is broken into separate low conical eminences, whose summits are crowned with numerous spiral pagodas. These temples, rising irregularly one above the other to the top of the mountain, form a beautiful and conspicuous assemblage of objects, the effect of which is increased by their being carefully whitewashed and kept in repair. Sagaing became, at the end of the last century, a place of religious resort from the number of pagodas erected in its neighbourhood, as well as for being the principal manufactory of images of Buddha, which are sculptured here of fine alabaster hewn out of the quarry at Myingaung, about 12 miles distant, and afterwards transported to the remotest corners of the empire.

The fortified city was built on the same plan as ancient Awa, although it was not equal in extent to the fortifications of that capital; the defences, however, were suffered to fall into ruin soon after Nandawgyi's death. Of the numerous pagodas only very few are of particular notice: the S i n b y û y i n pagoda is surrounded by a high brick wall, from which elephants' heads, formed of masonry, are protruding in such a manner as to give the wall the appearance of being supported on the backs of those animals. The pagoda itself is a solid pyramid of brick, about 120 feet high, and was built in B.E. 721, or A.D. 1359. The ruined S h w ê z î g ô n pagoda, built in B.E. 727, is of special interest, as it consisted of three concentric terraces or procession paths surmounted by a dome. The lowest terrace contains a series of inscribed green glazed clay tablets impressed with bas-reliefs exhibiting scenes from the *Jâtakas*. In the neighbourhood of this temple are buried in dense jungle ten large inscribed stone slabs, dated respectively in B.E. 730, 731, 737, 747, 749, 755, 774, 793, 873 and 1187. The inscription of 793 was composed by Ariyadhajathêra, the learned monk of Sagaing who instructed at Awa Dhammadhara, better known as king Râmâdhapati of Pegu.

About five miles to the north-west of Sagaing, the celebrated K a u n g h m û d ò pagoda, "royal work of merit," or R â j a c h û d â m a n i, rears its massive and antique pile. This venerable and curious edifice stands on an eminence which renders it a conspicuous object at a distance of many miles. It is composed of solid masonry, and in shape resembles the ancient hemispherical

stûpas of India. It stands on three concentric bases, each wider than the other; the circumference on the lowest base is about 1,050 feet, and the height does not appear to be less than 300 feet. The dome ends in a clumsy cone, unadorned by a spire or the usual *tî*, and the whole exhibits a striking contrast to the elegant and still larger pagodas of Shwêmòdò or Shwê Dagôn: in fact it is the most inelegant and heavy building to be seen in the whole country. The roof of the dome had once been richly gilded, and the remains of wooden gilded galleries, which no doubt surrounded the procession paths of the three terraces, are lying scattered about in the court-yard. About 12 feet distant from the lowest base, there is a high stone railing consisting of about 784 white marble pillars, divided into four quadrants by four stone gateways. The Kaunghmûdò was once celebrated throughout Indo-China for its sanctity, and it is still held in great reverence. The Burmans boast of the high antiquity of this edifice: they ascribe its rise to supernatural agency; but there is a large inscribed marble slab in the court-yard, according to which the temple was built in B.E. 998, or A.D. 1636, by king Thalunmindragyi of Awa.

(5). Northern Division. 15. About five miles north-east of Awa, in the district of Mandalè, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, there is a deep and extensive lake, called Taungthaman, formed by the influx of the river during the rains through a narrow channel, which afterwards expands and displays a sheet of water, about 1½ miles broad and 7 miles long. This lake first takes a northerly direction, nearly paralle with the river; it afterwards curves to the south-east in a lessening sheet, and diminishes to a morass. When filled by the periodical rains, the lake with the river on one side encloses a dry and healthy peninsula, on which king Sinbyûyin or Bodòpayâ, the fourth son of Alaungpayâ, founded the new city of Amarapura in A.D. 1782. As the buildings in Burma are composed for the most part of wood, Awa was speedily demolished, and the new capital rose from its material; whilst such was the assiduity used in its removal, that Amarapura became in short time one of the most flourishing and well-built cities of Burma. Prompted by that desire of change which Burman monarchs superstitiously entertain, Amarapura was deserted by king Bagyidaw for Awa in A.D. 1823, and was made once more the seat of government by king Pagân Min in 1837 to be finally abandoned by Mindôn Min for Mandalè in 1860. The town was laid out on a similar plan to that of Awa, consisting of a fortified upper and lower city. To judge from the ruins now overgrown with jungle, the upper city or citadel was a spacious and regular square, about ¾th of a mile each side; there were four principal gates, one in the centre of each face, also a smaller gate on each side of the great gate, equidistant between it and the angle of the fort, comprising twelve gates in all. At each angle of the fort there was a large quadrangular bastion that projected considerably; there were also eleven smaller bastions on each side, including those over the gateways. At each corner of the citadel was a solid brick pagoda, about 100 feet high, but so insignificant in style and decoration as not to attract particular notice. A deep and broad moat, faced with brick and filled with water, further strengthened the fort.

Of the many religious buildings, now crumbling into ruin, the only noteworthy are the Shinbinkugyi pagoda, built in A.D. 1794 by the heir-apparent and only son of king Bodòpayâ, and the Patowdawgyi, which is the largest and most handsome of all modern pagodas in Upper Burma. It consists of five successive square terraces surmounted by the immensely elongated pile of the pagoda, and was built in B.E. 1180, or A.D. 1818, by king Bagyidaw, as recorded on a large marble slab standing in the court-yard. White marble panels with inscribed bas-reliefs are let into the three lowest terraces; they illustrate partly humorous grotesque scenes and partly stories from the *Jâtakas*. To the south of the Taungthaman lake there is a colossal sitting image of Gautama, known as Mahâsâkyavansa, which was built of brick by king Pagân Min in B.E. 1211, or A.D. 1849.

About three miles to the north of the fort of Amarapura stands the celebrated Mahâmuni shrine, known to Europeans under the name of the Arakan pagoda, containing the Chandasâra image of Gautama Buddha made of polished brass, about 10 feet high, and sitting in the usual posture on a lotus throne within an arched recess. This image is believed to have been cast on the Sîrigutta hill by king Chandrasuriya of Dhannavatî in North Arakan, and to be the original resemblance, or "the younger brother," of Gautama Buddha taken from life. It is so highly venerated that pilgrims have for centuries been accustomed to come from the remotest countries where the supremacy of Gautama is acknowledged to pay their devotions at the foot of his brazen representative. The kings of Pagân, Prome, Pegu and Awa invaded Arakan from the earliest time, with no other intention than to obtain possession of this sacred image of Gautama. Although the Burmans failed invariably in their attempts, they were destined several centuries later to obtain possession of this coveted treasure. In the year A.D. 1784, the Burmese king Bodòpayâ conquered Arakan, and the great national image was sent across the mountains by the Taungup Pass, and enthroned in a building specially erected for it. In the court-yard are standing five gigantic bronze images of elephants and men, unfortunately much broken, which are considered of much value, being the guardians to the sanctuary of the shrine. These images as well as a few ponderous inscribed cannons, measuring 30 feet in length and 2½ feet in diameter at the mouth, lately found in the arsenal of king Thibaw, formed parts of the spoils of Arakan. In two long galleries adjoining the Mahâmuni shrine on the south side are collected together about 750 inscribed stone slabs which were brought, by order of king Mindôn Min, from Awa, Pinya, Sagaing, Pagân, Pegu, Prome, &c.; they range in dates from B.E. 108 to B.E. 1201, or between A.D. 746 and 1839, and many of them are of great historical importance.

16. About six miles north of the ruined citadel of Amarapura lies Mandalè founded in A.D. 1860 by king Mindôn Min, the father of Thibaw Min. With the exception of a few solid brick pagodas on the south-west corner of the royal palace and on the Mandalè hill, all the buildings in Mandalè have been erected during the last thirty years. The fortified square citadel, now called Fort Dufferin, enclosing the wooden royal palace buildings surmounted by the seven-storied gilded spire or *shwêpayâthat*, and a few brick buildings, such as the Privy Council room, the Mint, and Mindôn Min's mausoleum, should be preserved and maintained by the Military Works Department, as they undoubtedly carry on the traditional features of the older style. Mandalè possessed formerly the finest wooden monasteries, or *pôngyi kyaungs* in Burma, many of which were destroyed by the great fire in March, 1892. The only brick monastery, known as the Atûmashî kyaung, or "incompatable pagoda," rising in five successive terraces to a height of about 100 feet, was destroyed during the same conflagration. Near its ruins is a remarkable group of 729 small brick pagodas, called Laukamayazin, each sheltering a large marble slab, on which is recorded in square Pâli characters a complete copy of the *Sutta-Vinaya-* and *Abhidhammapitaka*. The interesting Shwêyattaw image on Mandalè hill, a huge wooden gilt standing figure of Gautama Buddha, about 35 feet high, was also destroyed by fire in February, 1893.

17. Tagaung, a deserted site on the left bank of the Irrawaddy in the district of Kathà, hides under its débris the oldest Indian settlement in the whole of Burma. In the *Mahâyazawin* it is stated that Dhajarâja, a king of the Sâkya race, settled at Manipûra about the middle of the sixth century B.C., and that Upper Pagân, or Tagaung, was conquered by him. He married Nâgachinna, the queen of Bhinnaka, the last of the Tagaung kings, who, on his expulsion by the Tartars, fled to Malè and died there. On the destruction of the Tagaung dynasty the people were divided into three divisions: one emigrated to the Shan States; the second to the country of the Pyus and Kaurans, over which Muduchitta, son of Kanrâjâgyi, had formerly ruled as king; and the third remained at Malè with Nâgachinna. The discovery amongst the ruins of Tagaung of terra-cotta tablets,

bearing Sanskrit legends in Gupta characters and of a large stone slab with a Sanskrit record in the Gupta alphabet of Samvat 108, or A.D. 416, affords a welcome corroboration to the statement of the native historians that, long before Anawrata's conquest of Thatôn in the eleventh century A.D., successive waves of emigration from Gangetic India had passed through Manipûr to the upper valley of the Irrawaddy, and that these emigrants brought with them letters, religion, and other elements of civilization. The inscription is one of Mahârâjâdhirâja Jayâpala of Hastinâpura in Brahmadesa on the Erâvatî, and the object of it is to record in Samvat 108 the grant of an allotment of land and a sum of money to the *áryasamgha*, or the community of the faithful, at the great *vihâra* or Buddhist convent of Mahâkâsyapa, for the purpose of feeding *bhikshus*, or mendicants, and maintaining lamps at the *stûpa* in the neighbourhood. The chief interest attaching to this inscription consists in its mentioning five lineal descendants of the Lunar dynasty (*chandravamsa*) of new Hastinâpura, *viz.*, Gopâla, Chandrapâla, Devapâla, Bhîmapâla, and Jayapâla, and in its mentioning that Gopâla left his original home, Hastinâpura on the Ganges, and, after various successful wars with the *mlechchhas*, founded new Hastinâpura on the Irrawaddy. The vast ruins of Buddhistic Hastinâpura are now buried in dense jungle, and would no doubt, on excavation, reveal the remains of buildings raised by Indian architects and embellished by Indian sculptors. Undoubtedly valuable inscriptions would be unearthed which might throw new light upon many dark points in the earliest history of India and Burma and upon a civilization that appeared when New Pagân (*see* para. 12) was founded, but then steadily declined. There are a few solid circular brick pagodas to the south, east, and west of ancient Tagaung, *viz.*, the Shwêzîgôn, Shwêzati, and Paungdawkya, which are held in great reverence, and which no doubt are very ancient; they were repaired during the reign of Alaungpayâ, as recorded on three marble slabs.

18. Bhamo, or Mamò, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, possesses in the Theindawgyi pagoda a very interesting building, being an immensely elongated *stûpa*. The upright part of this pagoda is rising up gradually in the form of the *sikhara* of a Hindu temple, and the top is crowned with a rounded domical shape, the nearest approach to it in structure being the pagodas at Ayuttaya in Siam. From an inscribed stone slab it appears that the pagoda was erected in B.E. 749, or A.D. 1387, and that the classical name of Bhamo was Chinarâttha.

A short distance to the north of Bhamo are the ruins of Sampanago, and about 16 miles east the remains of the old town Koktha, the rival of Sampanago in its flourishing days. Practically no overground traces of these important cities are left, but some digging might furnish historical facts. Near Myothit up the Tapin are the ruins of an old town which might be identified with old Mamò. On the Kyandaw island, in the middle of the Irrawaddy, opposite Shwêgû, there is an interesting pagoda, called Shwêbawkyan payâ, said to contain relics of the forehead of Gautama Buddha. The son of the Chinese would-be emperor Yang-Hli is buried here, and there are several queer old legends about the spot. At the foot of the big cliff in the second defile of the Irrawaddy is an interesting little pagoda, called Letsaunggan payâ. Old Kaungton below Sawadi will no doubt yield interesting relics on excavation. The old Chinese gate, known as Huchü kwan, near the Karwan Kachin hills, deserves thorough exploration, which however at present is impossible without a special strong escort. The Myazedî payâ at Saungyaw Myohaung on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, and the Kyauktanzin payâ near Thabyebin, built on the top of a rock, in the third defile, are of no special interest, although held in great reverence. Above the upper defile there are the old sites of Talaw, Maingman near Myitkyina and Mogaung, which require further exploration.

About 18 miles to the south of Bhamo, on one of the lowest slopes of the Wumbutaung hill, above the village of Saw Chaungbya, is an old Chin cemetery

containing five, more or less perfect, stone structures over some graves, resembling miniature stone cromlechs, with a big flat stone on the top. These flat stones are more elaborate than the grave-stones frequently to be met with in other parts of the country; and at least one of them is particularly well preserved, which is very interesting from an archæologist's point of view. The best preserved of these cairns consists of a number of stones set upright in an ellipse with a well-cut smooth table-stone, 5 feet by 4. Here are said to be buried the great chieftains and leaders of a people who have long since passed away, before the modern village near the place had its name, or in fact, had begun its existence. Strange weird superstitions are peculiar to the Chins and the Chinboks, even to this day. From the grave of a recently deceased relative, no matter if the distances be great, up to their dwellings, the survivors run fine cotton threads which are to guide, as they imagine, the spirit of the departed should it desire to revisit its late home. The threads run from bush to bush, often in the thick jungle where there is very little path. Where two paths diverge, and the road might easily be mistaken by a traveller, these queer people put up, in a horizontal position, little square-shaped tunnels of bamboos or sticks, about one foot or eighteen inches high, which they call "*nàt*-paths," pointing along the correct jungle path, and are meant to prevent the spirit of the departed from losing its way on revisiting this terrestrial sphere. Nevertheless, rough and uncivilized as these denizens of the jungle to-day undoubtedly are, they show a very commendable sense of veneration, or reverence for the memory of their dead relations and friends. They even preserve the ashes of the deceased for two years, storing those relics away in a miniature house. After the expiration of two rainy seasons, the ashes are carefully deposited in a grave in the cemetery, where the usual Chinbon carved post, or small house, instead of the flat stone, which is the great distinguishing mark of the Chinbok, is set up as a monument in loving memory.

Panjab.

19. On return from Burma I proceeded on a six weeks' tour through the Panjab in order to verify doubtful points, correct and amplify information for a large volume, now under preparation, containing detailed and classified lists of the archæological and architectural remains and buildings and their inscriptions in that Province. No new inscriptions were brought to light; only excavations on ancient sites will now furnish new epigraphical material.

Excavations at Patna.

20. On receipt of a telegram from the Government of Bengal, I interrupted my tour in the Panjab and proceeded to Patna in order to point out to the Collector of Patna the site of the palace of the Mauryas at P â t a l î p u t r a and to prepare estimates for the excavations of this ancient site, which the Government of Bengal intend to carry out during the cold season of 1894-95. On this subject I have submitted a special report to the Bengal Government through the Collector of Patna.

Publications.

21. During the year I have been engaged in compiling and preparing for the Press, for the Government of India in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical), a complete and detailed list of the "Christian Tombs or Monuments of historical or archæological interest and their Inscriptions" in these Provinces, which furnish new information respecting the early European settlers, factors, writers and others, who spent their lives in India, and helped in laying the foundation of the British Empire in this country. Small tabular lists, for administrative purposes, of the architectural and archæological remains and buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana and Central India, were prepared and sent to the Press; similar lists for the Panjab and Burma are now approaching completion. These lists have been prepared on a uniform plan, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Archæology), with a view to the selection of those remains requiring to be preserved and to their being made over definitely and permanently to the Public Works Department for conservation or restoration. The proofs of the large volume "The Monumental Antiquities and

Inscriptions in Rajputana and Central India," similar to that published by me for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, were being passed through the Press, and its issue may be shortly expected. Similar volumes for the Panjab and Burma are in a more or less advanced stage of progress.

Programme for 1894-95. 22. During the cold season of 1894-95, I propose *firstly* to proceed, with the sanction of the Khatmandu Darbar, to the Nepal Tarai, bordering on the Gonda district of Oudh, in order to take estampages of the new Asoka edicts, which were discovered in March, 1893, by Major Jaskaran Singh of Balrampur at Bairât, a deserted site in pargana Kolhuwa of tahsil Nepalganj ; *secondly*, to make a search amongst the fallen débris of the north cloister of the Arhâî-dîn-kâ-Jhônprâ at Ajmêr, for the missing black marble slabs containing the continuation of the two Sanskrit plays, reported on in para. 1 of my Progress Report for 1892-93 ; and *thirdly*, to undertake the excavations of the Maurya palace at Patna, if sanctioned by the Government of Bengal.

LUCKNOW MUSEUM,
The 27th August, 1894.

A. FÜHRER, PH.D.,
Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

No. $\frac{A.S.}{66}$, dated Naini Tal, the 14th May, 1894.

From—EDMUND W. SMITH, ESQ., *Architectural Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh Circle.*

To—The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., B. and R. Branch, Naini Tal.

SIR,—In continuation of this Office letter No. $\frac{A.S.}{154}$, dated Lucknow, the 15th of May, 1893, I have the honor to submit the Progress Report of the Architectural Section of this Survey Circle for the year ending the 30th June, 1894, together with the programme for the ensuing year.

In compliance with the Despatch No. $\frac{A.}{28}$, Public Records, dated 29th of December, 1892, from the Secretary of State, duplicate prints of the photographic negatives prepared during the camping season accompany the Report.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SECTION FROM THE 1ST JULY, 1893, TILL THE END OF JUNE, 1894.

July, August, September and October.

From the commencement of July till the end of October the permanent staff was employed in inking in the drawings prepared in pencil during the camping season. In June, two temporary draftsmen were appointed "in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India to expedite the work and to enable as much as possible to be done within the period to which the survey operations in these Provinces are to be restricted, *viz.*, up to the end of October, 1895."

2. As sanction was only accorded to our application for the retention of the Photographic Assistant on the understanding that his salary could be met from the sum allotted in the Budget under the head of "temporary establishment" (some Rs. 300), his services had to be dispensed with as soon as that sum had been expended. This Circle of the Survey is now therefore without a Photographic Assistant, and in order to carry on this work at all and comply with the Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. A. 28, Public Records, dated 29th December, 1892, requiring duplicate prints of all negatives prepared during the camping season, we have had to take, for a time, one of the draftsmen away from his work. This has weakened the drawing staff, which has already suffered this year by the absence of one man, for a period of three months, in Burma.

The staff at the present time consists of seven men, whereas last year it numbered ten.

3. The indoor office-work closed at the end of October, when the staff left for the field, in accordance with the programme submitted to the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with last year's Progress Report, to prepare a portfolio on the colour decoration of the Chînî-kâ-Rauza, Agra, and time permitting, of studies from other ancient buildings in and around Agra, such as the Itimâd-ud-daulah, the Fort, the Tâj, Akbar's tomb at Sikandrâ, &c. This programme has been carried out, and in addition to the Chînî-kâ-Rauza, coloured drawings have been prepared of the *tile* decoration upon Akbar's tomb; a full set of working drawings of an exceptionally fine piece of early seventeenth century domestic architecture close by Akbar's tomb, to be treated on hereafter, and several studies of the decorative detail upon Itimâd-ud-daulah's shrine. The Moghul buildings in Agra are so richly and minutely decorated, that it is impos-

sible to adequately illustrate them all, or even the best of them, during one camping season, and time would not be ill-spent in devoting another season to the work.

Chini-ka-Rauza.

4. Although the mausoleum is one of the most beautiful and interesting buildings in Agra, it appears to be little known, and even many of the residents are unaware of its existence. It is situated on the left bank of the river Jamnâ about midway between Itimâd-ud-daulah's tomb and Râm Bâgh, the garden, where according to tradition, the body of Bâbar rested till conveyed to Kabûl for burial.

5. It is a square building measuring 79′ 0″ by 79′ 0″. Inside is an octagonal chamber 27′ 10″ in diameter and 37′ 0″ high, covered by a rich stalactite dome (*see* Photograph No. D 628) exquisitely painted in rich colours, amongst which gold, blue, and deep red are the chief. The blue and red tints are used as back-grounds, upon which flowers and wreaths are painted in various delicate tints, the raised ribs of the panels being gilded. Surmounting this dome is another, a false one, on a sixteen-sided base, which rises considerably above the roof of the building, and has been constructed solely for effects' sake, and to lend importance to the design. It was covered with blue and yellow bands of tiling.

6. Four of the eight sides of the chamber are formed into pentagonal-shaped recesses, semi-domed over at the top. The remaining four are square, with doorways in the middle leading into four semi-domed oblong-shaped vestibules or ante-chambers measuring 28′ 0″ by 16′ 0″, one in the centre of each side of the building. The two on the east and west sides have pentagonal-shaped ends, whilst the corresponding ones on the north and south fronts are square. Each is entered from the outside, beneath a lofty and spacious archway 32′ 0″ high, and the entire width of the ante-chamber. At the four corners of the mausoleum are square domed chambers, measuring internally 12′ 1″ each way. They are entirely detached from the central chamber, but can be entered from the ante-chambers as well as from the outside. Immediately above them are four other rooms, connected by narrow arched passages 3′ 0″ wide, which encircle the upper part of the central octagonal chamber, containing two brick cenotaphs, said to have replaced the original ones which were of marble.

7. Beneath the building is a vaulted crypt, access to which is gained through open archways on the west or river front.

8. Evidence is not wanting to prove that the internal dado around the crypt was coated, like the exterior of the mausoleum, with enamelled tiling, but as it has unfortunately been and is still used by the zamindâr farming the adjoining fields as a cattle shed, not much of it remains. On the west façade was a balcony (*see* Photograph No. D 583), but with the exception of the stone brackets that supported it nothing of it remains, and its *débris* now partially block up the entrance to the crypt, the original floor line of which is some 1′ 4″ below the present ground level. The middle chamber of the crypt should, after the custom of all Muhammadan tombs, contain the actual graves of the person or persons for whom the mausoleum was erected, those in the apartment above being cenotaphs only ; but there is now nothing to indicate their former existence, and it is more than probable they have been destroyed by the zamindâr's cattle. The structure is built of brick, in places as many as five courses going to the foot, and faced outwardly with what is called *chîna*. From this circumstance it derives its name Chînî-kâ-Rauza, or "the tomb (coated) with chîna." It is really faced with a mosaic in enamel tiling, as it is composed of thousands of pieces of small tiles, in a variety of colours, worked up into numerous patterns, bedded into the plaster of the wall, so as to form one unbroken flat surface. This has caused some to suppose that the enamelling is all in one piece, but this is not so. Without experimenting it is impossible to say how the process of enamelling was done, and the nature of the material underlying it. It looks remarkably like a sandstone. An examination of the wall showed that the brickwork was first coated with a layer of rough stucco 2 inches thick, upon which

another, an inch in thickness, was laid, and into this the pieces of tiling were bedded. That this was so there can be no doubt, as in bare places one can distinctly see where each separate piece of tile has been embedded. Nearly all the tiling on the ground floor and the parapets, within easy reach, has disappeared, whilst strange to say the interspace remains intact. This goes far to confirm the report that until recently visitors were in the habit of hacking pieces off and carrying them away as mementos of the place. This practice has been stopped, as far as it can be, by the Collector of Agra, who has caused a notice to be placed over one of the doorways warning people they are liable to be prosecuted for damaging the building.

9. The central portion of each façade breaks up above the main line of the roof, and beneath it is a large archway leading to the ante-chambers in front of the central octagonal or cenotaph chamber. The spandrils were overlaid with tiling, worked into rich and beautiful scrolls. They were enclosed at the top and sides with broad flat borders containing extracts from the Qu'rân in blue and white enamel, bounded by slender perpendicular shafts terminating in finials rising considerably above the parapet. Emphasising the four angles of the building are similar, but larger shafts finished off with flower-shaped capitals.

10. The greater part of the south façade has fallen (*see* Photograph No. D. 583), from which one learns that ordinary earthen *chattis* were used in the construction of the dome to fill up the haunches and to relieve the arch of excessive weight.

11. The masonry is very solid, and some of the blocks now strewing the ground measure 15′ 0″ × 9′ 0″ × 2′ 6″, and the embedded *chattis* measure 3′ 6″ across the widest part and 4′ 0″ deep.

12. The interior of the building was as richly ornamented as the exterior, but with paintings in lieu of enamelling. The walls, alcoves, and ceiling were ablaze with colour, and around the arches of the various bays of the cenotaph chamber were panels picked out in gold. Between the spandrils and the cornice running round the chamber on a level with the first floor, are quotations from the Qu'rân in raised characters painted gold. Some of the decoration upon the arches and walls is in relief, and where this is so, it is invariably gilded.

13. Like the exterior, the interior has also been badly treated and spoilt at the hands of man, and it is to be regretted that such a unique mausoleum, the only building of its kind in North India, should be inhabited by the zamindâr of the adjoining fields, and his cattle. Through this the interior has become begrimmed with smoke and dirt, and the paintings smeared over with cowdung. Cattle are still, at times, turned into the cenotaph chamber, but the crypt is their permanent stable, whilst the zamindâr and his family occupy the north wing of the building.

14. Standing on the south-west and north-west corners of the enclosure around the tomb and facing the river are octagonal towers with cupolas carried on slender shafts (*see* Photograph No. D. 589). In keeping with the mausoleum the cupolas were overlaid with enamelling, but this is so much decayed as to be hardly noticeable. In the absence of an inscription one cannot say for whom and when the building was erected, but it is traditionally ascribed to Afzal Khân, a poet who died at Lahôr in A.D. 1639.

15. It is the only structure of the sort in Northern India, and we would advise that it be prevented as far as possible from falling into further decay, and that the quarters now occupied by the zamindâr be vacated, or at any rate, that he be ordered to cease using the cenotaph chamber and crypt as stabling. Not much would be required to be spent on the building. Where necessary the walls might be underpinned, the floors repaired, and dwarf walls, just high enough to keep the water out, built up across the crypt archways on the river front.

E.

16. Adjoining the enclosure in which the tomb stands is the garden of Zâhara Bâgh, also called Sayyid-kâ-Bâgh, on account of a small unpretentious shrine of a Sayyid which stands in it facing the river. Next to this is another historical garden known as Râm Bâgh (*see* Photographs Nos. D. 594, 595) or more properly Arâm Bâgh, "the garden of rest." The older name was Bâgh-i-Nûr Afshân, from the name of a Musalmân lady, identified by some with Nûr Jahân, the queen of Jahângîr, and daughter of his minister, Itimâd-ud-daulah. It has already been mentioned that by popular tradition Bâbar's body rested here from the time of his death till carried to Kabûl for burial. For some distance above Râm Bâgh the river is lined on both sides with ancient buildings and towers, all more or less of interest (*see* Photographs Nos. D. 596, 597). Amongst them may be mentioned the Buland Bâgh, a garden once belonging to Buland Khân, a eunuch of Jahângîr, in which there is a pile of masonry overhanging the river, consisting of seven wells or lifts for drawing water from the river, and known as Sât Kuiya. Below this is a tower (*see* Photograph No. D. 591) crowned by a cupola, called the Battîs Khambhâ.

17. Further down the river, beyond the Chînî-kâ-Rauza, is the well-known mausoleum of Itimâd-ud-daulah, whose daughter, as above stated, was Nûr Jahân the queen of Jahângîr. Time did not permit of its being entirely drawn, but four sheets of drawings were prepared of the lovely inlaid ornamentation upon the walls, in addition to thirteen photographs.

Sikandra.

18. Conjointly (as mentioned in paragraph 3) with the survey of the Chînî-kâ-Rauza, five sheets of drawings were prepared of the enamelled tiling upon the domed kiosques surrounding the third floor of Akbar's tomb, and a survey was made of a very fine early seventeenth century house close by. This is situated a little way to the east of the main entrance to Akbar's tomb within a large vegetable garden belonging to the Church Missionary Society. It is said that Jodh Bai, the wife of Jahângîr, lived here. By some the place is known as the Kâñch Mahal. Like the Chînî-kâ-Rauza it appears to be almost unknown, and this is owing to its isolated position. It stands off the main road, hidden amongst the trees of the garden and an avenue leading to the *maidân* in front of Akbar's tomb. Without exception it is one of the finest specimens of Moghul domestic architecture in the district, and prominence might be afforded it by placing a sign-post on the roadway directing the attention of visitors to it. Exteriorly it measures 52′ 10″ by 45′ 2″. It is two storeys high. On the ground floor is a large central hall 16′ 0″ square with three rooms on both the east and west sides, with a spacious entrance at the north and south ends. On the upper floor is an equal number of rooms, and two look into the central apartment which is open from the ground floor to the roof. Those on the north-east and north-west corners have bay windows, facing north and commanding a view of the garden around Akbar's tomb. They are of a semi-hexagonal shape, and are carried on beautifully carved stone corbels. The sides are filled in with perforated geometrical stone tracery, and the semi-domed roofs are covered with enamelled tiling. The cornice is also inlaid with tiling. The south façade does not appear to have been finished, or if it was, it has decayed and has been patched up during recent years. The west and east fronts are panelled in plaster and it may have been intended to face them with stone. At the north ends square stone balconies project from the upper rooms (*see* Photograph No. D. 602). The north front is faced with red sandstone divided into numerous panels carved with long-necked water-vases and *pân* boxes. The main entrance is arched (*see* Photograph No. D. 600) and the ceiling is richly carved with a geometrical pattern in stone. The sides of the entrance are panelled, and like those on the front walls they are ornamented with the vase, &c. The entrance door is most profusely sculptured, and above is a balcony carried on bold and minutely carved brackets ; the intermediate spaces being panelled. The splayed jambs of the arch are carved with a rich lozenge pattern, and the spandrils are ornamented with graceful scrolls in red sandstone inlaid with white marble. On each side of the

main entrance is an archway leading to the corner rooms (now blocked up) and the spandrils over them are similarly treated. A raised red sandstone plinth cut up by carved panels runs along the bottom of the façade, and returning on to the sides of the principal or central doorway forms a seat for attendants. The entire façade is one mass of carving, and yet it does not appear to be overdone or in bad taste. The effect of the deeply recessed entrance, and the well projecting bay windows, covered like the frieze with bright-coloured tiling, is most pleasing, and it is a pity that such a fine specimen of domestic architecture of Jahângîr's time should be so little known. The building is in a sadly dilapidated condition, and it is one that certainly should be repaired. This could be done without incurring any considerable expense, as only structural repairs are needed. A portion of the lower part of the main east wall has bulged and fallen, and if it is not at once underpinned the superstructure must fall. We called the Collector's attention to this and he promised to make a small grant to Rev. Mr. Wright, the Missionary in charge of the Sikandra Orphanage, for stopping the gap, and it is hoped this has been done. The Church Missionary Society, in whose garden the building stands, has no available funds for the up-keep of the building, and it is one deserving of a grant from Government.

19. There is a sister building to it in the Sûraj Bhân Bâgh on the side of the main road leading from Sikandra to Agra (*see* Photograph No. D. 609), but it is nothing like so beautiful, and the encaustic tiles and projecting windows which afford such a pleasing effect to Kâñch Mahal are wanting.

Publication of the Moghul Architecture of Fathpur-Sikri.

20. All the material for the first volume of "The Moghul Architecture of Fathpûr Sîkrî" has been completed and sent to the Press. With the exception of the photo-etchings all the final proofs of the plates have been received from the Survey of India Office, and after examination returned for printing. The manuscript has been printed off as far as Chapter V., and the remaining chapters are being printed, and it is expected they will be completed in a few weeks. The coloured drawings had to be sent to England for reproduction, and these have been despatched to the Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad. As soon as the line drawings are printed by the Survey of India Office, the first volume can be bound, and there is no reason why the book should not be issued within the next few months.

21. All the drawings for the second volume are complete, and as soon as the Survey of India Office is ready for them they will be sent for reproduction.

Technca l Art Series.

22. In February several drawings of Bîr Bal's palace, Fathpûr-Sikrî, and Mathurâ were sent to the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, for publication in the Technical Art Series, and later the explanatory letter-press was written and forwarded.

Exhibitions.

23. By permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor an exhibition of the drawings, photographs, &c., of Fathpûr Sîkrî was held at Naini Tal during July in aid of the funds of the Ramsay Hospital. It was largely attended, and after paying all expenses, a sum of Rs. 100 was handed over to the Hospital Committee.

24. With the sanction of the Government of India a few of the Fathpûr-Sîkrî drawings were sent to the Simla Art Exhibition, and were awarded by the Society a silver medal.

Journal of Indian Art.

25. An article on the wall paintings found in the Khwâbgâh, Fathpûr-Sîkrî, was prepared, and sent together with eleven coloured drawings, to Messrs. W. Griggs and Co., Peckham, London, for publication in the Journal of Indian Art. Messrs. W. Griggs & Co. asked that the article might be extended so as to occupy, with the eleven coloured plates, a complete number of the Journal. This was done and the paper is to appear in the July part.

Works of Conservation.

26. A report on the state of the Jâmî Masjid at Badâon in the Rohilkhand Division was asked for by the Local Government, with a view to granting a further sum

of Rs. 1,000, towards the repairs which have been going on from time to time during the last seven or eight years. This is the only occasion we have been called upon during the year under report to advise on matters of restoration. The Jâmî Masjid was surveyed in 1888, and a complete set of drawings of it accompanied by a report sent to Dr. James Burgess for publication. These are now about to be published.

April, May, June.

27. These months have been devoted to completing in pencil and inking in drawings prepared in the field, and to printing in duplicate the photographic negatives taken during the session. The latter accompany the report.

Drawings and photographs prepared during the year.

28. During the year under report one hundred and forty-five drawings have been prepared, including some thirty sketches made by the draughtsman who accompanied Dr. Führer on his tour through Burma, and twenty-nine by the two temporary draughtsmen of the Mathurâ sculptures. Of photographs forty-six negatives have been prepared. A list of both the drawings and photographs accompanies this report.

Programme for 1894-95.

29. According to present arrangements, only one more camping season is to be devoted to Archæological Researches in these Provinces, and in October, 1895, the work is to stop altogether. There is so much remaining to be done that one feels diffident in sketching out the programme for this final tour.

30. There is work enough in the Provinces to occupy the attention of the Department for some years to come, as the greater part of its ancient buildings are yet to be surveyed, and how numerous these are, can be gathered from the List of the Monumental Antiquities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Vol. II., of the New Series of the Archæological Survey Reports.

31. Of the many ways in which the time could be occupied, perhaps the best would be, *firstly*, to survey the ancient brick temples at Bhîtargâon, Bahûâ, Tindulî, in the North-Western Provinces, and at Sultânpûr, Musâfirkhâna, and Sîtâpûr in Oudh.

32. These buildings were visited by Dr. Führer in 1887-88, and the historical notes he then prepared, together with the drawings and a description of the architecture, would form an interesting volume on the brick architecture of this part of Upper India.

33. *Secondly*, to complete the portfolio commenced this season on the Moghul decoration of the buildings in and around Agra, a work of decided importance, and after that, if time permitted, Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, or the great temple of Gobind Dêva at Brindaban.

34. Attached is a rough list of the ancient buildings as yet unsurveyed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is not exhaustive.

Agra—	Itimâd-ud-daulah, Jâmî Masjid, Tâj Mahal, Môtî Masjid, Jahângîr Mahal, Dîwân-î-Khâs, Khâs Mahal and Machi-Bhawan.
Fîrôzâbâd—	Fîrôz Khân's tomb.
Chandwâr—	Remains at.
Sikandra—	Akbar's tomb.
Brindaban—	Temple of Gobind Dêva, Madan Môhan, Temple of Gôpînâth, Jugal Kishôr and Râdhâ Ballabh.
Pilkhâna—	Aligarh district—Drawing of beautifully carved doorway of small Masjid.
Barha-Kotra—	Banda district—Drawing of the Great Siva temple, called Bar Deval.
Benares—	Remains of Buddhist Vihâras on the Râjghât Fort, and near Bakaria Kund in Mohulla Alipûr and Sârnâth.

Hardoi district— Pihani, Dargah of Mîrân Sadr Jahân, Akbar's celebrated chancellor.

Pratapgarh district—

Manikpur, { Masjids. / Palaces.

Kumaon district— Dhikuli, Gurgia, } Ancient temples.

Garhwal district— Mandhal, various remains.

Mirzapur district— Chunar, Tomb of Shâh Kâsim Sulaimani.

Lalitpur district— Deogarh, Madanpur, Dudâhi, } Jaina temples.

Jhansi district— Geraho, Barwasagar, Phatera, } Chandeli temples.

Amroha— Remains at.

Ancient brick temples :—

Cawnpur district— On the Arind river.

Sîtâpûr— / *Pratapgarh*— } In the districts of.

Fathpur district— Tindulî and Bahûâ.

EDMUND W. SMITH,

Architectural Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh Circle.

LIST OF DRAWINGS OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS SURVEYED BY THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH CIRCLE, DURING THE YEAR, 1893-94.

Serial No.	Draftsman's Name.	Place and Building.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
590	Bhura Mal, ..	MATHURA, ..	Decorated panel, ...	1/5 full size,		
591	,, ..	,, ..	Heads of various statues of Tîrthamkaras,	1/2 ,,	8th Sept., 1893,	18th Sept., 1893.
592	Zia-ud-din, ..	,, ..	Railing pillar, ...	3/5 ,,	10th June, 1893,	23rd June, 1893.
593	,, ..	,, ..	,, ,, ...	1/2 ,,	10th July, 1893,	17th July, 1893.
594	,, ..	,, ..	,, ,, ...	1/2 ,,	4th July, 1893,	8th July, 1893.
595	,, ..	,, ..	Copings of railing pillars, ..	1/2 ,,		
596	Bhura Mal, ..	,, ..	Railing pillar, ...	1/2 ,,	28th June, 1893,	4th July, 1893.
597	,, ..	,, ..	,, ,, ...	1/2 ,,	10th July, 1893,	15th July, 1893.
598	,, ..	,, ..	Statue of Jamadagni, ...	1/2 ,,	19th Sept., 1893,	22nd Sept., 1893.
599	,, ..	,, ..	Railing pillar, ...	1/2 ,,	22nd June, 1893,	27th June, 1893.
600	,, ..	,, ..	Vishnu statue, ...	1/2 ,,	13th June, 1893.	21st June, 1893.
601	,, ..	,, ..	Tablets of homage, ...	1/2 ,,	10th June, 1893,	8th July, 1893.
602	,, ..	,, ..	Fragments of ornamental door-jamb,	1/2 ,,	6th June, 1893,	9th June, 1893.
603	,, ..	,, ..	Four-faced lion capitals, ..	1/2 ,,	1st June, 1893,	22nd July, 1893.
604	,, ..	,, ..	Fragments of ornamental slabs, ..	1/2 ,,	26th July, 1893,	5th Augt., 1893.
605	,, ..	,, ..	Bases of square pillars and fragments of ornamental string courses,	1/2 ,,	30th Augt., 1893,	7th Sept., 1893.
606	Zia-ud-din, ..	,, ..	..		18th Augt., 1893,	25th Augt., 1893.
607	Bhura Mal, ..	,, ..	Fragments of stones representing harpies,	1/2 ,,	7th Augt., 1893,	10th Augt., 1893.
608	Zia-ud-din, ..	,, ..	Four-faced lion capitals and triratna ornament supported on two open-mouthed crocodiles,	1/2 ,,	18th July, 1893,	8th Augt., 1893.
609	,, ..	,, ..	Capitals of pillars, ...	1/2 ,,	8th Augt., 1893,	17th Augt., 1893.
610	,, ..	,, ..	Fragments of door-jambs, ..	Full size,	26th Augt., 1893,	5th Sept., 1893.
611	,, ..	,, ..	Railing pillar, back side and front elevation,	1/2 full size,	27th June, 1893,	3rd July, 1893.
612	Bhura Mal, ..	,, ..	Fragments of decorative ornaments,	4/5 ,,	18th Augt., 1893.	25th Augt., 1893.
613	Zia-ud-din, ..	,, ..	Triratna symbol, ...	1/2 ,,	28th July, 1893,	1st Augt., 1893.
614	Bhura Mal, ..	,, ..	Fragments of ancient screen-work,	1/2 ,,	11th Augt., 1893,	14th Augt., 1893.
615	Zia-ud-din, ..	,, ..	Copings of railings, ...	1/2 ,,	6th Sept., 1893,	11th Sept., 1893.
616	,, ..	,, ..	,, ,, ...	1/2 ,,	10th Sept., 1893,	25th Sept., 1893.
617	,, ..	,, ..	Door lintel of Jaina temple, ..	1/2 ,,	8th June, 1893,	15th June, 1893.
618	,, ..	,, ..	Panel from ancient Jaina temple, ..	1/2 ,,		
619	,, ..	,, ..	Toran beam and string course from ancient Jaina temple,	1/4 ,,		
620	Bhura Mal, ..	,, ..	Door-jamb from ancient Jaina temple,	1/4 ,,		
621	,, ..	,, ..	Fragments of toran beams from ancient Jaina stûpa,	1/2 ,,		
622	,, ..	,, ..	Door-jamb from ancient Jaina temple,	1/5 ,,		
623	,, ..	,, ..	Copings of railings from ancient Jaina stûpa,	1/4 ,,		

List of Buildings Surveyed in 1893-94—(continued).

Serial No.	Draftsman's Name.	Place and Building.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
624	Zia-ud-din, ..	MATHURA, ..	Copings of railings, ...	½ full size.		
625	„ ..	„ ..	Bases of columns from ancient Jaina temple,	½ „		
626	„ ..	„ ..	Copings of railings and fragments of door-jambs,	½ „		
627	„ ..	„ ..	Copings of railings, ...	½ „		
628	Ram Pratab, I.,	AGRA, Chînî-kâ-Rauza, East Façade, South side, ..	Detail of enamelled tiling upon parapet and cornice (marked C. on the elevation),	⅕ „	6th Nov., 1893,	15th Nov., 1893.
629	Sohan Lal, ..	„ „ ..	Detail of upper central panel below cornices (marked D. on the East elevation),	⅕ „	„	8th Dec., 1893.
630	Ram Pratab, I.,	„ „ ..	Detail of panels on the upper part of the wall (marked E. on elevation),	⅕ „	„	15th Dec., 1893.
631	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	„ „ ..	Half elevation, ...	1/25	„	8th Dec., 1893.
632	Ram Pratab, I.,	„ „ ..	Detail of panel on the upper part of the wall (marked G. on the elevation),	⅕ full size,	15th Nov., 1893,	14th Dec., 1893.
633	Ram Pratab, II.,	„ „ ..	Detail of panels (marked F. on the elevation),	⅕ „	„	„
634	Ram Pratab, I.,	„ „ ..	Detail of panel below cornice (marked H. on the elevation),	½ „	25th Nov., 1893,	27th Dec., 1893.
635	Ghulam Rasul Beg	„ „ ..	Ground floor plan, ...	1/50	29th Nov., 1893,	6th Dec., 1893.
636	Sohan Lal, ..	„ East Façade,	Detail of angle columns (marked A. and B. on the elevation),	¼ full size,	8th Dec., 1893,	15th Dec., 1893.
637	Ram Pratab, II.,	„ „ „	Detail of two lower panels (marked I. on the elevation),	„	„	12th Dec., 1893.
638	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	„ „ „	Detail of two panels (marked J. on the elevation),	„	9th Dec., 1893,	20th Dec., 1893.
639	Ghulam Rasul Beg	„ „ „	Section through the building from east to west,	1/100	13th Dec., 1893.	
640	Ram Pratab, II.,	„ East Façade, South side, L.	Detail of spandril over the doorway (marked K. on the elevation),	¼ full size,	„	„
641	Ram Pratab, I.,	„ „	Detail of lower panels (marked L. on the elevation),	„	14th Dec., 1893,	„
642	Sohan Lal, ..	„ „	Inscription around main archway, ..	„	16th Dec., 1893,	„
643	Ghulam Rasul Beg	„ East Façade,	Upper floor plan, ...	1/50	6th Dec., 1893,	12th Dec., 1893.
644	Ram Pratab, II.,	„ „	Detail of spandril over main archway,	¼ full size,	21st Dec., 1893,	„
645	Ram Pratab, I.,	„North Façade, East side, L.,	Detail of four lower panels (marked A. on the elevation),	„	„	8th Jan., 1894.
646	Sohan Lal, ..	„ „	Detail of panels above doorway (marked B. on the elevation),	„	„	9th Jan., 1894.
647	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	„ „	Detail of panels (marked C. on the elevation),	„	„	7th Jan., 1894.
648	Ram Singh, ..	„ „	Detail of panels (marked D. on the elevation),	„	3rd Jan., 1894,	9th Jan., 1894.
649	Fazl-ud-din, I., ..	„ „	Detail of panels (marked E. on the elevation),	„	„	8th Jan., 1894.
650	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	„ „	Details of panels (marked F. on the elevation),	„	8th Jan., 1894,	13th Jan., 1894.
651	Fazl-ud-din, I.,	„ „	Inscription around the main archway,	„	„	„
652	Ram Singh, ..	„ „	Details of panels (marked G. on the elevation),	„	9th Jan., 1894,	16th Jan., 1894.
653	Ram Pratab, I.,	„ „	Details of panels (marked H. on the elevation),	„	„	18th Jan., 1894.
654	Sohan Lal, ..	„ „	Details of panels (marked I. on the elevation),	„	10th Jan., 1894,	„
655	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	„ „	Details of panels (marked J. on the elevation),	„	15th Jan., 1894,	20th Jan., 1894.
656	Fazl-ud-din, I.,	„ „	Details of panels (marked K. on the elevation),	„	„	19th Jan., 1894.

List of Buildings Surveyed in 1893-94—(continued).

Serial No.	Draftsman's name.	Place and Building.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
657	Ram Singh, ..	AGRA, Chînî-kâ-Rauza, West Façade, North side, L., ..	Detail of splay of the main archway,	¼ full size,	17th Jan., 1894,	19th Jan., 1894.
658	Sohan Lal, ..	„ „ ..	Detail of panels over doorway, ..	„	19th Jan., 1894,	26th Jan., 1894.
659	Ram Pratab, II.,	„ „ ..	Detail of panels north side of doorway,	„	„	„
660	Ram Pratab, I.,	„ „ ..	Detail of panels below the large central panel beneath cornice,	„	„	„
661	Sohan Lal, ..	„ „ ..	Detail of archway over doorway, ..	„	27th Jan., 1894,	5th Feb., 1894.
662	Ram Pratab, I.,	„ „ ..	Detail of frieze around the exterior of the dome,	„	„	30th Jan., 1894.
663	Ram Pratab, II.,	„ „ ..	Detail of cornice around the exterior of the dome,	„	„	„
664	Ram Pràtab, I.,	„ North side,	Detail of finials, ...	„	31st Jan., 1894,	5th Feb., 1894.
665	Sohan Lal, ..	„ West Façade, North side,	Detail of one of the upper panels on the south side of the large central panel beneath the cornice,	„	6th Nov., 1894,	12th Feb., 1894.
666	Ram Pratab, I.,	„ Interior, ..	Detail of painted decorations upon the spandrils and archways over the octagonal sides of the cenotaph chamber (No. 1),	„	31st Jan., 1894,	15th Feb., 1894.
667	Bhairava Bakhsh,	„ „ ..	Detail of the centre-piece of the domed ceiling over the cenotaph chamber,	1/10	12th Feb., 1894,	22nd Feb., 1894.
668	Ram Pratab, II.,	„ „ ..	Detail of the painted decorations upon the cornice over the octagonal sides of the cenotaph chamber,	¼ full size,	9th Feb., 1894,	16th Feb., 1894.
669	Sohan Lal, ..	„ „ ..	Detail of a portion of the coloured soffit of the main arched entrance,	„	13th Feb., 1894,	22nd Feb., 1894.
670	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	„ North Façade,	Elevation, ...	1/25	22nd Jan., 1894,	„
671	Ram Pratab, I.,	„ Interior, ..	Detail of the painted decoration upon the spandrils of the archways over the octagonal sides of the cenotaph chamber (No. 2),	¼ full size,	16th Feb., 1894.	
672	Ram Singh and Bhairava Bakhsh,	„ „ ..	Detail of painted ornament upon the ceiling (*Galib-kari*) over the cenotaph chamber,	⅛ „	19th Feb., 1894.	
673	Fazl-ud-din and Bhairava Bakhsh	„ Chînî-kâ-Rauza, Interior,	Detail of painted ornament upon the ceiling (*Galib-kari*) over the cenotaph chamber (springing),	¼ „	23rd Feb., 1894,	2nd March, 1894.
674	Ram Singh and Bhairava Bakhsh	„ „ ..	„ „ „	¼ „	1st March, 1894,	7th March, 1894.
675	„ „ ..	„ „ ..	Detail of coloured ornamentation upon the soffits of the angle bays in the corners of the cenotaph chamber,	¼ „	8th Nov., 1893,	21st March, 1894.
676	Fazl-ud-din, I.,	SIKANDRA, Kâñch Mahal,	Detail of plinth, ...	¼ „	20th Nov., 1893,	13th March, 1894.
677	„ „	„ „ ..	North elevation, ...	1/25	24th Nov., 1893,	23rd Dec., 1893.
678	Ram Singh, ..	„ East Façade,	Detail of stone panels in exterior walls,	⅕ full size,	20th Nov., 1893,	27th Nov., 1893.
679	„ „ ..	„ North „ ..	Detail of stone panels below the exterior cornice,	¼ „	3rd Dec., 1893,	7th Dec., 1893.
680	„ „ ..	„ „ „ ..	Detail of stone panels in exterior walls (Nos. 2 and 3 on elevation),	¼ „	27th Nov., 1893,	2nd Dec., 1893.
681	„ „ ..	„ „ „ ..	Detail of carving upon splay of main arched entrance to the porch,	½ „	12th Dec., 1893,	20th Dec., 1893.
682	„ „ ..	„ „ „ ..	Detail of entrance doorway beneath the porch,	1/10	20th Dec., 1893,	26th Dec., 1893.
683	„ „ ..	„ „ „ ..	Detail of carved architraves around entrance doorway beneath porch,	½ full size,	27th Jan., 1894,	30th Jan., 1894.

List of Buildings Surveyed in 1893-94—(continued).

Serial No.	Draftsman's Name.	Place and Building.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
684	Fazl-ud-din, I., ..	SIKANDRA, Kâñch Mahal, Porch doorway,	Detail of brackets supporting balcony,	½ full size,	1st Feb., 1894,	7th Feb., 1894.
685	„ „ ..	„ „ ..	Detail of spandril over main arched entrance to the porch,	1/10	22nd Jan., 1894,	24th Jan., 1894.
686	„ „ ..	„ „ ..	Detail of top of bay windows showing cornice, &c.,	¼ full size,	31st Jan., 1894,	3rd Feb., 1894.
687	„ „ ..	„ „ ..	Detail of small arched recesses in the side walls of the porch,	Full size,	25th Jan., 1894,	27th Jan., 1894.
688	„ „ ..	„ „ ..	Detail of lower portion of bay window,	¼ full size,	5th Feb., 1894,	7th Feb., 1894.
689	Ram Singh, ..	„ „ ..	Detail of carved panels in raised plinth of porch,	½ „	8th Feb., 1894,	12th Feb., 1894.
690	„ „ ..	„ „ ..	Detail of carved spandril above arched entrance on the north end,	¼ „	13th Feb., 1894,	15th Feb., 1894.
691	„ „ ..	„ West Façade,	Detail of panelling in walls on each side of the porch doorway,	½ „	16th Feb., 1894,	19th Feb., 1894.
692	Fazl-ud-din, I., ..	„ North Façade,	Detail of the west side of the porch showing carved decoration upon the soffit of the archway over,	1/10	7th Feb., 1894,	19th Feb., 1894.
693	Ghulam Rasul Beg,	„ „ ..	Ground plan, ..	1/50	1st March, 1894,	4th March, 1894.
694	„ „ ..	„ „ ..	Section through building from north to south looking east,	1/50	7th March, 1894,	15th March, 1894.
695	„ „ ..	„ „ ..	Upper floor plan, ..	1/50	16th March, 1894,	16th March, 1894.
696	Fazl-ud-din, I., ..	SIKANDRA, Akbar's Tomb,	Details of encaustic tiling upon kiosques around the 3rd floor,	⅕ & ½ full size,	9th March, 1894,	12th March, 1894.
697	„ „ ..	„ „ ..	„ „ „ „	½ full size,	12th March, 1894,	13th March, 1894.
698	„ „ ..	„ „ ..	Details of encaustic tiling upon kiosques surrounding the 3rd floor,	½ „	13th March, 1894,	15th March, 1894.
699	„ „ ..	„ „ ..	„ „ „ „	½ „	15th March, 1894,	17th March, 1894.
700	„ „ ..	„ „ ..	„ „ „ „	½ „	17th March, 1894,	19th March, 1894.
701	Ram Singh, ..	AGRA Itimâd-ud-daulah's Tomb,	Mosaic floor in upper chamber, ..	1/20	21st March, 1894,	2nd April, 1894.
702	Fazl-ud-din, I., ..	„ „ ..	Detail of mosaic plinth around the upper chamber,	¼ full size,	22nd March, 1894,	25th April, 1894.
703	„ „ ..	„ „ ..	Detail of mosaic ornamentation upon the upper exterior cylindrical portion of the turrets at the corners of the building,	¼ „	26th March, 1894,	28th March, 1894.
704	„ „ ..	„ „ ..	Detail of mosaic borders around cenotaphs and floor of the upper chamber,	½ „	29th March, 1894,	2nd April, 1894.
		BURMA.				
705	Bhairava Bahksh,	Rangoon, Sulê Pagoda,	(*a*). Detail of a glass-inlaid peacock in colour,	¼ „		
			(*b*). Details of an ornamented pillar and wall,	½ „		
706	„ „ ..	„ „ ..	Details of panels and borders: glass-inlaid work in colour,	½ „		
707	„ „ ..	Pegu, Shwemawdaw Pagoda,	Plan and section, ...	1/20 „		
708	„ „ ..	„ ..	Details of an alms-bowl representing a man in sitting posture receiving offerings,			
709	„ „ ..	Toungoo, ..	Detail of a Kyaungyeo-sin being Shan work of coloured wood-carving,	⅓ „		
710	„ „ ..	Mandalay, ..	Plan and section of Theebaw's throne-room, now used as a church in the Fort,	1/20		
711	„ „ ..	„ ..	General plan of Palace buildings in the Fort,	1/50		

List of Buildings Surveyed in 1893-94—(concluded).

Serial No.	Draftsman's Name.	Place and Building.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
712	Bhairava Bakhsh,	Mandalay, ..	Elevation of the King's throne, ..	$\frac{1}{20}$		
713	„ „ ..	„ ..	Base of the above, . ..	$\frac{1}{20}$		
714	„ „ ..	„ ..	Detail of railing round throne, ..			
715	„ „ ..	„ ..	Complete railing round throne, ..	$\frac{1}{10}$		
716	„ „ ..	Sagaing, ..	Detail of a carved panel from a pungyi kyaung,	$\frac{1}{6}$		
717	„ „ ..	„ ..	Details of borders from different panels of kyaung,	$\frac{1}{6}$		
718	„ „ ..	„ ..	Details of a decorated porch from the Mayazedi Pagoda,	$\frac{1}{20}$		
719	„ „ ..	„ ..	Plan and elevation of Theindawgyi Pagoda,	$\frac{1}{10}$		
720	„ „ ..	„ ..	Plan of Kaunghmudaw Pagoda, ..	$\frac{1}{20}$		
721-724	„ „ ..	Pagan,	Details of frescoes from the Shwe Thabeik kyaung in colour, ..	Full size.		
725	„ „ ..	„ ..	Image of Buddha's Nirvana, ..			
726	„ „ ..	„ ..	Three statues of lions, ...			
727	„ „ ..	„ ..	Large fresco in Kyaukku kyaung, ..			
728-729	„ „ ..	„ ..	Two small ones in „ „ ..			
730	„ „ ..	„ ..	Entrance pillar in stucco at Kyaukku kyaung, ...			
731	„ „ ..	Prome, ..	Details of wood carving on payathat of Shwe Sandaw Pagoda, ..			
732	„ „ ..	„ ..	Details of big bell in court-yard of Shwe Sandaw Pagoda, ..			
733	„ „ ..	„ ..	Stone umbrella in court-yard of Shwe Sandaw Pagoda,			
734	„ „ ..	„ ..	Carvings of arched wooden doorway representing two jungle cocks,	$\frac{1}{4}$		
735	„ „ ..	„ ..	Detail of a cap of a wooden pillar, ..	$\frac{1}{2}$		
736	„ „ ..	Bhamo, ..	Ornamented wooden temple door, ..	$\frac{1}{6}$		
737	„ „ ..	„ ..	Plan and elevation of small elongated pagoda, ...			

EDMUND W. SMITH,

Architectural Surveyor, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Circle.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AT AGRA, TAKEN BY THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH CIRCLE, DURING THE COLD SEASON, 1893-94.

No.	Place.	Name of Building.	Size.	Direction from which taken.
D 583	AGRA, ...	Chînî-kâ-Rauza, ...	10″ × 8″	General view from the south-west.
D 584	„	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Duplicate.
D 585	„	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	General view from the north.
D 586	„	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Duplicate.
D 587	„	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of the south-east corner from the south.
D 588	„	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of the north-east corner from the east.
D 589	„	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Octagonal tower on the north-west side of the building from the roof of the Rauza looking up the river.
D 590	„	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of one of the lower bays of the above from the east.
D 591	„	Battîs Khambhâ, ...	10″ × 8″	Octagonal tower on the east bank of the Jumna from the north-east.
D 592	„	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	„ „ Duplicate, from the river.
D 593	„	Zâhra Bâgh, ...	10″ × 8″	Octagonal tower on the south-west corner facing the Jumna from the south-east.
D 594	„	Râm Bâgh, ...	10″ × 8″	General view looking towards the river from the north.
D 595	„	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	General view looking towards the entrance from the west.
D 596	„	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	General view of ancient buildings lining the east bank of the Jumna looking up the river from Râm Bâgh.
D 597	„	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	General view of buildings lining the west bank of the Jumna looking up the river from Râm Bâgh.
D 598	SIKANDRA, ...	Kâñch Mahal, ...	10″ × 8″	General view from the north.
D 599	„ ...	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Duplicate.
D 600	„ ...	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of main arched entrance from the north.
D 601	„ ...	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Duplicate.
D 602	„ ...	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	North-west angle of building from the west.
D 603	„ ...	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Duplicate.
D 604	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb, ...	10″ × 8″	Main entrance to the garden surrounding the tomb from the south-west.
D 605	„ ...	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	General view of tomb from the south-west.
D 606	„ ...	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	General view of tomb from the parapet of main entrance to the garden.
D 607	„ ...	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of propylon on the east side of the tomb from the east. Blind-gate, west side of the ground around the tomb (wall enclosing the garden round tomb from the east).
D 608	„ ...	„ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Blind-gate, west side of the grounds around the tomb.
D 609	„ ...	Sûraj Bhân Bâgh, ...	10″ × 8″	The south façade of a 17th century house within the garden, from the east.
D 610	„ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	South-east corner, from the east.
D 611	„ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of the lowest bay of the south-east corner, from the east.
D 612	„ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Entrance gate to the garden from the Agra road.
D 613	„ ...	Itimâd-ud-daulah's Tomb,	10″ × 8″	General view from the east.
D 614	„ ...	„ „ „ ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of turrets at the corners of the building containing staircases leading to the roof, from the north.

List of Photographic Negatives—(concluded).

No.	Place.	Names of Buildings.	Size.	Direction from which taken.
D 615	SIKANDRA, ...	Itimâd-ud-daulah's Tomb,	10″ × 8″	Detail of upper part of the above from the roof.
D 616	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	10″ × 8″	Interior of the upper chamber.
D 617	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of marble screen enclosing the upper chamber, from the west.
D 618	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of carved soffit of arched entrance, from the interior.
D 619	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of carved soffit of arched entrance, from the interior.
D 620	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of square mosaic panels in the exterior dado on each side of the entrance, from the east.
D 621	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of perpendicular panels in mosaic upon the exterior walls, from the east.
D 622	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of oblong panels in mosaic in the entrance dado, from the east.
D 623	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of mosaic dado upon the sides of the entrance, from the east.
D 624	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of mosaic ornamentation upon the upper part of the turrets at the corners of the building.
D 625	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of mosaic ornamentation above the dado lining the sides of the entrance.
D 626	AGRA, ...	Chînî-kâ-Rauzâ, ...	10″ × 8″	Interior.
D 627	,, ...	,, ,, ...	10″ × 8″	Interior.
D 628	,, ...	,, ,, ...	10″ × 8″	Detail of the painted ceiling of the dome over the cenotaph chamber looking up from the floor.

EDMUND W. SMITH,

Architectural Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh Circle.

No. $\frac{\text{A. S.}}{118}$, *dated Lucknow, the 16th July*, 1895.

From—*The Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh Circle.*

To—*The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Department, B. and R. Branch, Naini Tal.*

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. $\frac{4335}{2020}$ W. A., dated the 10th July, 1895, I have the honor to re-submit the Progress Report of the Epigraphical Section of this Survey Circle for the working season of 1894-95, furnishing a summary only of the work done during the year in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, forwarded with your letter No. $\frac{431}{2020}$ W. A., dated the 19th January, 1895.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, N.-W. P. AND OUDH CIRCLE.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE EPIGRAPHICAL SECTION FOR THE WORKING SEASON OF 1894-95.

1. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Archæology) conveyed in G. O. No. 74-45, dated the 9th January, 1895, which interdict the discussions of, or the detailed descriptions of the materials collected during the working season, a short summary only of the Antiquarian and Epigraphical work done during the year under report is furnished in the following pages.

2. As no funds were forthcoming for the excavations of the Maurya palace at Patna, and round the fallen débris of the north cloister of the Arhai-din-ka-Jhonpra Masjid at Ajmêr, proposed in para. 22 of last year's Report, not much of field work could be undertaken.

3. *New Asoka Pillar Edict in the Nepal Tarai.*—During March, 1895, I left for Balrampur in the Gonda District in order to look up the Asoka pillar, the discovery of which was announced in para. 22 of last year's Report. It turned out that the information furnished by Major Jaskaran Singh was unfortunately misleading as to the exact position of this pillar. After experiencing many difficulties, it was found near a large tank (*see* Photograph No. D. 630) of the small Nepalese village of Niglîvâ in Tahsil Taulehvâ of Zillah Butaul, about 38 miles north-west of the Uska Bazar station on the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The pillar is broken into two pieces; the lower one which is still fixed *in situ* (*see* Photograph No. D. 631), bears the new edict, whilst the upper portion, which is lying close to the water of the tank (*see* Photograph No. D. 629), bears two small records in two lines each, one of the 10th and another of the 12th century, the latter being dated Samvat 1234. As the lower shaft has sunk into the embankment of the lake, and as several villagers stated that other inscriptions were hidden beneath the soil, I asked the local Nepalese official's permission for conducting an excavation round the pillar. But this was refused without special authority from Khâtmându, and I was compelled to content myself with taking impressions and paper moulds of the lines visible above ground. Through the kind services of Colonel Wyllie, the Resident at Khâtmându, a permit was obtained later on from the Nepalese Darbar for a special excavation, which was carried out down to the bottom of the pillar in the month of May, but without any results whatever. The pillar is known far and wide to the people of the Tarai under the name of *Bhîma-*

sêna-ki-nigâlî or "Bhîmasêna's smoking pipe", and the neighbouring village undoubtedly derives its name therefrom.

The new Asoka edict reads:—"When the god-beloved king Piyadasi had been anointed 14 years, he increased the stûpa of Buddha Konâkamana for the second time; and when he had been anointed ..... years, he himself came and worshipped it, (and) he caused it to obtain .....". The chief point of interest which the inscription offers is the mention of the Buddha Konâkamana, who of course is the same as the Konâgamana of the Ceylonese Buddhists, the 23rd mythical predecessor of the historical founder of Buddhism. The edict proves that Professor Kern was right when he declared*, on the strength of the evidence of the relievos at Bharahut, that the portion of the Buddhist mythology referring to previous Buddhas was settled in the 3rd century B. C. Perhaps it teaches even a little more. *First*, the statement of Asoka-Piyadasi that "he increased" the stûpa "for the second time", means that he twice restored it, adding to its size. Hence the monument must have been older than his time, and it must have enjoyed considerable fame and sanctity, as is also apparent from the fact that Asoka personally visited and worshipped it. *Secondly*, according to the *Buddhavamsa* XXIII., 29, Konâgamana reached *nirvâna* in the *pabbatârâmhi*, "the mountain garden or monastery". The discovery of this pillar, near which the ruins of this stûpa are still traceable, in the lower hills of the Tarai, suggests the conjecture that we have to look here for the supposed place of Konâgamana's nirvâna. Such results are by no means without value for the student of Buddhism. As the Buddhists worshipped Sâkyamuni's mythical predecessors in the beginning of the 3rd century B. C., or even earlier, and erected stûpas in memory of their nirvâna, the time when their religion was founded must fall much earlier. Thus, the date 477 B. C., for the nirvâna of Buddha Gautama gains greater probability, and the attempts to reduce the distance between Buddha's death and the accession of Asoka, against the Ceylonese tradition, become more difficult. In addition the new inscription gives us an historical fact for the 15th year of Asoka's reign, which date is not mentioned in the other edicts; and it shows that Asoka's rule extended in the north-east as far as the hill frontier of Nepal. Perhaps the Nepalese tradition is right when it asserts that the valley, too, belonged to the Maurya empire.

A short distance from the western embankment of the lake, on which the edict pillar stands, are vast brick ruins stretching far away for about half a mile in the direction of the snow-clad hills of Nepal. Amongst the heaps of ruins, the stûpa of Konâgamana's nirvâna is clearly discernable, the base of its hemispherical dome being about 101 feet in diameter, and its present height still 30 feet. The terrace, or procession path, is 9 feet wide with a height of 14 feet from the ground. On all sides are ruined monasteries, fallen columns and broken sculptures. It is to be hoped that the Nepalese Darbar will not withhold its sanction to a thorough exploration of these vast ruins, and especially to an excavation of the great brick stûpa of Konâgamana's nirvâna, which undoubtedly is the oldest extant Buddhist monument in India.

From information elicited on the occasion of the second visit to Taulehvâ it would appear that another edict pillar of Asoka is to be found near the village of Bhagwânpur, about 24 miles south-east of Taulehvâ in Zillah Butaul. A search for this pillar will be made during the next working season.

4. *Preparation of paper moulds of Asoka inscriptions.* Paper moulds in duplicate were prepared for the Indian Museum at Calcutta and the Provincial Museum at Lucknow of the Asoka rock inscriptions at Kalsi in the Dehra Dún, and of the new edict at Niglîvâ in the Nepal Tarai. Casts have already been prepared in the Lucknow Museum workshops from these moulds, and the casting has

* *Der Buddhismus*, Vol. I., page 411.

so far been successful. Moulds of the pillar edicts in the Allahabad Fort will be prepared before the end of September next.

5. During the year under report, the materials collected during previous tours for the compilation of two separate volumes on the "Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the Punjab and in Burma" were arranged and made ready for the Press. The proofs of the "Lists of Christian Tombs or Monuments of historical or archæological interest and their inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh" were being passed through the Press, and similar lists for the Native States of Tehri and Rampur, Central India and Rajputana were commenced.

6. As the decision of the Government of India regarding the future working of the Archæological Survey Department is not yet known, no programme of the operations to be conducted in the working season of 1895-96 could be drawn up.

LUCKNOW MUSEUM,
The 16th July, 1895.

A. FÜHRER, PH.D.,
Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

No. $\frac{A.S.}{107}$, dated Naini Tal, the 24th June, 1895.

From—EDMUND W. SMITH, ESQ., *Architectural Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh Circle.*

To—*The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., B. and R. Branch, Naini Tal.*

SIR,—In continuation of this office letter No. $\frac{A.S.}{66}$, dated Naini Tal, the 14th May, 1894, I have the honor to submit the Progress Report of the Architectural Section of this Survey Circle for the year ending the 30th June, 1895.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SECTION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY FROM THE 1ST OF JULY, 1894, TILL THE END OF JUNE, 1895.

With a view to the abolition of this Circle of the Department in October 1895, Government ordered that all arrears were to be cleared off, and that no fresh work was to be undertaken which could not be completed before then; accordingly we have been engaged during the year in completing the work enumerated in the following paragraphs :—

2. A half of the drawings required for illustrating the 2nd volume of "The Moghul Architecture of Fathpûr-Sikrî" was sent to the Assistant Surveyor General, Calcutta, for reproduction in September, and the moiety at the end of December. The first proof sheets were received at the end of March, and after examination were returned for correction. The manuscript was completed and forwarded to the Government Press, Allahabad, for printing. Proofs of it have been received, examined and returned, and it is hoped that the 2nd volume may be ready for issue by the end of the year. The book deals with the splendid abode Rajah Bîr Bal, Akbar's Prime Minister, erected for his daughter : and Jôdh-Bâi's Palace, the largest of the domestic buildings in the city.

3. All the illustrations of the 3rd volume, including the coloured studies, which of necessity take a long time to prepare, have been completed, and the MS. written. The volume treats of Salîm Chishtî's tomb, Islâm Khan's tomb, Abul Fazl and Faizi's houses, the Elephant Gate, Karavansarai, Hiran Minâr, the Water-works, the Turkish Sultâna's and Hakim's Baths, the Baolîs, the Gates to the city, &c. It will contain some hundred plates, many of which will be coloured.

4. The whole of the drawings for the 4th volume, dealing with the Great Masjid, the Stone-cutters' Masjid, the Buland Darwâzâ, and a few of the minor buildings, have been completed. This volume, like the 3rd, will contain a number of coloured illustrations of the painted and inlaid decoration upon the walls and entrances to the Great Masjid.

5. The entire series of the Mathurâ drawings, illustrative of Dr. Führer's monograph on the extensive excavations carried on in 1889, 1890, and 1891 at the Kankalî Tîlâ, have been completed, and they can be sent for reproduction to the Assistant Surveyor General as soon as he is prepared to take up the work.

6. The drawings, partly prepared in pencil during the cold season 1893-94, to illustrate the portfolio on "The Moghul Colour Decoration of Agra," some seventy-seven in all, including a set of line drawings of the Kânch Mahal, Sikandrâ, were completed, and many were inked in and some were finished in colour.

Between now and October the whole series will be finished and the descriptive letter-press written.

Ahichhatra.

7. At the end of the year four of the draftsmen belonging to the Bombay Circle were temporarily transferred to this Circle during the absence of Mr. Cousens on deputation. They have been employed along with some of the draftsmen of this Circle in delineating the ancient sculptures unearthed at Ahichhatrâ, the modern Ramnagar, by Dr. Führer, during the cold season of 1891-92. The drawings will be used to illustrate the monograph Dr. Führer is preparing on his researches there.

Between now and October a number of others will be prepared.

8. In March I accompanied Dr. Führer on a short tour to Niglivâ, Tahsil Taulehvâ of Zilla Butaul in the Nepal Terai, to procure photographs of an Asokâ Edict pillar which was discovered in March, 1893, by Major Jaskaran Singh of Balrampûr.

Issue of Vol. I. "Moghul Architecture of Fathpur Sikri."

9. The final proofs of the 1st volume of the "Moghul Architecture of Fathpûr-Sikrî" were passed through the press and the book was issued in April. It contains one hundred and five plates, besides the letter-press. It treats on the Mahali Khâs, made up of the Turkish Sultâna's house, the Khwâbgâh and the Girls' school; the Diwan-i-Khâs; the Astrologer's Seat; the 'Ankh Michauli; the Hospital and Queen Miriam's house.

Technical Art Series.

10. The proofs of the drawings selected for the *Technical Art Series* and the explanatory letter-press, were received from the Survey of India Office, and after correction were returned for printing off.

11. The Secretary and Director of the Imperial Institute, London, asked contributions from the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, towards the Photographic Exhibition now being held in the Imperial Institute. The Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department, amongst others, invited me to contribute to the Exhibition. I accordingly forwarded, through the Public Works Department, sixty-eight photographs. They deal chiefly with the archæology of the Province, and views of the country between Naini Tal and the Pindari glacier.

Work of Conservation.

12. The Department, the constituted advisers to the Local Government on works of conservation, has not been asked during the year under report, to advise on any matter of conservation.

Programme.

13. Although the operations of the Department in this Province are to close in October, there is work enough left to occupy its attention for some years to come. In the Progress Report for the year ending June, 1894, a rough list of the ancient buildings as yet unsurveyed was submitted.

14. Some of the reports on the places visited during the last ten years have yet to be published. The material is ready, and with the view to closing the operations of the Department in October, some arrangement should be made for editing the volumes. They consist of the following :—

"The Pathan Architecture of Badaun, Kalpi and Irich."

"The Great Chaturbhuj Temple at Orchha."

"The Chandella Architecture of Bundelkhand."

"Brick Architecture of the Middle Ages in Upper India." (For this report Dr. Führer prepared some historical notes, but no illustrations have been made. A camping season would be occupied in obtaining them).

Besides these reports, Volumes II., III. and IV. of "The Moghul Architecture of Fathpûr Sîkrî," and "the Moghul Colour Decoration of Agra," have to be put through the Press.

EDMUND W. SMITH,
Architectural Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh Circle.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES TAKEN BY THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH CIRCLE, DURING THE COLD SEASON, 1894-95.

No.	Place.	Subject.	Size.	Direction from which taken.
D 629	Niglivâ, Tahsil Taulehvâ, Nepal Tarai,	Asoka edict pillar. Full length of second portion of column lying on bank of the lake, ...	10″ × 8″	From the bank of the lake.
D 630	...	Asoka edict pillar. Full length of second portion of column showing part of the lake and surroundings, ...	...	Ditto.
D 631	...	Asoka edict pillar. First portion of column now standing on the banks of the lake,... ...	...	From the outside of the bank looking down the lake.

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June, 1895.

No.	Designation.	Number of copies proposed to be supplied.
	I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.	
	UNITED KINGDOM.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
1	The British Museum Library, ...	1*
2	The Bodleian Library, Oxford, ...	1*
3	The University Library, London, ..	1*
4	„ „ Cambridge, ..	1*
5	„ „ Edinburgh, ..	1
6	„ „ Glasgow, ...	1
7	„ „ Aberdeen, ...	1
8	Trinity College Library, Dublin, ..	1
9	Library, Owen's College, Manchester, ..	1
10	The Librarian, Victoria University, Manchester,	1
11	Corpus Christi College Library, Cambridge,	1
12	The National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, ...	1*
13	Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, ..	1
14	The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks,	1
15	Royal Society, Burlington House, London, ..	1
16	„ „ Edinburgh, ...	1
17	„ Irish Academy, Dublin, ...	1
18	„ Asiatic Society, London, ..	1*
19	Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, ...	1
20	Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh,	1
21	Indian Institute, Oxford, ...	1*
22	Royal Institute of British Architects, London,	1
23	Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh, ..	1
24	Royal Institution, London, ...	1
25	The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London, ...	1
	(*b*) *Officials.*	
26	Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,	5*
27	Her Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India, ...	
28	The India Office Library, ...	
	Carried over, ..	30

No.	Designation.	Number of copies proposed to be supplied.
	I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—*contd.*	
	UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*	
	Brought forward, ..	30
	(*c*) *Private individuals.*	
29	Sir James Peile, K.C.S.I., ...	1
30	Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.S.I., ...	1
31	Sir George M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., ..	1
32	Dr. R. Rost, LL.D., C.I.E., Elesworthy Terrace, London, N.-W., ...	1
33	Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., University, Edinburgh, ...	1
34	Dr. James Burgess, C.I.E., 22, Seton Place, Edinburgh, ...	1
35	Professor Max Müller, 7, Norham Gardens, Oxford, ...	1
36	Sir M. Monier Williams, K.C.I.E., Enfield House, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, ..	1
37	J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.I.E., 40, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W., ..	1
38	Archibald Constable, Esq., 14, Parliament Street, Westminster, ..	1
	(*d*) *Newspapers and Periodicals.*	
39	The Times, Printing House Square, London, E.C., ...	1*
40	The Athenæum, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, ...	1
41	The Academy, 23, Chancery Lane, London,	1
42	The Asiatic Quarterly Review, Oriental Institute, Woking, ...	1
	FRANCE.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
43	Bibliothéque Nationale, Paris, ...	1*
44	Musée Guimet, care of E. Leroux, 28, Rue Buonaparte, Paris, ...	1
45	L'Institute de la France, Paris, ..	1
46	La Societé Asiatique, Paris, ...	1*
	(*b*) *Private individual.*	
47	Mons Em Senart, Rue Bayard, 16, Paris, ..	1
	Carried over, ..	49

Note.—(1). The List will not apply to the distribution of the Official Epigraphical Supplement to the Indian Antiquary or to reports of a purely epigraphical character.

(2). Officials and Institutions which should have preference over others in any distribution which does not cover the whole list are indicated by asterisks.

Distribution List of Archæological Survey Progress Report—(continued).

No.	Designation.	Number of copies proposed to be supplied.
	I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—*contd.*	
	Brought forward, ..	49
	GERMANY.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
48	The University Library, Berlin, ..	1
49	„ „ Leipzic, ..	1
50	„ „ Bonn, ..	1
51	„ „ München, ..	1
52	The Imperial Academy of Sciences, Berlin, ..	1
53	Deutsche Morgenländische Geselschaft, Halle, A.S., ...	1*
	(*b*) *Private individuals.*	
54	Professor F. Keilhörn, C.I.E., University, Göttingen, ...	1
55	Count Carlo Landberg, Stuttgart, ..	1
56	Professor A. Weber, Ph. D., 56, Ritterstrasse, Berlin, ...	1
	AUSTRIA.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
57	Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna, ..	1*
58	Imperial and Royal Museums, Vienna, ..	1
59	Royal Academy of Hungary, Buda-Pesth, ..	1
	(*b*) *Private individual.*	
60	Professor G. Bühler, C.I.E., Orientalisches Institute, University, Vienna, ..	1
	ITALY.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
61	Vittoria Emmanuele Library, Rome, ..	1*
62	University Library, Florence, ...	1
63	R. Bibliotica Nazionale Central de Firenze,	1
	(*b*) *Private individual.*	
64	Professor de Gubernatis, Florence, ..	1
	OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
65	University Library, Leiden, Holland, ..	1*
66	Royal Institute of Netherlands, India. The Hague, ...	1
	Carried over, ..	68

No.	Designation.	Number of copies proposed to be supplied.
	I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—*contd.*	
	Brought forward, ..	68
	OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE—*concld.*	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
67	Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia, ...	1*
68	Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark, ..	1
69	Museum of National Archæology, Copenhagen, Denmark, ...	1
70	University Library, Upsala, Sweden, ..	1
71	„ „ Christiana, Norway, ..	1
	AMERICA.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
72	American Oriental Society, New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. A., ...	1*
73	Smithsonian Institute, Washington, United States, ...	1
74	Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, United States, ...	1
	BRITISH COLONIES.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
75	The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand, ..	1
76	Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada, ...	1
77	University Library, Melbourne, ..	1
78	„ „ Sydney, New South Wales, ...	1
79	The Asiatic Society, Colombo, Ceylon, ..	1*
80.	Melbourne Library, ...	1
	(*b*) *Official.*	
81	Archæological Commissioner, Ceylon, ..	1*
	FOREIGN COLONIES.	
	(*a*) *Institution.*	
82	Genootschap Van Kunsten Wettenschappen Waspada, Batavia, Java, ...	1*
	Total, ..	84
	II.—INDIA.	
	(I) IMPERIAL.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
1	The Officer in charge Imperial Library, Secretariat Buildings,† Calcutta, ...	5*
2	Indian Museum, „	1*
	Carried over, ..	6

† To be addressed to the Officer in charge, the cover being superscribed Revenue and Agricultural Department Section.

Distribution List of Archæological Survey Progress Report—(continued).

No.	Designation.	Number of copies proposed to be supplied.
	II.—INDIA—*contd.*	
	(1) IMPERIAL—*contd.*	
	Brought forward, ..	6
	(*b*) *Department.*	
3	Revenue and Agricultural Department, Simla,	2*
	(*c*) *Official.*	
4	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, ...	1*
	(2) PROVINCIAL.	
	MADRAS.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
5	Secretariat Library, ...	1*
6	University „	1*
7	Public „	1*
8	Presidency College, ...	1*
9	School of Art, ...	1*
10	Literary and Scientific Society, ..	1*
11	Government Central Museum, ...	1*
12	Christian College Library, ...	1*
	(*b*) *Officials.*	
13	Dr. E. Hültzsch, Ph. D., Government Epigraphist, ...	1
14	A. Rea, Esq., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, ...	1
	(*c*) *Private individuals.*	
15	R. Sewell, Esq., C.S., Madras, ..	1
16	R. T. Griffiths, Esq., Kotagiri, ..	1
	BOMBAY.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
17	Secretariat Library, Bombay, ...	1
18	University „ „	1
19	Sassoon Mechanical Institute Library, ..	1
20	Asiatic Society, ...	1
21	School of Art, ...	1
22	Mechanics' Institute, ...	1
23	The College of Science, Poona, ...	1
	Carried over, ..	28

No.	Designation.	Number of copies proposed to be supplied.
	II.—INDIA—*contd.*	
	PROVINCIAL—*contd.*	
	Brought forward, ..	28
	BOMBAY—*contd.*	
	(*b*) *Officials.*	
24	The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, ...	1
25	H. Cousens, Esq., Superintendent, Archæological Surveys, Bombay, ...	1
	BENGAL.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
26	Secretariat Library, ...	1*
27	University „	1
28	Presidency College Library, ...	1
29	Sanscrit „ „	1
30	Public Library, Calcutta, ...	1
31	Asiatic Society of Bengal, ...	1*
32	Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute, 336, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta, ...	1
	(*b*) *Officials.*	
33	Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, Indian Museum, Calcutta, ...	1
	(*c*) *Private individuals.*	
34	Dr. A. F. Hœrnle, ...	1
35	G. A. Grierson, Esq., C.S., ...	1
36	Babu Hara Prosad Shastri, ...	1
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
37	Secretariat Library, Allahabad, P. W. D., ..	1
38	University „ „	1*
39	Public Library, Allahabad, ...	1
40	Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow, ..	1*
41	Sanscrit College, Benares, ...	1*
42	Thomason College, Roorkee, ...	1
	Carried over, ..	47

Distribution List of Archæological Survey Progress Report—(continued).

No.	Designation.	Number of copies proposed to be supplied.
	II.—INDIA—*contd.*	
	PROVINCIAL—*contd.*	
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	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.—*continued.*	
	(*b*) *Officials.*	
43	E. W. Smith, Esq., Architectural Surveyor, Naini Tal, ...	1*
44	Dr. A. Führer, Ph.D., Archæological Surveyor, Lucknow, ...	1*
	(*c*) *Private individuals.*	
45	V. A. Smith, Esq., C.S., ...	1
46	Raja Siva Prasad, Benares, ...	1
47	F. O. Oertel, Esq., Public Works Department, ...	1
	PUNJAB.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
48	Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore, ...	1*
49	Punjab Public Library, Lahore, ...	1*
50	Museum Library, ,, ...	1*
51	School of Art, Lahore, ...	1
52	University Library, Lahore, ...	1
53	Government College Library, Lahore, ...	1
54	Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi, ...	1
55	Lahore and Mian Mir Institute, Lahore, ...	1
	(*b*) *Private individual.*	
56	C. J. Rodgers, Esq., Amritsar, ...	1*
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
57	Secretariat Library, Nagpur, ...	1*
58	Museum ,, ,, ...	1*
	(*b*) *Officials.*	
59	Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, ...	1
	Carried over, ...	64

No.	Designation.	Number of copies proposed to be supplied.
	II.—INDIA—*contd.*	
	PROVINCIAL—*concld.*	
	Brought forward, ...	64
	BURMA.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
60	Secretariat Library, Rangoon, ...	1*
61	The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon, ...	1
62	The Phayre Museum, Rangoon, ...	1
	(*b*) *Private individual.*	
63	Major R. C. Temple, Rangoon, ...	1
	ASSAM.	
	(*a*) *Institution.*	
64	Secretariat Library, ...	1
	(*b*) *Private individual.*	
65	S. E. Peal, Esq., Manager, Naharani Tea Estate and Saw Mills, Rajmai, Sibsagar,...	1
	NATIVE STATES.	
	MYSORE.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
66	The Oriental and Mixed Library, ...	1
67	The Resident's Library, Bangalore, ...	1
	(*b*) *Private individuals.*	
68	His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, ...	1
69	Dewan Saheb, Mysore, ...	1
70	B. L. Rice, Esq., C.I.E., ...	1
	COORG.	
	Institutions.	
71	The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library,	1
72	The Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Mercara, ...	1
	HYDERABAD.	
	(*a*) *Institution.*	
73	The Resident's Library, Hyderabad, ...	1*
	Carried over, ...	78

Distribution List of Archæological Survey Progress Report—(concluded).

No.	Designation.	Number of copies proposed to be supplied.
	II.—INDIA—*contd.*	
	NATIVE STATES—*contd.*	
	Brought forward, ...	78
	HYDERABAD—*concld.*	
	(*b*) *Officials.*	
74	His Highness the Nizam's Minister, Hyderabad, ...	1*
75	Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti, ...	1*
76	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Akola, ...	1
	CENTRAL INDIA.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
77	Rajcoomar College, Indore, ...	1
78	Library of the Agent to the Governor General, Indore, ...	1
	RAJPUTANA.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
79	College Library, Ajmere, ...	1
80	Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Mount Abu, ...	1*
	(*b*) *Private individuals.*	
81	Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E., Jeypore, ...	1
82	Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., Honorary Secretary to the Jeypore Museum, Jeypore, ...	1
	Carried over, ...	87

No.	Designation.	Number of copies proposed to be supplied.
	II.—INDIA—*concld.*	
	NATIVE STATES—*concld.*	
	Brought forward, ...	87
	BARODA.	
	(*a*) *Institution.*	
83	Library of the Resident at Baroda, ...	1
	(*b*) *Private individual.*	
84	His Highness the Gaekwar, ...	1
	TRAVANCORE.	
85	His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, ...	1
	INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.	
86	The Madras Mail, ...	1
87	Bombay Times, ...	1
88	The Englishman, Calcutta, ...	1
89	The Calcutta Review, Calcutta,... ...	1
90	The Pioneer, Allahabad, ...	1
91	Indian Antiquary, Rangoon, ...	1
92	The Bombay Gazette, ...	1
	Total India, ...	97
	Total Countries outside India, ...	84
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	181

No. $\frac{A.S.}{127}$, *dated Lucknow, the 10th June*, 1896.

From—The Archæological Surveyor, N. W. P. and Oudh.

To—The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Department, B. and R. Branch, Naini Tal.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. $\frac{4044}{2020}$ W. A., dated the 25th May, 1896, I have the honour to submit the Progress Report of the Epigraphical Section of this Survey Circle for the working season of 1895-96, together with a programme for the cold weather of 1896-97.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, N.-W. P. AND OUDH CIRCLE.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE EPIGRAPHICAL SECTION FOR THE WORKING SEASON OF 1895-96.

1. *Excavations at Mathurâ.*—During the months of February and March, 1896, I was enabled to resume the explorations at Mathurâ, which in 1889-91 had yielded the splendid collection of important Jaina sculptures and inscriptions, on which a detailed monograph, illustrated by 103 Plates, is now in the Press. With the sanction of the Local Government, Rs. 380 were spent partly on "prospecting operations" in the large Katra mound, which is believed to conceal the ruins of Kêsava Dêva's ancient temple, destroyed by Aurangzeb in A. D. 1669, and partly on diggings in some unexplored portions of the Kankâlî Tîlâ, which mound in former years had furnished numerous Jaina sculptures and epigraphical documents.

The Katra is an oblong brick enclosure, built like a *sarâi*, measuring 404 feet in length by 653 feet in breadth. In its centre is a raised terrace, 72 feet long and 86 feet broad, upon which stands Aurangzeb's Masjid, occupying its entire length, but only 60 feet of its breadth; about 5 feet lower is another terrace, measuring 286 feet by 268, into the pavement of which are let some short votive Sanskrit inscriptions, dated Samvat 1713 and 1720, corresponding to A. D. 1656 and 1663. At the back of the Masjid, and running at right angles to it for a distance of about 163 feet, may be traced the plinth of some old brick sub-structure which, according to the popular belief, marks the ground floor of the sanctum of the once famous and imposing temple of Kêsava, visited and described by the French travellers Tavernier (1650) and Bernier (1663). About 50 paces to the north-west of this plinth I dug a trial trench, 80 feet long, 20 feet broad and 25 feet deep, in the hope of exposing the foundations and some of the sculptures of this ancient Kêsava temple. However, none of the hoped for Brâhmanical sculptures and inscriptions were discovered, but only fragments belonging to an ancient Buddhist stûpa. At a depth of 20 feet I came across a portion of the circular procession-path leading round this stûpa. On the pavement, composed of large red sandstone slabs, a short dedicatory inscription was discovered, according to which this stûpa was repaired in Samvat 76 by the Kushana King Vâsushka; unfortunately I was unable to continue the work and lay bare the whole procession-path, as the walls of the brick sub-structure, adjoining the Masjid, are built right across the middle of this stûpa.

During the course of my explorations I was frequently obstructed by the *gomashta* of the heirs of Raja Patni Mall of Benares. It appears that the Raja in the beginning of this century had acquired for a nominal sum a considerable portion of the Katra, with a view of re-building the ancient temple of Kêsava Dêva, but his idea was never carried out. The *gomashta* claimed all the red sandstone slabs, brought to view by the excavation, made himself objectionable in many ways, and forced me to fill up again the site excavated. The discoveries made on the spot prove to satisfaction that the Katra mound does *not* mark the spot, where once stood the lofty and magnificent stone temple of Kêsava Dêva,

which had been re-built by Raja Bîr Singh Dêo of Orchhâ only some fifty years before it was demolished through the bigotry of Aurangzeb in A. D. 1669. From a careful survey of the neighbourhood, I come to the conclusion that the large mound to the south of the Katra, separated from it by a road leading to the Potarâkund, and still known as the "Kêsava Tîlâ," probably hides the remains of a series of ancient temples of Kêsava, which had been famous for many ages. An excavation of this site may prove the correctness of this assumption.

The results of the excavations carried on in the unexplored fields, adjoining the Kankâlî Tîlâ to the south, were as valuable as those of the former years. Besides 57 ornamental slabs of great finish and artistic merit, belonging to the very ancient Jaina stûpa, excavated in 1891, 15 inscribed bases of Tîrthamkaras were discovered and forwarded to the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. Like the inscriptions found formerly, the new documents contain a considerable number of names of Jaina monks, and give in some cases longer spiritual pedigrees. Moreover, an inscription, of Samvat 299, incised on the base of a life-size statue of Arhat Mahâvîra, possesses, in spite of the omission of the reigning king's name, a considerable interest and importance for determining the much debuted era of the Kushana kings.

2. *Survey of Mandu in the Dhar State, Central India.* In accordance with the orders conveyed in Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 2073G., dated the 19th July, 1895, Munshi Ghulam Rasul Beg, Draftsman of this Circle, proceeded on the 1st December, 1895, to Mandugarh in the Dhar State of Central India on five months' deputation work for the purpose of making a detailed survey of the masjids, tombs, palaces and baths of this celebrated hill fort, and of taking photographs of all interesting buildings and parts of buildings at that place, described in paragraph 27 of this Circle's Progress Report for 1892-93. During this time the Munshi prepared a block-plan of Mandu, showing the principal buildings within a radius of 32 miles; further, a ground-plan, section and elevation of the Lâl Bangalâ; he prepared estimates for special repairs to be carried out by the Dhar Darbar at the Jâmî Masjid, Jumâ Masjid near the Sâgar Talâo, the small masjid near the Hindolâ Mahal, the Delhi Gate, the Lâl Bangalâ, and Rûpmatî and Bhanûmatî's Chhatrî. Besides, the dense jungle has been cleared in front of the Jahâz Mahal, the Lâl Bangalâ, the Jâmî Masjid, the Elephant Gate, the small masjid near the Hindolâ Mahal, and the palace of Gadha Bhainsa Shâh. All expenses incurred in connection with the Munshi's deputation have been defrayed by the Dhar State.

3. *Preparation of paper moulds and casts of Asoka inscriptions.* Paper moulds of the Asoka Pillar Edicts in the Allahabad Fort were prepared for the Indian Museum and forwarded to that Institution in September last. Casts have been prepared of the newly-discovered Asoka Pillar Edict in the Nepal Tarai and of Asoka's Rock Edicts at Kalsi in the Dehra Dún District, and are now exhibited in the Lucknow Provincial Museum, where they can be conveniently studied by those interested without having to undertake tiresome journeys, involving difficulties and discomforts of no mean degree.

4. *Programme for 1896-97.* With the sanction of the Nepalese Darbar, I propose to excavate the ruined stûpa of Konâgamana's *nirvâna* near the Asoka Edict Pillar at Niglîvâ in the Nepal Tarai, and to explore the whole neighbourhood of Taulehvâ as far as Bhagwânpur, where there is said to exist another Asoka Edict Pillar (*see* Progress Report for 1894-95, paragraph 3), and which undoubtedly hides amidst its dense jungle the magnificent monuments of ancient Kapilavastu, the birth-place of Buddha Sâkyamuni, and its vast suburbs. If sufficient time should be available and funds can be obtained, I propose further to explore the fields adjoining the Kankâlî Tîlâ and the whole of the ruined Kêsava Tîlâ close to the Katra mound at Mathurâ.

LUCKNOW MUSEUM:
The 10th June, 1896.

A. FÜHRER, PH.D.,
Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

No. $\frac{A.S.}{113}$, dated Naini Tal, the 1st June, 1896.

From—EDMUND W. SMITH, ESQ., *Architectural Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Circle.*

To—The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Department, B. and R. Branch, Naini Tal.

SIR,—In continuation of this office letter No. $\frac{A.S.}{107}$, dated Naini Tal, the 24th June, 1895, I have the honor to submit the Progress Report of the Architectural Section of this Survey Circle for the year ending the 30th June, 1896.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SECTION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY FROM THE 1ST JULY, 1895 TILL THE END OF JUNE, 1896.

IN accordance with Government of India's orders that no work was to be taken up which could not be completed by the commencement of October, 1895, when the orders of Government relating to the future working of the Department were to have been made known, no annual cold weather tour was made.

During the year under report, Part II. of the "Moghul Architecture of Fathpur Sîkrî" has been put through the Press.

In December, thirty-eight of the line drawings illustrating Part III. of the "Moghul Architecture of Fathpur Sîkrî" were sent for reproduction to the office of the Assistant Surveyor-General, Calcutta, and in January the moiety followed. Later on the photographic negatives required for the book were despatched to Colonel Waterhouse. In November and December the greater portion of the manuscript was sent for printing to the Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in April the remaining chapters followed. The Assistant Surveyor-General has pushed on the publication of the plates, and the first proofs have been received, corrected, and returned to Calcutta for further proofs. Owing to pressure of work in the Government Press, no proofs have as yet been received of the manuscript, but it is hoped the work will now be pushed forward, so as the volume can be published by the end of the year. It treats on Salîm Chishti's Shrine, Islâm Khân's Tomb, Abul Fazl and Faizi's houses, and the more important buildings to the north-west and south-east of Fathpur Sîkrî comprising the Large Baths, Hiran Minar, Karavansari, &c., &c.

Besides the line drawings the book is illustrated by twelve colored plates, and as these could not be reproduced in India, they have been sent to Messrs. Griggs and Son, London, for reproduction.

All the material for Part IV. of the Report is ready, and the plates will be sent to the Assistant Surveyor-General as soon as those now in hand illustrating Part III. have passed through the Press.

During the year the whole of the illustrations for the volume on the "Moghul Color Decoration of Agra" have been completed and the letter-press is nearly ready.

In January sanction was accorded by Government to a publication in the form of a portfolio of a selection of the Fathpur Sîkrî drawings. The letter-press has been prepared and sent with the illustrations to the publishers, Messrs. Griggs and Son, London.

During the year, besides finishing off the Fathpur Sîkrî and Agra drawings, 64 drawings have been prepared of the ancient Buddhist and other sculptures unearthed by Dr. Führer at Mathurâ and Râmnagar.

A list of the drawings accompanies the Report.

Works of Conservation.—By order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, structural repairs were undertaken, after consultation with this office, at the Chînî-kâ-Rauza, Agra, and the Káñch Mahal, Sikandra.

Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.—In October, His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Elgin visited Fathpur Sîkrî.

Four of the Reports relating to the places visited during the last ten years have still to be published. They are—

(1). "The Pathan Architecture of Badaun, Kalpi and Irich."
(2). "The Great Chaturbhuj Temple at Orchha."
(3). "The Chandella Architecture of Bundelkhand."
(4). "Brick Architecture of the Middle Ages in Upper India." No illustrations have as yet been prepared for this volume.

Programme.—As the views of Government respecting the future working of the Department are still unknown, no programme of operations for the year 1896-97 is submitted.

EDMUND W. SMITH,
Architectural Surveyor, N.-W P. and Oudh.

LIST OF DRAWINGS MADE BY THE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH CIRCLE, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1896.

Serial No.	Draftsman's Name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
779	S. J. Pacheco, ...	RAMNAGAR,	Details of ancient carved sculptures and bricks excavated in 1891, ...	Full size,	20th May, 1895,	18th July, 1895.
780	Hari Gopal, ...	„ ...	„ „ „ ...	„	„	23rd July, 1895.
781	S. J. Pacheco, ...	MATHURA, ...	Double faced bullock rider, ...	½ full size,	22nd April, 1895,	23rd April, 1895.
782	„ ...	„ ...	Colossal statue of Neminátha, Samvat 1134, ...	¼ „	24th April, 1895,	29th April, 1895.
783	Hari Gopal, ...	„ ...	Inscribed statue of Neminátha, Samvat 1036, ...	⅓ „	22nd April, 1895,	26th April, 1895.
784	„ ...	„ ...	(*a*). Ornamental base of the colossal statue of Neminátha, A.D. 1000-1100; ... (*b*). Ornamental base of a statue of a Tirthamkara, ...	⅓ „	27th April, 1895,	2nd May, 1895.
785	Jayarao Raghoba,	„ ...	Sitting statue of a Jina in red sandstone, ...	⅓ „	22nd April, 1895,	26th April, 1895.
786	„ ...	„ ...	Three inscribed four-faced Jinas, dated A.D. 78-120, A.D. 93, A.D. 1022, ...	½ „	27th April, 1895,	3rd May, 1895.
787	Ghulam Muhammad,	„ ...	Sitting statue of a Jina in red sandstone, ...	½ „	22nd April, 1895,	26th April, 1895.
788	„ ...	„ ...	Two statues of sitting Jinas, ...	½ „	27th April, 1895,	3rd May, 1895.
789	S. J. Pacheco, ...	„ ...	Sitting statue of Rishabhanatha, dated A. D. 100-200, ...	½ „	30th April, 1895,	4th May, 1895.
790	Hari Gopal, ...	„ ...	Statue of Aryavati, Samvat 72, ...	⅓ „	3rd May, 1895,	9th May, 1895.
791	Jayarao Raghoba,	„ ...	Ornamentation on the base of a Jina, Samvat 78, ...	½ „	4th May, 1895,	8th May, 1895.
792	Ghulam Muhammad,	„ ...	Inscribed stûpa with rail and gateway, 50 B.C., ...	⅓ „	„	9th May, 1895.
793	S. J. Pacheco, ...	„ ...	Ornamental arched doorway, ...	½ „	8th May, 1895,	18th May, 1895.
794	Jayarao Raghoba,	„ ...	„ „ „ ...	½ „	9th May, 1895,	„
795	Hari Gopal, ...	„ ...	Headless statue of Sarasvati and of a dancing girl having inscription on the folds of her dress, ...	½ „	1st July, 1895,	8th July, 1895.
796	S. J. Pacheco, ...	„ ...	Sitting statue of Vardhamana, ...	½ „	2nd July, 1895,	„
797	Ghulam Muhammad,	„ ...	Double bracket representing a double-faced dancing girl (upper portion),	½ „	1st July, 1895,	9th July, 1895.
798	Jayarao Raghoba,	„ ...	Back view of ancient Jaina pillar, ...	½ „	10th July, 1895,	13th July, 1895.
799	Ghulam Muhammad,	„ ...	Various heads showing different head-dresses, ...	½ „	17th July, 1895,	20th July, 1895.
800	„ ...	RAMNAGAR,	Terra-cotta statuettes of Buddha, ...	Full size,	6th Augt., 1895,	10th Augt., 1895.
801	Jayarao Raghoba,	„ ...	Ayâgapata, or "tablet of homage" inscribed A.D. 120, ...	½ full size,	„	14th Augt., 1895.
802	S. J. Pacheco, ... / Bhairava Bakhsh,	„ ...	Collection of beads and Buddhistic relics, ...	Full size,	„	22nd Augt., 1895.
803	S. J. Pacheco, ...	„ ...	Small terra-cotta figures of Buddha,	„	23rd Augt., 1895,	30th Augt., 1895.
804	Jayarao Raghoba,	„ ...	„ „ „	½ full size,	26th Augt., 1895,	27th Augt., 1895.
805	„ ...	„ ...	„ „ „	Full size,	2nd Sept., 1895,	5th Sept., 1895.
806	Bhairava Bakhsh,	„ ...	Terra-cotta seals, ...	„	29th Jan., 1896,	5th Feb., 1896.
807	Sohan Lal, ...	MATHURA, ...	Buddhist railing pillar, ...	½ full size,	2nd Jan., 1896,	8th Jan., 1896.
808	„ ...	„ ...	„ „ „ ...	½ „	9th Jan., 1896,	21st Jan., 1896.
809	„ ...	„ ...	„ „ „ ...	½ „	22nd Jan., 1896,	8th Feb., 1896.

List of Drawings—(concluded).

Serial No.	Draftsman's Name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
810	Fazl-ud-din, I.,	MATHURA, ...	Buddhist railing pillar, ...	½ full size,	2nd Jan., 1896,	6th Jan., 1896.
811	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	½ ,,	,,	11th Jan., 1896.
812	,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	½ ,,	14th Jan., 1896,	25th Jan., 1896.
813	Fazl-ud-din, I.,	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	½ ,,	7th Jan., 1896,	31st Jan., 1896.
814	Ashiq Ali, ...	SUKKAR, ...	Encaustic tiles from Sindh, ...	Full size,	2nd Jan., 1896,	11th Jan., 1896.
815	,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	,,	14th Jan., 1896,	18th Jan., 1896.
816	,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	,,	21st Jan., 1896,	25th Jan., 1896.
817	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	MATHURA, ...	Detail of ornamentation on panel,	½ full size,	27th Jan., 1896,	28th Feb., 1896.
818	Ram Singh ...	AGRA, ...	,, ,, on a carved door jamb of basalt, ...	Full size,	2nd Jan., 1896,	31st Jan., 1896.
819	,, ...	ROHRI, ...	Small head-stone of a Muhammadan tomb from Rohri, ...	,,	20th Feb., 1896,	28th Feb., 1896.
820	Fazl-ud-din, I.,	MATHURA, ...	Detail of wall ornamentation, ...	,,	1st Feb., 1896,	13th Feb., 1896.
821	Sohan Lal, ...	,, ...	Buddhist railing pillar, ...	½ full size,	10th Feb., 1896,	22nd Feb., 1896.
822	Do., ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	½ ,,	24th Feb., 1896,	4th March, 1896.
823	Fazl-ud-din, I.,	,, ...	Sculptures, ...	Full size,	14th Feb., 1896,	18th Feb., 1896.
824	Do., ...	,, ...	Statue of Buddha as a Teacher, dated A. D. 210, ...	½ full size,	20th Feb., 1896,	14th March, 1896.
825	Bairava Bakhsh,	,, ...	Broken statue of Buddha as a youth,	½ ,,	10th Feb., 1896,	14th Feb., 1896.
826	Do., ..	,, ...	Detail of head-dresses of Buddhist statues, ...	½ ,,	15th Feb., 1896,	7th March, 1896.
827	Do., ...	,, ...	Sculptures, ...	¼ ,,	9th March, 1896,	14th March, 1896.
828	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	,, ...	Buddhist railing pillar, ...	½ ,,	2nd March, 1896,	12th March, 1896.
829	Ashiq Ali, ...	,, ...	Base of a Buddhist Chaitya, ...	½ ,,	7th March, 1896,	,,
830	Do., ...	,, ...	Buddhist railing pillar, ...	½ ,,	13th March, 1896,	26th March, 1896.
831	Ram Singh, ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	½ ,,	2nd March, 1896,	10th March, 1896.
832	Do., ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ...	½ ,,	11th March, 1896,	14th M[illegible] 189[illegible]
833	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	,, ...	Detail of wall ornamentation, ...	½ ,,	13th March, 1896,	21st M[illegible] 189[illegible]
834	Sohan Lal, ...	,, ...	Buddhist railing pillar, ...	½ ,,	6th March, 1896,	14th Ma[illegible] 1896.
835	Ashiq Ali, ...	GUMTI, LUCKNOW, ...	Broken sculpture representing the Varâhâvatâra of Vishnu, found in the Gumti, near Lucknow, ...	½ ,,	16th April, 1896,	20th Apr[illegible] 1896.
836	Do., ...	,, ...	Vaishnava sculptures, ...	½ ,,	27th April, 1896,	
837	Bhairava Bakhsh,	GONDA, ...	Specimens of pottery, ...	Full size,	28th June, 1895,	2nd July, 1895.
838	Do., ...	BULANDSHAHR AND SITAPUR, ...	,, ,, ...	,,	16th July, 1895,	20th July, 1895.
839	Do., ...	LUCKNOW; ...	Terra-cotta figures, small statues, &c., of Lucknow,	½ full size,	18th April, 1896,	30th Apri[illegible] 18[illegible]
840	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	,, ...	Specimens of pottery, ...	¾ ,,	,,	
841	Sohan Lal, ...	RAMPUR, ALIGARH AND AMROHA (MORADABAD),	,, ,, ...	½ & ¾ full size,	,,	
842	Bhairava Bakhsh,	CHUNAR AND AZAMGARH,	,, ,, ..	½ full size,	,,	

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No. $\frac{A.S.}{99}$, *dated Lucknow, the 26th June*, 1897.

From—*The Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh Circle.*

To—*The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Department, B. and R. Branch, Naini Tal.*

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 1194 M., dated the 4th June, 1897, I have the honour to forward the Annual Progress Report of the Epigraphical Section of this Survey Circle for the year ending the 30th June, 1897, together with the programme for the next working season.

2. In accordance with the Despatch from the Secretary of State for India No. $\frac{A.}{28}$, Public Records, dated London, the 29th December, 1892, communicated under cover of your letter No. $\frac{224}{344}$ W.A., dated 28th February, 1893, duplicate sets of the 61 Photographs taken during the last working season in the Nepalese Tarai, Rajputana and Central India, accompany the Report.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, N.-W. P. AND OUDH CIRCLE.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE EPIGRAPHICAL SECTION FOR THE WORKING SEASON OF 1896-97.

1. *Western Dún.*—In June, 1896, a sensational paragraph went round the Indian newspapers, reporting the discovery of some interesting "Buddhist Remains" on the Ambâri Tea Estate in the Western Dún near the well-known fourteen Rock Edicts of Asoka at Kalsi. Its substance ran as follows :—"Buried away in the jungle, many feet down below the surface, a ruined city with walls, ramparts and bastions has been discovered. In this an old temple has been unearthed, and many beautifully preserved bits of sculpture, coins, and curious and interesting relics of a far off time have been extracted from the excavation. Some of these have been submitted to the authorities at the British Museum for identification, as it is believed that this city most probably formed part of the kingdom of Asoka, and was contemporaneous with the neighbouring pillar (*sic ! read* "inscribed boulder"), and it is hoped, ultimately, that some light will be thrown on the ancient history of the beautiful Dún valley, in which tradition reports the existence of many cities and a high state of civilization thousands of years ago. The discoveries just made would certainly seem to bear this out." In order to inspect these excavations I visited Kalsi in November last, and found the old ruins on the Jîwanghar Tea Estate adjoining Ambâri, about 50 or 60 yards from the boundary of the latter estate. As expected, there had been no "ruined city with walls, bastions, and ramparts" unearthed, and all that had been found yet were the foundations and broken sculptures of a small Vaishnava temple dating back as far as the 10th century A.D., as proved by a few fragmentary inscriptions on the pedestals of some sculptured images of Vishnu as Chaturbhuja. The coins found on the spot belong all to the well-known early Hindu coinage of the "bull and horseman" type, issued from Kâbul in the 10th and 11th centuries A.D. Most of them are in a very indifferent state of condition, showing the merest fragments of the usual legends ; whilst a few only have the word *Bhîma* over the horseman, and *Srî Sâmanta-deva* over the bull. There is nothing specifically Buddhistic to be found about the whole place.

2. *Nepal Tarai.*—In March, 1895, I was enabled, through information courteously supplied by Babu Jaskaran Singh, a wealthy landholder of Balrâmpur in the Gonda District of Oudh (who also owns some villages in the Nepal Tarai close to Taulihvâ), to find the *Nirvâna-stûpa* of the mythical Buddha Konâgamana,

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together with its Asoka edict, on the banks of the Nigâlî Sâgar near the hamlet of Niglîvâ, about six miles north-east of the Nepalese Tahsîl Taulihvâ, in Zillah Butaul (*see Progress Report* for 1894-95, para. 3). On reading Hiuen Tsiang's description of this pillar in his *Siyuki* (Beal's edition), Vol. II., page 19, it occurred to me that the vast ruins of K a p i l a v a s t u and its suburbs would probably be found about 5 or 6 miles to the north-west of Niglîvâ. This surmise I expressed in my *Progress Report* for 1895-96, para. 4, which was submitted to Government on the 10th June, 1896. Surgeon-Major L. A. Waddell, M.B., LL.D., in a paper entitled *A Tibetan Guide-book to the lost sites of Buddha's birth and death*, read before the Asiatic Society of Bengal in August, 1896, and published in its *Journal*, Vol. LXV., Part I., pages 275-279 (issued February 17th, 1897), independently arrived at almost similar (though not quite correct) conclusions.

3. On the 29th June last, I applied through the Local Government to the Government of India in the Foreign Department for the favour of obtaining the sanction of the Khâtmându Darbar to an exploration being made of the ruins near Niglîvâ as far as Bhagvânpur, 14 miles east-south-east of Taulihvâ, where I had learned another pillar bearing a supposed Asoka inscription was still standing (*see Progress Report* for 1894-95, para. 3). On the 29th August, 1896, the Government of India in its letter No. 1508 E.B., to the Resident of Nepal, wrote "it has been decided that, if the Nepal Darbar grant the necessary permission, Dr. A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh, will be deputed to conduct the exploration." In his letter No. $\frac{57P}{17-4055}$, dated the 7th September, 1896, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., Resident in Nepal, stated "His Excellency the Prime Minister has informed me that his brother, General Khadga Shamsher, Governor of Pâlpâ, would be directed to meet Dr. Führer at Niglîvâ and would be ready to receive suggestions from him regarding the contemplated excavations amongst the ruins of Buddha Konâgamana's Nirvâna-stûpa."

4. Convinced of the importance of the contemplated explorations of the ruins near Niglîvâ, Herr Hofrat Dr. G. Bühler, C.I.E., Professor of Oriental Philology at the University of Vienna, in September, 1896, offered to contribute about Rs. 800 towards the expenses to be incurred on this behalf, without attaching any conditions whatever to his liberal gift. As, however, the Nepal Government had expressed the intention of itself undertaking the excavation operations amongst these ruins, and as my duties in connection with the researches were to be confined to giving advice and making suggestions, no advantage could be taken of the contributions so generously promised in Europe for the purpose of carrying on the explorations.

5. That I have accomplished what I did is owing chiefly to the courtesy of the present enlightened Government of Nepal. All Students of Ancient Indian History and all devout Buddhists of India, Ceylon, Burma, and the Far East are indebted to His Highness, Maharaja Sir Bir Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, G.C.S.I., and to his brother, General Khadga Shamsher, for the enthusiasm displayed and the great assistance rendered in the successful exploration of these ruins. The Governor of Pâlpa, however, who at my suggestion had the Rummindei pillar excavated, did not think any other operations feasible on account of the severe famine, from which the Tarai was already suffering; but he has generously promised to employ next winter a large number of his sappers on more extensive excavations. These operations, if conducted in a systematic and scientific manner, are sure to furnish us with documents and monuments not only of the 3rd century B.C., but of a much earlier period, extending to about the fifth and sixth centuries.

Kapilavastu and its neighbourhood are particularly favourable for the discovery of really ancient monuments; for in Fa Hien's time, about A.D. 400, the

country was already a wilderness, with very few inhabitants, and full of ancient ruined mounds; it was the same in Hiuen Tsiang's time about two hundred years later. The ruins, therefore, have fortunately not been sophisticated by later reconstructions, and ancient inscriptions and sculptures are sure to be found in them.

6. Besides the Nepal Government, I owe my warmest acknowledgments to Babu Shohrat Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Chandapâr and Shohratganj in the Basti District, an influential and public-spirited Taluqdâr on the Anglo-Nepal frontier, who very kindly allowed me the free use of two valuable elephants; without which it would have been an almost fruitless task of undertaking to explore the dense *sâl* forests in which these interesting ruins are buried.

7. At the end of November last I set out on my second journey to Niglîvâ in order to meet General Khadga Shamsher, the Governor of Pâlpa, and to superintend the proposed excavations around that place. By a lucky chance our meeting could not take place at Niglîvâ, but instead of was arranged for at Mauza Paderiyâ, two miles north of Tahsîl Bhagvânpur, and 15 miles east-south-east of Niglîvâ. Close to the General's Camp, near the *débris* of four ruined stûpas, stood one of Asoka's monoliths (*see* Photographs Nos. D 632 and D 633), rising about 10 feet above ground, and being covered with many records of pilgrims' visits, of which one dated back as far as about A.D. 700. On digging away the accumulated *débris*, it proved to be 22 feet 4 inches high, and to bear about 9 feet 8 inches from its base a well preserved inscription (*see* Photograph No. D 634) of the Maurya period, in five lines. The pillar tapers slightly, as its circumference is at the base 8 feet 3 inches, near the inscribed portion 7 feet 5 inches, and at the top 6 feet 6 inches. The inscription itself leaves no doubt that the pillar marks the Lumbinî garden or grove, where the founder of Buddhism was born, according to the tradition of the canonial works of the Southern and Northern Buddhists. It reads as follows:—"King Piyadasi (or Asoka), beloved of the gods, having been anointed twenty years, (*i.e.*, in the 21st year of his reign) himself came and worshipped saying 'here Buddha, the Sâkya-ascetic, was born,' and he caused a stone horse-capital to be constructed and a stone pillar to be erected which declares 'here the Blessed One was born.' (*In remembrance of this*) he exempted the village community of Lummini (*Lumminigâma*) from all taxes and bestowed wealth on it." The word Lummini is undoubtedly equivalent to the Pali Lumbinî, the royal garden to which Mâyâdevî retired immediately before her confinement. This pillar, therefore, marks the identical spot which was pointed out to Asoka by Thera Upagupta, the Buddhist Patriarch. According to the *Divyâvadâna* (*see* Burnouf's *Introduction du Buddhisme Indien*, pages 340-342) Asoka expressed a wish to visit, honour, and mark by a sign for the benefit of remote posterity all the spots, where the Blessed Buddha had dwelled. Thera Upagupta replied:—"Very well, O great king, your thought is good. I will go this day to show you the spots where the Blessed Buddha sojourned. Then the king, equipped with an army of four bodies of troops, took perfumes, flowers and garlands and set out in the company of Thera Upagupta. The latter began by conducting the king to the Lumbinî garden. And extending his right hand he said to him 'here, O great king, the Venerable One was born'; and he added 'at this site, excellent to behold, should be the first monument consecrated in honour of The Buddha.' The king after giving a hundred thousand golden coins to the people of the country raised a stûpa and retired." It would almost appear as if Asoka had engraved on this pillar the identical words which Upagupta uttered at this place.

8. The evidence of this edict could only be set aside if it were shown that the pillar had been removed from some other place to its present position; but there is collateral evidence to prove that it is still standing on its original site. The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang, who visited the sacred places of the Buddhists all over India and reached the Lumbinî garden in about A.D. 636, mentions

the pillar erected by Asoka. He alleges that it stood close to four stûpas, and that it was originally surmounted with a horse-capital, which was afterwards sundered from it by the machinations of a wicked dragon, (*i.e.*, lightning). This exactly agrees with the facts observed by me: the pillar is surrounded by the ruins of four stûpas; the capital is wanting and a portion of the pillar immediately below it, which seems to have been split off by a stroke of lightning (*see* Photographs Nos. D 632, D 633, and D 634). If Hiuen Tsiang does not mention the inscription, the reason is no doubt that it was not visible in his time, and that all knowledge of its existence had been lost. When I first saw the pillar on the 1st December, 1896, only a small portion, 10 feet high, was above the ground, and it was covered with pilgrims' records, one being dated A.D. 700. This piece must, therefore, have been accessible, and the surface of the ground must have been at the present level for nearly 1100 years. When the excavation of the pillar was afterwards undertaken, the Asoka inscription was found 3 feet below the surface and 9 feet 8 inches above the base. It seems almost impossible that 3 feet of *débris* could have accumulated in the 64 years which elapsed between the date of Hiuen Tsiang's visit and the incision of the oldest pilgrims' record at the top. Finally it may be mentioned that the site is still called Rummindêi, and the first part of this name evidently represents Asoka's Lummini and the Pali Lumbinî. It is a curious fact that the true meaning of this ancient name has long been forgotten, as the present Nepalese officials explain it to be the *sthân* of Rûpâ-devî. A modern temple, dedicated to that goddess, has lately been erected on the top of the ruined stûpa, and an old image of Mâyâdevî bringing forth the infant Buddha from her right side, extracted from the ruins, has been set up as the tutelar deity for the worship of the purely Hindu population.

9. After the identification of the site of the Lumbinî garden, thanks to the exact notes left by the Chinese travellers, it was easy for me to identify the exact site of the ruins of Kapilavastu, the capital of the Sâkyas. According to the Chinese Buddhist Fa Hien, *Kapilavastu* lay 50 *li* (about 8⅓ miles) west of the Lumbinî garden, whilst Hiuen Tsiang travelled first 30 *li* south-east from the Bânyan grove (four *li* south of the city) to the "arrow-fountain" stûpa and thence north-east 80 or 90 *li* to the garden. Following these indications I found extensive ruins about 12 miles north-west of the Rummindei pillar, and about five miles west of Niglîvâ, stretching in the middle of the *sâl* forest over a length of seven miles from the villages of Amaulî, Badaulî, Harnâmpûr (north-west) to Sivagarh and Râmghât on the Bangangâ (south-east)—the ancient Rohinî, and over a breadth of about three miles from the villages of Ahiraulî, Sirinagar and Râmpura on the south to Jagdîspûr on the north. Again Hiuen Tsiang places Nâbhika, the supposed birth-place of the mythical Buddha Krakuchanda, about 50 *li* south of Kapilavastu, whilst Fa Hien gives the distance as one *yojana* (7 miles). Following these directions, I found its ruins with the two stûpas, the largest of which is still 80 feet high, seven miles south-west of the Srînagar Sâgar and two miles south of Taulihvâ, near the village of Lorî-kî-kudân. Asoka's pillar, is however, not standing any longer, and undoubtedly lies buried in the *débris* of its stûpa. Further, Hiuen Tsiang travelling 30 *li* north-east of this pillar came to the town of Buddha Kanakamuni (Konâgamana); its stûpa, together with its Asoka edict, had already been found by me in 1895 on the banks of Nigâlî Sâgar close to Niglîvâ, just seven miles north-east of Lorî-kî-kudân. Thus all the sacred sites in the western part of the Nepalese Tarai mentioned by the Chinese pilgrims have been satisfactorily identified. Some others, particularly Râmagrâma and Kusinârâ, the place where the Buddha died, will probably be found in the eastern portion of the Nepalese lowlands.

10. The discoveries made during last winter open out a very wide field indeed to the Indian archæologist, and cannot but yield the richest results in the future. The first step to be taken will be to excavate next year the most import-

ant of the ruins that can be absolutely identified. According to Fa Hien, Kapilavastu was already in the fifth century A.D. a vast wilderness of ruins; it was the same in Hiuen Tsiang's time two hundred years later. The ruins, therefore, have fortunately not been disfigured by late restorations, and ancient inscriptions and sculptures are sure to be found in them. I am glad to be able to state that the Nepalese Governor of Pâlpa, General Khadga Shamsher, has generously promised to employ next winter a large number of his sappers on extensive excavation.

11. *Kotah State, Rajputana.*—On return from the Nepal Tarai, I left in the beginning of January, 1897, for Kotah in Eastern Rajputana, as the Kotah Darbar had sanctioned at my request a sum not exceeding Rs. 800 for the purpose of conducting excavations in the Bilâs jungles in Nizâmat Kishenganj, about 65 miles east of Kotah, and for the exploration of the ruins near Râmgarh, 60 miles north-east of the Capital. As the carriage of tents and tent equipage from Lucknow to Kotah and back would have entailed a great deal of expenditure, the Kotah Darbar very generously supplied my party with tents, for which act of liberality I tender my warmest acknowledgments.

12. The appearance of Kotah from the western bank of the Chambal is very imposing and impresses the mind with a more lively notion of wealth and activity than most cities in India. A strong wall with bastions runs parallel to, and at no great distance from, the river; at the southern extremity of which is the palace of the ruling Chief, placed within a castle separated from the town, whose balcony windows and slender pillars give to it an air of light elegance. Over the extended and gigantic circumvallation peep the slender spires and domes of old temples, such as Nîlkanth Mahâdêo, breaking the uniformity, until the eye dwells upon the terminating bastion to the north, which is a small fort of itself and commands the country on both banks of the river. To the east of the city lies the Kishor Sâgar, an immense expanse of blue water, with a fairy islet and summer abode built of white marble in the middle. Gardens fringe the base of the embankment, bordered with lofty trees. Immediately under the dam of the lake, and enveloped in foliage, is a cluster of interesting monuments, the cenotaphs or *chattris* of the former rulers of Kotah which, if less magnificent than those of Jodhpur or Udaypur, may vie with them all in recollections they conjure up of patriotism and fealty and of the deadly rancour attendant on civil strife. The banks of the Chambal just above Kotah are most romantic (*see* Photograph No. D 639) and remind one of the scenery on the Rhine or Rhone. Few portions of our globe attest more powerfully the force exerted by the action of water to subdue every obstacle than a view of the rock-bound channel of this stream in its adamantine barrier. The stream here forced its way, laying bare the stratification from the water's level to the summit, from 300 to 600 feet in perpendicular height, the rock appearing as if chiselled by the hand of man. In its indented glens and deep dells are hidden away many treasures of art and antiquity, as for instance Gaipernâth, a famous lingam-shrine, eight miles above Kotah. About eight miles below Kotah, to the north-east, on the left bank of the Chambal, in the Bundi State, stands the famous temple of Kesava, known as Kesoraijî-kî-Pâtan (*see* Photograph No. D 640), protected by a solid high buttress from the high floods of the river. The *mahâmandapa* was rebuilt during the reign of Mahârâo Chhattar Sal between A.D. 1632-1659, whilst the ancient *sikhara* is still standing, the fine deep carvings of which have unfortunately been utterly destroyed by numerous coats of whitewash. About ten miles south of Kotah, in Nizâmat Ladpura, at Râmpur are the remains of an interesting palace and pavilion on the banks of a large lake (*see* Photograph No. D 641) and of an ancient baradarî at Rangbâri half way between Kotah and Râmpur.

13. About four miles south-east of the city at the modern village of Kanswâ, the ancient K a n v â s r â m a, stands a small mediæval temple of Siva constructed out of the materials of a much older fane, as it contains, built into the exterior wall, a well-preserved inscription of the eighth century A.D. The inscription, after the

introductory "*ôm*, adoration to Siva" and five verses in honour of that deity under the name of Sambhu and Sthânu, glorifies the illustrious Maurya race, and a king of that race named Dhavala. It further relates that Dhavala had for his friend a prince of the Brâhman caste, named Sankuka, whose wife Deginî bore to him the prince Sivagana. This prince built a temple to Bhava-Siva (Paramesvara, Dhûrjati) at Kanvâsrâma, and endowed it with the revenues of two villages Sarvânka and Chônipadraka, (*i.e.*, Chaoni near Kotah), when 795 years of the Mâlava lords had gone by, *i.e.*, A.D. 738-739. About five miles east of Kotah stands another ancient temple, dedicated to Siva under the name Chandresvar; no ancient inscription could be traced, although assured of its existence.

14. The extensive remains at Bilâs in Nizâmat Kishenganj, about 65 miles east of Kotah, consist of the ruined dwelling-houses, palaces and temples (Saiva, Vaishnava and Jaina) of an ancient city formerly called Suvarna-panâri-pura, and now hidden in dense jungle, the favourite resort of tigers, leopards, and bears. On examination I found it would have been almost useless to spend in excavations the sum so generously sanctioned by the Kotah Darbar for that purpose, as hardly any noteworthy ruins are buried underground. I would, however, suggest that the Kotah Darbar be pleased to sanction, at some future time, a similar sum for removing vegetation and rubbish from the old temple ruins and for selecting and arranging portions of the exceedingly fine sculptures and mouldings, which are beautiful specimens of ancient stone carving (*see* for details Photographs Nos. D 642-655). It would appear as if this ancient city was suddenly overwhelmed by a terrific earthquake in the fourteenth century A.D., as the latest inscription, discovered on the spot, is dated Samvat 1408, and refers to such a visitation having taken place the year before. Most of the temples were erected between Samvat 1162 and 1207, as is evident from the dedicatory inscriptions incised on many of the exquisitely carved sculptures buried amongst the ruins. Art seems here to have exhausted itself, and every limb of figure carving is in that easy flowing style peculiar to ancient Hindu art, so much wanting in modern specimens.

15. About 22 miles south of Bilâs lies Atrû-Ganeshganj in Nizâmat Kunjer, possessing the ruins of a large beautiful Jaina temple, built by Mahârâjâdhirâjâ Jayasimha in Samvat 1319, as recorded on a pilaster close to the portico, the charming carving on which is illustrated in Photograph No. D 656.

16. About 22 miles south-west of Atrû is situated the modern town of Shêrgarh in Nizâmat Khânpur, which possesses a historically important stone inscription built into a recess under a flight of stairs on the right hand as one enters the Barkhârî gate of the inner wall of the town. It is a *prasasti* and records the building of a Buddhist temple and monastery to the east of Mount Kosavardhana (the present Chandkhêri, four miles east of Shêrgarh) by the feudal Chief Devadatta on the 30th day of the bright fortnight of the month Mâgha in Samvat 879, or A.D. 822-83.

17. About 60 miles north-east of Kotah, in Nizâmat Kishenganj, lies Râmgarh, surrounded by a semicircular system of hills which form a lovely valley with a beautiful lake in the middle. On the eastern bank of this pretty lake, near the hamlet of Srîpura or Srînagar, stands an imposing fane dedicated to Kâmesvara Nâtha (*see* Photographs Nos. D 657 and 658). The body of the edifice, in which was enshrined the twelve-faced lingam (*see* Photograph No. D 670), the emblem of the god, and over which rises its pyramidal tower, is a square of only 18 feet; but the addition of the domed vestibule (*mahâmandapa*) and portico, makes it 54 by 31. The lintel over the entrance door to the sanctum (*see* Photograph No. D 659) represents Siva surrounded by his eight Saktis. The carvings on the columns, ceilings, the external tower, where each stone presents a miniature temple, one rising over another, are charming pieces of the Hindu masons'

and architects' art. The columns of the *mahâmandapa* exhibit disgustingly realistic representations (*see* Photographs Nos. D. 660-669) of the procreative power of the human nature. From a long inscription recorded inside the sanctum, we learn that this remarkable temple was erected by Mahârâja Priyâvarman in Samvat 1269 for the express purpose of illustrating Vâtsyâyana's *Kâmasûtram*, the famous *ars amandi* of our Aryan brethren, "in order to overcome the grief suffered through the loss of a favourite queen."

18. *Mewâr State.*—At the end of February I deputed my two draftsmen, who had accompanied me through the Kotah State, on an exploring tour through some parts of the Mewâr State, which I had visited in 1893, in order to take photographs of the most interesting architectural remains. The fort of Bhainsrôr (*see* Photograph No. D. 671), about 24 miles south-west of Kotah, is most romantically situated upon a high cliff, about 200 feet high, which overhangs the semi-transparent sea-green waters of the Chambal to the east and those of the Bhâmanî to the west. About 3 miles distant from the western bank of the Chambal, but within hearing of its famous falls, is the celebrated temple of Siva at Barauli, erected in the first half of the eighth century A.D., (*see* Photographs Nos. D. 672-676), so well-known by Fergusson's and Tod's descriptions. It was built at a period when Hindu art had reached its highest point of excellence.

19. About 24 miles north-west of the Barauli temple is the fortified town of Bijholiyâ with its numerous sacred fanes of considerable magnitude and elaborate architectural details (Photographs Nos. D. 677-680), see *Progress Report* for 1892-93, para. 25. About 10 miles south of Bijholiyâ lies Mênâl, or Mahânâl "the great chasm," a cleft in the western face of the high plateau of Central India, presenting an abyss of about 400 feet in depth over which, at a sharp re-entering angle, falls a cascade. On the very brink of this precipice overhanging the abyss, is a group of magnificent temples and palaces, (*see* Photographs Nos. D. 681-682) built by Somêsvara and Prithvîrâja of Ajmere between Samvat 1152-1193. The exterior walls of these buildings are beautifully sculptured with horizontal bands containing numerous figure carvings and floral scrolls of chaste designs. The most celebrated monuments of Chittorgarh, about 48 miles south-west of Mênâl, and described in para. 24 of the *Progress Report* for 1892-93, are illustrated by the Photographs Nos. D. 683-690.

20. *Gwalior State, Central India.*—On information received that a new Asoka Pillar Edict had lately been unearthed at Mandasor in Scindhia's Dominions in Western Mâlwa, I sent my men to make preliminary inquiries on the subject at the ancient site of Dasapura, the capital of the Mâlava rulers. It turned out that the so-called new pillar was nothing else than a monolith column (*see* Photographs Nos. 691-693) which had already been found in 1882, during the construction of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. It contains an inscription in Gupta characters of king Yasodharman, whose dominions are described as including the whole of Northern India, and who possessed countries, which not even the Guptas and Hûnas could subdue. The record is not dated, but Yasodharman was still alive in Mâlava-Samvat 589, or A.D. 532-533. It would appear that this magnificent monolith, after its first discovery in 1882, had again disappeared in the soft soil, and that even its very existence had been forgotten, until re-discovered in 1896.

21. *District Hazara, Punjab.*—In March, 1897, I made a short trip to Mansehra, near Abbottabad, in the Hazara District of the Punjab, in order to prepare estampages of the 14 Rock Edicts of Asoka, inscribed in the Kharoshthrî alphabet on three granite boulders, standing on the right bank of the Putkatha stream. Two of the boulders stand nearly on a level, and the third is on a lower piece of ground, about 80 yards north of the two, and almost hidden away in thorny jungle, so that even very few people of the neighbourhood know of its existence. The first stone has a polished surface, measuring 5 feet 6 inches by

5 feet; on it are engraved the first eight edicts of Asoka. The second stone stands about 40 feet west of the first one; it has two unprepared rough surfaces: on the one are inscribed the 9th, 10th and 11th edicts, and on the other the 12th. The third stone leans towards the north, and it is on this sloping surface the 13th and 14th edicts are engraved. As flakes of rock have peeled off, already much damage has been done to the inscriptions, and they ought to be sufficiently protected so that no further injury should increase the loss the inscriptions have sustained from the exposure of over two thousand years.

22. During the camping season four sheets of drawings (detailed in the Appendix to the Architectural Surveyor's Report, Nos. 877-880), 61 photographs and 41 copies of inscriptions have been prepared. The photographs have been taken by draftsmen, Babus Bhairon Bakhsh and Sohan Lal, who although being amateurs have done excellent work under often very trying circumstances.

23. *Programme for* 1897-98.—I propose to spend the next camping season in the Nepalese Tarai in superintending the excavations of Kapilavastu and its suburbs, which the Nepal Darbar have promised to undertake, in case my assistance and advice would be acceptable to the Nepal Government.

LUCKNOW MUSEUM,
The 26th June, 1897.

A. FÜHRER, PH.D.,
Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

No. $\frac{A.S.}{80}$, dated Naini Tal, the 1st May, 1897.

From—EDMUND W. SMITH, ESQ., M.R.A.S., *Architectural Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh Circle, Naini Tal.*

To—C. W. ODLING, ESQ., *Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Department, B. and R. Branch, Allahabad.*

SIR,—In continuation of this office letter No. $\frac{A.S.}{113}$, dated Naini Tal, 1st June, 1896, I have the honor to submit the Progress Report of the Architectural Section of this Survey Circle for the year ending the 30th June, 1897.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SECTION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY FROM THE 1ST JULY, 1896 TILL THE END OF JUNE, 1897.

DURING the year under report, Part II. of the "Moghul Architecture of Fathpur Sîkrî" was completed and issued from the Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Allahabad; and all the proofs of the plates, some one-hundred-and-three, together with the letterpress of Part III. of the Report, were passed through the Press.

In February, forty-four line drawings illustrating Part IV. of the "Moghul Architecture of Fathpur Sîkrî" were forwarded to the office of the Assistant Surveyor-General, Calcutta, for reproduction, and in April the moiety followed. In February, twenty photographic negatives required for the Report were despatched to Colonel J. Waterhouse. In August, the manuscript was sent to the Superintendent, Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but pending the orders of the Government no instructions were issued for the commencement of the work. Part IV., the final volume of the Report, deals with the memorial and devotional buildings, amongst which is included the Jâmî Masjid "the glory of Fathpur Sîkrî." The Masjid is built of red sandstone, and was erected in A. D. 1571. It is by far the largest and grandest building in Fathpur Sîkrî, measuring, exclusive of the bastions at the corners, 542 feet from east to west, and 438 feet from north to south. In the centre is a large open court 359 feet 10 inches by 438 feet 9 inches, surrounded on the north, south and east sides by cloisters nearly 40 feet wide, whilst on the west side is the *îwân*, or masjid proper. The *îwân*, crowned by three domes, is 65 feet in breadth, inclusive of the walls, but exclusive of the large turrets on the north-east and south-east exterior angles. It is divided into three main portions; a square central chamber, surmounted by a dome 40 feet 3 inches in diameter, with a long pillared hall on each side, 94 feet 10 inches in length by 65 feet in width. The pillared halls are subdivided into three parts. In the centre is a chapel roofed by a dome carried on beautifully carved corbels placed across the upper angles of the room. On each side of the chapel is an aisle divided by stately columns into three bays in width by three in length, whilst along the front is a piazza. The interior of the west wall is cut up by beautiful *mihrâbs* in front of which worshippers prostrate themselves during their devotions. They are beautifully decorated with carvings and mosaic ornamentation in tile and marble. The walls of the Masjid were ornamented with color decoration and selections of the designs, as well as the mosaics, will appear amongst the other plates illustrating the Report. As the colored illustrations cannot be reproduced in India they have to be published in England, and Messrs. W. Griggs and Son, the publishers of the *Indian Art Journal*, have been asked to submit an estimate for the work.

The manuscript for the volume entitled "The Moghul Color Decoration of Agra" has been completed during the year and will be sent, as well as the illustrations, to the Government publishers for an estimate of the cost of publication, which, in accordance with the Local Government Order No. $\frac{3904}{3782}$, dated the 21st of May, 1896, will be submitted in due course for the approval and sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

During the year under report, the "Portfolio of Indian Architectural Drawings," the publication of which was sanctioned by His Honor Sir Antony MacDonnell, has been put through the Press, and it is hoped, will be issued within a few months. The volume consists of fifty-two plates, of which two are colored, the remainder being line-drawings. A short description of each plate appears on the illustration itself, whilst a general description of the buildings is given at the commencement of the volume.

Forty drawings have been prepared (as detailed in Appendix), and from November to March, Bhairava Bakhsh and Sohan Lal accompanied Dr. Führer on a tour to the Nepal Tarai and the Kotah State in Rajputana.

The drawings which were commenced of the survey of Mandu in the Dhar State, Central India, during the time Munshi Beg, Draftsman, of this Circle was on deputation work there, have been proceeded with.

A list of the drawings made accompanies the Report.

Works of Conservation.—The services of the Department, the constituted advisers to the Local Government on works of Conservation, have not been called into requisition during the year.

Technical Art Series.—In accordance with Government orders a number of drawings were sent to the Assistant Surveyor-General, Calcutta, for him to select from for the *Technical Art Series*. The explanatory letterpress was written for the selected drawings and was duly forwarded to the Survey office.

Indian Art Journal.—Messrs. Griggs and Son, who are reproducing some twelve coloured plates for Part III. of the Moghul Architecture of Fathpur Sîkrî notified that if allowed to utilize the plates for the *Indian Art Journal*, the cost of reproduction to Government would be materially decreased, and asked if Mr. Smith might be allowed to write a monograph to accompany the plates. Government agreed to the proposition and the article has been prepared.

Attention is again drawn to the fact that four of the Reports relating to the places visited during the last twelve years are as yet unpublished. They are—

(1). "Pathan Architecture of Badaun."
(2). "The Great Chaturbhuj Temple of Orchha."
(3). "The Chandella Architecture of Bundelkhand."
(4). "Brick Architecture of Middle Ages in Upper India." No illustrations have as yet been prepared for this Report.

Programme.—Pending the decision of Government respecting the future operations of the Department, no programme for the year 1897-98 is submitted.

EDMUND W. SMITH, M.R.A.S.,
Architectural Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

LIST OF DRAWINGS MADE BY THE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH CIRCLE, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1897.

Serial No.	Draftsman's Name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
843	Bhairava Bakhsh,	KANSAMBI,...	Four-faced Lingam, ...	½ full size,	26th June, 1896,	7th July, 1896.
844	Ram Singh, ...	SRAVASTI, ...	Statue of Neminátha, (12th century A.D.),	¾ „	8th June, 1896,	1st July, 1896.
845	Fazl-ud-din, I.,	MATHURA, ...	Female statue and image of Prince Siddhārtha,	¾ „	29th June, 1896,	11th July, 1896.
846	„ ...	„	A figure of royal personage, and head of female statue,	½ „	27th July, 1896,	5th Augt., 1896.
847	Ram Singh, ...	„	Octagonal column, ...	Full size,	„	„
848	Bhairava Bakhsh,	BATESAR, ...	Statue of Vishnu, ...	½ full size,	23rd July, 1896,	8th Augt., 1896.
849	Ghulam Rasul Beg,	LUCKNOW,...	Plan of the ground floor of the Lal Baradari (Museum) building,	20 feet = 1 inch,	21st July, 1896,	25th July, 1896.
850	„ ...	„	Plan of the 1st floor of the Lal Baradari (Museum) building,	„	3rd Augt., 1896,	15th Augt., 1896.
851	„ ...	„	Plan of the ground floor of the Gulistan-i-Eram (Museum) building,	„	1st Sept., 1896,	12th Sept., 1896.
852	„ ...	„	Plans of the 1st and 2nd floors of the Gulistan-i-Eram (Museum) buildings,	„	28th Sept., 1896,	30th Oct., 1896.
853	Bhairava Bakhsh,	„	A shield, gold inlaid (old Persian work),	¾ full size,	10th Augt., 1896,	21st Augt., 1896.
854	Sohan Lal, ...	„	A plate, gold inlaid (old Afghan work),	Full size,	11th Augt., 1896,	15th Augt., 1896.
855	Fazl-ud-din, I.,	„	Old Persian shield, ...	„	„	21st Augt., 1896.
856	Ram Singh, ...	„	Breast-plate (old Persian work), ...	„	13th Augt., 1896,	„
857	„ ...	„	„ „ „ ...	„	8th Sept., 1896,	19th Sept., 1896.
858	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	„	A Huqqa bottom (Bidri ware), ...	„	17th Augt., 1896,	21st Augt., 1896.
859	„ ...	MATHURA, ...	Sculptured railing pillar representing a royal personage,	½ full size,	22nd Oct., 1896,	21st Nov., 1896.
860	Ram Singh, ...	„	Sculptured pilaster of an ancient Jaina Temple,	½ „	„	30th Oct., 1896.
861	Bhairava Bakhsh,	BATESAR, ...	A statue of Vishnu, ...	½ „	10th Oct., 1896,	30th Oct., 1896.
862	Fazl-ud-din, I.,	ASAIKHERA,	Octagonal column sculptured with Rasmandalam,	¾ „	8th Sept., 1896,	25th Sept., 1896.
863	„ ...	„ ...	Circular column sculptured with seated Jinas,	½ „	10th Oct., 1896,	24th Oct., 1896.
864	Sohan Lal, ...	GARHWA, ...	Frieze representing a wrestling scene (10th century A.D.),	½ „	28th Oct., 1896,	21st Nov., 1896.
865	Fazl-ud-din, I.,	MATHURA,...	Fragment of Torna from ancient Jaina stûpa, later on converted into a railing pillar,	¾ „	19th Nov., 1896,	5th Dec., 1896.
866	Ram Singh, ...	„ ...	Square pillar (sculptured) of Mahávíranátha,	½ „	16th Nov., 1896,	24th Nov., 1896.
867	Fazl-ud-din, I.,	LUCKNOW,...	A statue of 11th century found near Chinhat,	½ „	15th Dec., 1896,	21st Jan., 1897.
867a	E. W. Smith and G. R. Beg,	FATHPUR SIKRI,	Block plan of Palaces, A, ...	1/500 „	3rd Dec., 1896,	16th Jan., 1897.
868a	„ ...	„ ...	„ „ B, ...	1/500 „	„	„
868	Fazl-ud-din, II.,	AGRA, ...	Statue of Munisuvratanátha, dated Samvat 1063,	½ „	17th Dec., 1896,	26th Feb., 1897.
869	Ram Singh, ...	MATHURA, ...	Lintel sculptured with acanthus leaves from an ancient Jaina temple,	½ „	15th Dec., 1896,	19th Dec., 1896.
870	Fazl-ud-din, I.,	... ...	White marble statue of Gangádevi,	Full size,	22nd Feb., 1897,	26th March, 1897.

List of Drawings—(concluded).

Serial No.	Draftsman's Name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
871	Ram Singh, ...	MAINPURI,...	A statue of Jina Rishabhánátha, dated Samvat 1234,	Full size,	15th Feb., 1897,	13th March, 1897.
872	„ ...	DUBKUND (GWALIOR STATE),	A white marble statue of Adinátha,	½ full size,	19th April, 1897..	
873	Ghulam Rasul Beg,	MANDU, ...	Section and elevation of Lal Bungalow at Mandu,	100 feet = 1 foot,	29th March, 1897,	3rd April, 1897.
874	„ ...	„ ...	Block plan of Mandu, ...	1 mile = 4 inches,	19th April, 1897.	
875	Bhairava Bakhsh,	LUCKNOW,...	Fragmentary statue of the Varaha Avatar of Vishnu,	½ full size,	5th April, 1897.	
876	Sohan Lal, ...	... ...	Black marble statue of Siva and Parvati,	¾ „	„	
877	Bhairava Bakhsh,	KAPILAVASTU (NEPAL TARAI),	Map of Kapilavastu as described by Fa Hian and Hinen Tsiang,	10 Li = 1 mile,	11th Dec., 1896,	13th Dec., 1896.
878	Sohan Lal, ...	„ ...	Map of Kapilavastu and its suburbs in the Nepal Tarai as at present existing,	2 miles = 1 inch,	„	„
879	Bhairava Bakhsh,	ATRU, (KOTAH STATE, RAJPUTANA),	Detail of pilaster of Jaina temple, (12th century A.D.) at Atru, Kotah State, Rajputana,	¼ full size,	6th Feb., 1897,	11th Feb., 1897.
880	Sohan Lal, ...	„ ...	„ „ „	1/10 „	„	„

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES TAKEN BY BABUS BHAIRON BAKHSH AND SOHAN LAL OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH CIRCLE, DURING THE COLD SEASON, 1896-97.

No.	Title.	Size in inches.
D 632	Asoka pillar at Rummindei in the Nepal Tarai, west view of ruins, ...	8 × 6
D 633	" " " north-west view, ...	6½ × 4½
D 634	Inscription on Asoka pillar at Rummindei, ...	6½ × 4½
D 635	Groups of Thâru women, ...	6½ × 4½
D 636		
D 637	Group of Thâru men, ...	4 × 3
D 638	Interior of Thâru house (burned down), ...	8 × 6
D 639	Scenery on Chambal river, three miles above Kotah in Rajputana, ...	8 × 6
D 640	Distant view of Vishnu temple at Kesoraipâtan on the left bank of the Chambal, Bundi State, ...	8 × 6
D 641	Ancient water-palace at Rânpur in Kotah State, ...	8 × 6
D 642	Ruins of mahâmandapa of ancient Saiva temple at Bilâs, Kotah State, ..	8 × 6
D 643	Details of carvings on pillars of " " "	8 × 6
D 644	Details of carvings on left entrance door, leading into the sanctum of ditto, ..	6½ × 4½
D 645	Details of erotic scenes on entrance door leading to mahâmandapa of ruined Vaishnava temple at Bilâs, Kotah State, ...	6½ × 4½
D 646	Details of ditto on entrance door leading to sanctum of ditto, ...	6½ × 4½
D 647	Details of door lintel of the same, representing Sûrya and his seven horse-chariot, ..	6½ × 4½
D 648	Details of pilaster of ancient Vaishnava temple at Bilâs, ...	6½ × 4½
D 649	Details of corner pillar of " "	6½ × 4½
D 650	Details of carvings on sculptured Sikhara of "	6½ × 4½
D 651	Details of carvings on string-course of same, ...	6½ × 4½
D 652	Image of Vishnu and of his Avatârs at Bilâs, ...	6½ × 4½
D 653	Image of Vishnu sleeping on Sesha (Ananta) during the intervals of creation at Bilâs,	6½ × 4½
D 654	Image of Ganesa and Prithvî at Bilâs, ...	6½ × 4½
D 655	Sculptured slab at Bilâs representing the eight Saktis of Durgâ, *viz.*, Ugrachandâ, Prachandâ, Chandogrâ, Chandânâyikâ, Atichandâ, Chamundâ, Chandâ and Chandâvatî, ...	6½ × 4½
D 656	Details of carvings on pilaster of mediæval Jaina temple at Atroo, Kotah State, ..	8 × 6
D 657	Lingam temple of 12th century A.D., at Râmgarh, Kotah State, west view, ..	8 × 6
D 658	Details of carvings on western plinth of same, ...	8 × 6
D 659	Entrance door to sanctum of same, ...	8 × 6
D 660	Details of carvings on twenty-four pillars of the mahâmandapa of the same, representing scenes from Vâtsyâyana's Kâmasûtra, ...	8 × 6
D 661		
D 662		
D 663		
D 664		
D 665	" " " " " ..	6½ × 4½
D 666		
D 667		
D 668		
D 669		
D 670	Beautifully sculptured twelve-faced lingam, formerly inside Lingam temple at Râmgarh, ...	6½ × 4½
D 671	Castle of Bhainsror on right bank of Chambal, Udaypur State, ...	8 × 6
D 672	Ancient Siva temple (9th century A.D.) and nuptial hall at Barauli near Bhainsrorgarh, eastern view, ...	8 × 6
D 673	Details of torana leading into mahâmandapa of same, ...	8 × 6
D 674	Entrance door leading into sanctum of same, ...	8 × 6
D 675	Details of carvings inside the mahâmandapa of same, looking towards the detached porch, or nuptial hall, ...	8 × 6
D 676	Details of carvings in detached porch, or nuptial hall, ...	8 × 6
D 677	Three-shrine temple of Pârsvanâtha, built Samvat 1232, at Bijholiyâ in Udaypur State, ...	8 × 6
D 678	Vishnu temple of the 12th century, with kiosques over the porches, at Bijholiyâ, ..	8 × 6
D 679	Small Siva temple of 12th century at Bijholiyâ, ...	8 × 6
D 680	Details of torana and entrance door to sanctum of same, ...	8 × 6
D 681	General view of magnificent Siva temple of 11th century at Mênâl in Udaypur State,	8 × 6
D 682	Ancient palace close to Siva temple at Mênâl, ...	8 × 6
D 683	Jaina tower erected in Samvat 952, at Chitorgarh, Mewâr State, ...	8 × 6

List of Photographic Negatives—(concluded).

No.	Title.	Size in inches.
D 684	Tower of Victory erected by Râna Kumbhakarna between Samvat 1507 and 1515 at Chitorgarh, ...	8 × 6
D 685	Temple of Brahma, built by Râna Mokala in Samvat 1485 at Chitorgarh, back view,	8 × 6
D 686	Entrance to mahâmandapa of same, eastern view, ...	8 × 6
D 687	General view of Vishnu temple, built by Râna Kumbhakarna in A.D. 1450 at Chitorgarh, ...	8 × 6
D 688	Eastern view of Jaina temple of 12th century A.D. at Chitorgarh, ...	8 × 6
* D 689	Interior view showing construction of dome of mediæval Jaina temple at Chitorgarh,	8 × 6
D 690	Exterior view of ruined Jaina temple built in Samvat 811 at Chitorgarh, ..	8 × 6
D 691	Fragments of magnificent monolith of the Mâlava Yasodharman (A.D. 532-533), about 54 feet high lying in the fields close to the village of Sôdanî, two miles north-east of Mandasor, Gwalior State, ...	8 × 6
D 692		
D 693	Fragments of fluted bell-and-lion-capital of the same, ...	8 × 6

* *Note.*—Prints of No. D 689 not submitted, as negative is slightly damaged.

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1897-98

ROYAL

No. $\frac{A.S.}{48}$, dated Lucknow, the 7th April 1898.

From—A. FÜHRER, PH. D., *Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh,*

To—*The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.,*
B. and R. Branch, Naini Tal.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Progress Report of the Epigraphical Section of this survey circle, for the year ending the 30th June 1898, together with the programme for the next working season.

2. Duplicate sets of the nine photographs taken on tour accompany the report, and are forwarded by separate book post.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, N.-W. P. AND OUDH CIRCLE.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE EPIGRAPHICAL SECTION FOR THE WORKING SEASON OF 1897-98.

1. *Nepálese excavations in the Western Tarái.*—In accordance with Government of India, Foreign Department, letter No. 1764E.-B., dated the 19th November 1897, communicated under cover of G. O. No. $\frac{2594M.}{49}$, dated the 23rd November 1897, I left for Nigliva on the 17th December 1897, in order to assist the Nepál Government with advice and suggestions as regards the best course to be followed in the excavations of the ancient site of Kapilavastu, for which purpose the Khatmandu Darbár had very generously sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000. The warmest acknowledgments of the Department, as well as of all students of the ancient history of India, are due in the first instance to His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepál, who very courteously permitted me to be present at these interesting excavations and to prepare drawings and photographs of the various objects brought to light in the course of these explorations. That this year's excavation operations have been successful in clearing up some dark periods of the early history of the Śâkyas of Kapilavastu is partly due to the foresight and energy of Chauttariya Captain Bir Jang of Butaul-Tansen, who, being deputed by the Nepál Darbár to superintend the excavations on behalf of his Government, was ever ready to accept my advice, and to carry out my suggestions. The results obtained are in every respect encouraging. The present enlightened Government of Nepál has rendered a great service to archæological science, and deserves the grateful thanks of all interested in the history of the development of early Buddhism.

2. The excavations were started on the 22nd December 1897, and from that time till the beginning of March 1898, about 200 coolies, mostly Tharus, were hard at work. In the commencement the work did not progress as fast as one would have wished it, as the men were unaccustomed to the use of pick-axes and shovels, and as every eight days fresh relays of labourers took up the places of those returning to their village homes; but after one month's trial the work went on steadily, and smoothly, so that in due time the men became quite experts in digging.

3. The present excavations have established beyond doubt the correctness of Hiuen Tsiang's description of the ruined city of Kapilavastu in three very important points. According to his *Si-yu-ki* (Vol. II, page 15), "the place of massacre" of the Śâkyas who fell in battle with the Kosalan army of king Vidûdabha of Śrâvastî, shortly before the demise of Gotama Buddha, was situated to the north-west of the capital. Following this direction, we dug into the vast brick ruins skirting the eastern bank of the Bangangâ, and stretching far away between the Tharu villages of Sagrâva and Bandhaulî, and were rewarded by finding a great number of small square relic-stûpas, built of well-burnt carved bricks, and varying in size from 19′ by 19′ to 7′-9″ by 7′-9″ and in height from 12 feet to 5 feet. These square

relic-stûpas are the oldest monuments ever unearthed in India, as hitherto only hemispherical-domed relic shrines had been found. Just as described by Hiuen Tsiang, "several hundreds and thousands" of these small stûpas are arranged in long symmetrical rows on the four sides of the largest square stûpa, standing in the centre of the battlefield, and measuring 43'-6" by 43'-6" by 22'-9". About 7'-9" from the base of this stûpa we came upon a peculiar arrangement, the whole surface being divided into 49 squares (*see* photograph No. D 736), comprising seven squares in each row. On the level of the foundations, exactly in the true centre of the stûpa, the relic-chamber was reached, which contained a cylindrical red earthenware casket covered with an ornamented copper lid, on which was incised in *præ*-Aśoka characters the following:—"Relics of the Śâkya Mahânâman," the successor of King Śuddhodana at Kapilavastu. In the relic-casket were several small pieces of human bone and a series of the precious things which are usually placed along with the relics of an eminent person. These consisted of two heavy triangular bits of gold and silver, two figures of Nâgas worked in gold, pieces of a pale greenish crystal, a garnet and a ruby, besides some grains of rice and pieces of black and white talc. Adjoining this stûpa on the east, we disclosed the solid foundation walls, still 24 feet high and 6 feet broad, of a large monastery (*see* photograph No. D 737), built in the form of a cross, and measuring 79'-4" from north to south by 52 feet from west to east, and comprising twelve rooms, each measuring 10½ feet by nine. Of the small square stûpas we opened seventeen in all, which contained in beautifully-worked and moulded copper and bronze urns the ashes of the following Śâkya heroes, *viz.*, *Kuṇḍakakumâra, Juṇhakumâra, Dhammapâlakumâra, Ajjunakumâra, Mahimsâsakumâra, Yudhiṭṭhakumâra, Guttilakumâra, Nandisena, Sûrasena, Sâgâragutta, Aggidatta, Cetaputta, Giridanta, Sutasoma, Akitti, Upananda,* and *Sabbadaṭṭa*. These stûpas are built of well-burnt bricks, laid in clay, measuring 11 inches by 7 by 1½. Exactly in the true centre of each shrine, at the level of the foundations, we discovered the relic-chamber built up in some instances of nine, seven and five bricks, respectively, impressed with well-executed designs of a full-blown lotus flower or a *svastika*, under which the relic-caskets were buried in the soil. The remaining bricks, forming the relic-chambers, bore representations of the arms and instruments used by the Śâkyas in the battle, such as daggers, swords of different sorts, javelins, battle-axes, tridents, thunderbolts (*i. e.*, symbols of universal dominion), shields and standards. The lids of these copper and bronze urns, of which in three instances even five were enshrined in one stûpa, were secured by oxidation, and on opening them we found burnt human bone and the seven precious stones and metals which are usually deposited with the holiest relics, such as gold, silver, diamond, lapis lazuli, amethyst, ruby and pearl. The names of the slaughtered Śâkyas are for the most part engraved in *præ*-Aśoka characters on the outside of the caskets, in two instances written in ink inside the lid, and in three cases they are carved in the bricks forming the relic-chambers.

4. In order to test in another instance the accuracy of Hiuen Tsiang's description of Kapilavastu, we examined the ruins of the ancient Śaiva temple, which was situated outside the eastern gate of the city. Accordingly a thorough exploration of the ruins to the north of the Tharu village of Bikuli revealed the foundation walls of one small square and two large octagonal brick temples of Śiva. The largest octagonal temple has a diameter of 74½ feet; whilst the small square temple measures 11'-3" by 10'-9" only; all three buildings being still over 18 feet high. Amongst the débris of the largest temple we discovered a huge stone image of Abhayâdevî, the tutelar goddess of the Śâkyas, sculptured as if "rising in a bent position," as described by Hiuen Tsiang. About eight large stone lingams were found still fixed in their original positions: these lingams differ from those usually found in ancient Śaiva temples, as they are octagonal at the base, four-sided in the middle, and cylindrical at the top. Besides being worshippers of Śiva, the Śâkyas also paid reverence to the Nâgas, as we found images of Nâgas worked in gold and

silver, in almost all the relic-caskets enshrined in the small square stûpas on "the place of massacre."

5. Yet in a third instance Hiuen Tsiang's account proved to be correct. According to his itinerary, Kakusandha Buddhá's relic-stûpa, with its Aśoka Edict pillar, stood about six miles to the south of Kapilavastu. This direction pointed to the modern village of Gotihvâ, just 2½ miles south-west of Taulihvâ, where a high conical-shaped brick mound still exists. On excavating the western side of this mound, we alighted upon a broken Aśoka column (*see* photograph No. D 738), still 10′-9″ high, standing *in situ* upon a masonry basement, being one solid block of stone measuring 7 feet by 5′-9″ by 1 foot. Its circumference is 8′-8″ below and 8′-3″ above, or 5 inches more than that of the Rummindei pillar. As the season had already far advanced, we were unable to continue our researches in order to trace the missing portion of this pillar, on which no doubt Aśoka's edict was engraved.

6. The present excavations, which have brought to light buildings much older than any previously known in India, have clearly proved that the city of Kapilavastu, which was destroyed shortly before the demise of Gotama Buddha, has never since been occupied. The remains are for the greatest part buried in jungle, and are so extensive that their thorough exploration will require the labour and patient investigation of many years.

7. *Excavation of Gautama Buddha's Relic-Stûpa at Piprâva.*—On leaving Gotihvâ, I visited Piprâva-Aligarh, a village in the north of the Basti district, about half a mile south of the Nepál frontier on the road from Uska *viâ* Birdpur to Nepál, where Mr. W. C. Peppé had been fortunate enough to make some very important finds in January 1898, by excavating a large brick stûpa situated on his estate. This stûpa (*see* photograph No. D 739), is a solid hemisphere built of very large bricks (16 inches by 11 by 3), 106 feet in diameter and still 21′-9″ in height. After a number of careful measurements, the centre had been determined as nearly as possible, and a perpendicular well was sunk through the solid brickwork to a depth of 20′-6″. After digging down about eight feet from the top of the ruined mound, a circular shaft was discovered exactly in the true centre of the stûpa, which went down two feet below the relic-chamber. This shaft commenced one foot in diameter and then narrowed to four inches. The outer circle of this shaft was brickwork, sometimes bricks were cut into shape and at other times moulded. The interior was clay all the way down, and at the top a broken steatite urn was found. The relic-chamber was not in the centre of the building, but two feet to the north-ward of it and contained a huge relic-box formed of white sandstone, measuring 4′-4″ by 2′-8″ by 2′-1¼″. The lid of this massive stone coffer was broken in four pieces, whilst the body of the chest was found intact, being cut out of a solid block of fine sandstone. It was placed in the relic-chamber with its long sides towards the east. The relative position of this relic-box has its significance, for in their religious ceremonies the Ancient Indians always sat facing the east. On removing the lid, the chest was found to contain four urns of mottled soapstone, measuring 7½ inches, 6″, 5½″ and 2½″, respectively, and an exquisitely-finished casket of rock crystal, with a fish handle, measuring 4¾″, the largest yet discovered in India (*see* photograph No. D 740). Another casket of fragrant red sandalwood, in which had been enshrined portions of the bone relics of Gautama Buddha, collected from his funeral pile, was found almost decayed. An interesting inscription in *præ*-Aśoka characters of a cursive type is scratched on the lid of one of the steatite urns (*see* photographs Nos. D 741 and D 742), and reads as follows:—*iyaṃ salilanidhane Budhasa bhagavate sakiyanaṃ sukitibhatinaṃ sabhaginikanaṃ saputadalanaṃ*, or in Sanskrit: *idaṃ śarîranidhânaṃ Buddhasya bhagavataḥ. Śâkyânâm Sukîrtibhrâtriṇâṃ sabhaginîkânâṃ saputrâdârânâm, i.e.*: "This relic-shrine of the blessed Buddha (*is the gift*) of the Śâkyas, Sukiti and brothers, with their sisters, children and wives." This stûpa is, therefore, the identical one which the Śâkyas of Kapilavastu erected over their share of the relics, received at the time of the partition, and which was built

for the express purpose of spreading the belief in Buddha. Its present situation, just fifteen miles due south of the eastern gate of Kapilavastu, also proves the correctness of the tradition that Kapilavastu had been utterly destroyed shortly before the demise of Gautama Buddha. All the five urns were partially filled in honour of the Buddha's bone-relics with a marvellous collection of gold leaf stars, gold leaf squares of half an inch, bearing impressions of a lion (the emblem of the Śâkyas), thin-plated gold images of Mahâmâyâ, seed pearls, star-shaped beads of white and pink coral, and various minute leaves most delicately wrought in cornelian, crystal, agate, beryl, topaz, garnet and amethyst. A detailed report on these relics is now in course of preparation.

8. *Kharoshṭhi inscriptions from the Panjáb.*—Photographs Nos. D 743 and D 744, furnish copies of two ancient inscriptions in Kharoshṭhi characters incised on two kankar blocks, which were formerly in an ancient square well at the village of Mairâ, a little off the Salt Range, in the Jhelum district of the Panjáb, (*see* Cunningham, *Archæological Survey Reports*, Volume V, 94), and which are now in the Lahore Museum, to which place of safety they had been forwarded by Mr. J. P. Rawlins, District Superintendent of Police. The only portion readable with any certainty is the word *srâmaṇera*, or "Buddhist lay-brother."

9. During the camping season, 20 sheets of drawings (Nos. 958-977) and 9 photographs (Nos. D 736-744), as detailed in the Appendices to the Architectural Surveyor's Report, have been prepared by Babu Bhairava Bakhsh, who accompanied me as draftsman to the Nepál Tarái.

10. *Programme for* 1898-99.—With the sanction of the Nepál Darbár, I propose to proceed to the Tarái in November next, in order to assist in the excavations of King Śuddhodana's palace precincts at Kapilavastu, of the relic-stûpas at Gotihvâ and Lori-ki-kudân, and of the vast and interesting ruins lying between the villages of Gaurâ and Shishânia in tahsíl Taulihvâ of zila Butaul. Should, however, the Nepál Darbár not feel inclined to continue the explorations in the Tarái, I would recommend a thorough investigation of the four or five ruined mounds in close proximity to the relic-stûpa at Piprâva in the Basti district.

LUCKNOW MUSEUM,
The 7th April 1898.

A. FÜHRER, PH. D.,
Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

No. $\frac{A\,S.}{75}$, dated Naini Tal, the 16th May 1898.

From—EDMUND W. SMITH, ESQ., M.R.A.S, *Architectural Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle,*

To—The Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, P. W. Dept., B. and R. Branch.

IN continuation of this office letter No. $\frac{A\,S.}{80}$, dated Naini Tal, the 1st May 1897, I have the honor to submit the Progress Report of the Architectural Section of this Survey Circle for the year ending the 30th June 1898.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SECTION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY FROM THE 1ST JULY 1897, TILL THE END OF JUNE 1898.

DURING the year under report, Part III of the volume on the Moghal Architecture of Fatehpûr-Sîkrî has been finished off, and the book is ready to be issued by the Government Press. The coloured plates illustrating the inlaid and painted decoration in Salîm Chishti's Tomb have been delayed by Messrs. Griggs and Son, and this has kept the report back a good deal.

On receipt of Government orders, instructions were issued to the Government Press, the Survey Office, Calcutta, and Messrs. Griggs and Son of London, to proceed with the publication of Part IV, the final volume of the report on Akbar's Architecture at Fatehpûr-Sîkrî, which deals more especially with the memorial and devotional buildings. The proofs of the drawings, photographs and coloured plates have been passed through the Press, but those of the manuscript have been delayed owing to pressure of work in the Government Press. It is hoped though they now will receive attention and the publication will not be retarded longer than necessary.

In March 1898, the "Portfolio of Indian Architectural Drawings" the publication of which was sanctioned by His Honor, Sir A. P. MacDonnell, the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, was issued from the Press. The portfolio consists of fifty-two large photo-lithographic plates of Architectural details. The work has been executed in England, all the proofs being sent to India for correction.

In December 1897, sanction was accorded by the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the publication of the Report on the "Moghal Colour Decoration of Agra." All the necessary material has been sent to the publishers.

Technical Art Series.—In compliance with Government orders, drawings were sent to the Assistant Surveyor-General, Calcutta, accompanied by the explanatory letter-press.

In November, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, sanctioned a survey being made of Akbar's tomb at Sikandrâ, near Âgrâ, and the Jahângîri Mahal within the Agra Fort. On receipt of orders the field was taken; and from November till the end of March, the staff was employed in preparing the survey of these valuable and interesting buildings, which have not before been delineated. Akbar's tomb, built in A. D. 1612 by his son the Emperor Jahângîr, was visited some years ago by Fergusson, who says, "Perhaps, however, the most characteristic of Akbar's buildings is the tomb he commenced to erect for himself at Sikandrâ near Âgrâ, which is quite unlike any other tomb built in India, either before or since, and of a design borrowed, as I believe, from a Hindu, or more correctly a Buddhist model."

The tomb, "a vast pyramidal pile of arched galleries, flanked at intervals with cupola pavilions," stands within a walled enclosure. It is five stories high, each story being smaller than the one below it. It is built principally of red sandstone, except the topmost floor, 69′·0″ square inside, which is of white marble. This is open to the sky, but it has been thought that originally it was intended to cover it by a dome.

As it now stands it has an unfinished appearance. There is hardly any doubt that originally it was closed by a canopy, the iron rings to support which may still be seen over the tops of the arches in the marble cloisters surrounding the beautiful sarcophagus (see photograph No. D 698) rising from the centre of the floor of the chamber. An examination showed that the marble cloisters were originally decorated in colour. The sarcophagus is inscribed at the head and foot with the words Allâhu Akbar and Jallâ Jalâluhû, and upon the top and sides the name of 'Allah is sculptured ninety-nine times in raised characters, set in fine Arabic tracery. At the north end is a beautifully carved pedestal on which tradition says the Kôh-i-Nûr was deposited.

The topmost floor stands on a series of pillars and flat arches concealed on the outside by walls. Beneath one of the arches, and immediately below the white marble cenotaph on the floor above a sham tomb in cement was found. Probably there are others immediately below this in the lower floors, but as there is no way of getting into them one cannot say for certain. The lower floors from the outside look as if they were composed of solid masonry, but could one see within, they would probably be found to be honeycombed with pillars and vaults like the fourth floor.

The angles of the arched cloisters on the topmost floor are crowned by white marble kiosks finished off on the underside with plaster, and projecting from the four corners of the fourth floor are two square-shaped kiosks, coupled together and crowned by domes overlaid with encaustic tiling, worked up into various geometrical and other patterns.

Midway between the kiosks at the angles of the fourth floor is a third, finished off by a pyramidal top in white marble. On the floor below, which in design resembles the fourth floor, are five kiosks all in red sandstone but covered by white marble domes.

With the exception of the marble domes, the whole of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors are built in red sandstone (see Plate D 696).

The ground floor, measuring 339′-0″ square and rising from a platform 496′-3″ × 496′-10″, is chiefly constructed of rubble masonry coated with cement, which during recent years has been whitewashed. It was found that the walls were originally ornamented with coloured and polished dadoes. These have been copied and will be published in the Report in due course. Rising from the centre of each of the long arched façades on the ground floor is a large portal, in height 59′-7″ or to the top of pavilion 79′-7″. The portals are built of red sandstone inlaid on the front side with rich, and in some instances intricate, geometrical designs. Along the top is a deep cresting formed of Maltese crosses. The designs have been copied in colour and doubtless will prove of great value to architects, engineers and others. In the centre of the gates are great arches, and the side walls, built of red sandstone, were found to have been painted with flowers, goblets, vases, &c., set in panels. In the middle of the south façade is the entrance to the tomb leading into a large cruciform shaped vestibule decorated from top to bottom with floral frescoes in rich and elaborate colours. Some have been published from time to time in the "Journal of Indian Art," and these have therefore not been redrawn, but a few not before copied have been prepared.

On the north-west side of the vestibule is a narrow gallery leading to the crypt in which the mortal remains of the great Akbar repose, covered by a perfectly plain white marble tomb. Not a line, not a word, is carved upon the tomb, whereas the marble cenotaph immediately above it on the fifth floor (see photograph No. D. 698) is most beautifully carved with rich arabesques tracery.

It was found that the walls of the crypt, although now covered by whitewash, were originally ornamented with polished dadoes in colour; and it is not at all improbable that the soffit of the great dome covering the crypt was enriched with colour decorations not unlike those found in the entrance vestibule.

On the east side of the vestibule are mortuary chapels containing tombs, beautifully carved in white marble, to the memory of members of the royal family.

One has been drawn as a specimen, and coloured drawings have been prepared of the mosaic flooring, and inlaid marble dadoes round the chambers.

Surrounding the tomb is a vast garden enclosed by brick walls. In the centre of each of the north, east and west walls is a large structure called the "false" or "sham" gate, whilst on the south side is the main entrance measuring 137′-5″ × 99″-10″ and about 75′-0″ high.

As may be seen from photograph No. D 705, the whole of the exterior of the gate is inlaid with marble mosaic from ground to parapet. An entire elevation of the north façade showing all this elaborate ornamentation has been made, and this is supplemented by numerous detail drawings.

The "false" gate on the north side of the garden is in a most ruinous state (see photograph No. D 703), but originally it must have been very beautiful, judging from an inlaid panel still extant on its south-west angle. The ground floor rooms were beautifully panelled in stone (see photograph No. D 704) and the soffits of the domed ceilings covering them were decorated in colour.

The "false" gate on the east side of the compound is in a dilapidated state. It closely resembled that on the opposite side of the garden measuring 89′-0″ across, 47′-0″ in width and 79′-2″ in height, which has been repaired during recent years. In the centre of the gate is a great embowed porch covered by an enormous arch 60′-7″ in width by 57′-2″ in height. On the sides of the porch, as well as at the back, are rooms. The whole of the front is inlaid with marble mosaic (see photograph No. D 700), whilst the colour decorator has been employed on the rear and side walls, which are covered, with the exception of a mosaic dado, from top to bottom with small panels filled in with flowers, goblets, &c. In this respect the west gate differs greatly from that on the north side of the garden, where the sides and back walls of the great porch are sculptured from floor to roof by similar designs, but in red sandstone instead of colour (see photograph No. D. 703).

The north and south façades of the west "false" gate are particularly fine in design and testify to the skill and ingenuity of the architect. Like the building known as Kânch Mahal on the south-east side of the garden around Akbar's tomb and some of the Fatehpûr-Sîkrî buildings, they are ornamented from ground to parapet, but not in bad taste (see photographs Nos. D 700 and D 701).

The garden round the tomb is enclosed on all sides by battlemented walls with big, queer, quaint-looking bastions crowned by open kiosks at the four corners.

The old walls (not the restored portions) have evidently been built at different times. They are in two sections, and the upper of the two is evidently an addition added to heighten the wall to secure more privacy to the grounds. Akbar built the original walls, and the additions are Jahângîr's work. Tradition says Jahângîr found his father's walls could be overlooked by people mounted on camels and elephants, and therefore had them raised.

There are remains of large tanks on the outside of the walls, and on the west side of the south entrance is a range of buildings formerly used for housing elephants.

On the inside of the south gate is a well, one amongst numerous others in the garden which bore an inscription at one time, showing it to be much older than Akbar's tomb. The inscription was removed some years ago, and appears to have been lost sight of.

The tomb was built by Jahângîr, and was completed in A.D. 1612. Akbar is supposed to have commenced it.

MIRIAM'S TOMB.—Whilst at Sikandrâ, permission was obtained from the Superintendent of the Church Mission Society at Sikandrâ, to whom the building now belongs, to open up the crypt of Miriam's Tomb. This was done to ascertain whether

the tomb of the person buried within (supposed to be queen Miriam) was carved, as contended by some people, with a cross or not. The investigation showed that no cross had been carved upon the tomb, which was found to be a very plain cemented one raised a few inches only above the terraced floor of the chamber. The crypt measures 10′-6″ × 10′-6″ and is 8′-11″ in height, and is covered by a flat roof in stone.

The entrance to the crypt is on the south side of the building in the centre of the corridor. It was closed when the fabric was presented by Government to the Church Mission Society some forty years ago. Steps descend from the floor of the corridor to a gallery 21′-0″ in length, connecting the bottom of the staircase with the crypt.

After examining the tomb, the entrance to the crypt was again closed at the request of the Revd. E. Pegg, Superintendent of the Orphanage, but before doing so a statement in a sealed bottle was deposited within the chamber stating when and for what reasons the vault had been opened.

THE FORT, AGRA. THE JAHÂNGÎRI MAHAL.—In conjunction with the survey of Akbar's tomb at Sikandrâ that of the Jahângîri Mahal, or the Hindû Palace, within the Agra Fort, was taken up. Owing to its magnitude and elaboration of carved detail upon the façades it was found impossible to complete the survey. Thirteen drawings have been prepared of the building, supplemented by twenty-five photographs.

The exact age of the fabric is somewhat doubtful, but judging from the Hindû character of the design and its close resemblance to some of the buildings at Fatehpûr Sîkrî, it was probably built by Akbar towards the end of his reign "and appropriated as the separate residence in the Fort of the heir-apparent and his family." The building measures about 231′-0″ deep and 227′-0″ across the west front. It is built principally of red sandstone. The river front (see photograph No. D 727) is somewhat longer, and is probably older, than the rest of the fabric. The main entrance (see photograph No. D 721) is on the west side of the building and is 56′-4″ across. The north and south ends of the façade are flanked by high towers crowned by domes (see photograph No. D 720). The gateway opens into a domed vestibule (see photograph No. D 722) from which a corridor leads into a quadrangle 71′-2″ × 70′-10″ surrounded by rooms. The rooms on the north and south sides of the quadrangle are the largest and most important. That on the north side (see photograph No. D 712) of the court, measuring 62′-4″ × 36′-3″ by 22′-6″ in height, is almost purely of Hindû design. It is covered by a flat ceiling (see photograph No. D 713) supported by stone struts, carved with grotesque figures. Round the top of the hall on three sides is a gallery 7′-8″ wide by 8′-2″ in height, and on the fourth and south side is a narrow passage 2′-2″ in width, which is continued all round the upper part of the rooms on the east and south sides of the court. The passage also traversed the upper rooms on the west side of the court, which have long since fallen.

On the south side of the quadrangle is another important hall 43′-4″ × 19′-3″ surrounded on three sides by a raised gallery closed by lattice screens (see photograph No. D 715). This is covered by a coved ceiling in stone. The walls are cut up by projecting piers and arches, and an examination showed that originally they were ornamented with rich floral decorations in colour. What remains of them have been copied as well as specimens of the paintings found on the sides of the magnificently carved brackets supporting the dripstone (see photograph No. D 712) running round the sides of the quadrangle.

On the west side of the courtyard are suites of beautifully carved rooms separated by open areas (see photograph No. D 725). Some are covered by domes, others by flat ceilings, and one by a hipped roof in stone carved in imitation of a wooden constructed roof. Over the main entrance is a third storey and an open hall looking into the quadrangle below.

To the east of the large courtyard is a long range of chambers, which apparently formed the more private apartments of Jahângîr and his family. They are all more or less interesting and decorated in colour, carved stone, and elaborate devices in plaster (see photograph No. D 733).

There is another entrance porch on this side of the building 20′-9″ high (see photograph No. D 719) which leads to an open court facing the river Jamnâ, from which the Tâj and its surroundings can be seen. Surmounting the north and south ends of this portion of the building are large oblong shaped pavilions (see photograph No. D 717). That on the south end has been completely spoilt by having been converted some years ago into a residence for a warrant officer.

Close to the pavilion on the north end is a series of cisterns which were supplied by water raised by lifts from the moat below. The various apartments of the palace, baths, tanks, &c., were fed from these.

Flanking the main south wall of the palace is a series of long arched rooms most beautifully ornamented with rich and rare devices in plaster. They are separated from the main building by an open area. The floors are thickly strewn with fine rubbish and dèbris and in many cases the walls are dilapidated and require underpinning. The whole of the rooms might with advantage be cleaned out, and where necessary the walls repaired. The designs are exceptionally fine, and the best of them should be copied before it becomes too late. Year by year they are fast decaying, and not a few of them have been spoilt in days past by the rooms having been used as servants' quarters.

On the south side of the main building was a similar range of apartments, but these have been so altered from time to time that they are hardly recognizable. Complete drawings should be made of this most interesting palace, which is remarkable for the Hindû character of the architecture. It would take some time to do, but it would be time well spent; and if casts were prepared at the same time of the rich and elaborate plaster devices forming the panels in the rooms on the east and west sides of the palace, they would prove of the greatest value to Museums, not only in India, but in England, where they would be studied and appreciated by thousands who have not the opportunity of visiting the famous capital of the Moghal kings.

In all, one hundred drawings have been prepared during the year under report, and fifty-one photographs. A list of both drawings and photographs accompanies the report.

Works of conservation.—The services of the Department, the constituted advisers to the Local Government on works of conservation, have not been called into requisition during the year. Attention is again drawn to the fact that four of the Reports relating to the places visited during the last twelve years are as yet unpublished. They are:—

(1) "Pathân Architecture of Budaun."

(2) "The Great Chaturbhuj Temple of Orchha."

(3) "The Chandella Architecture of Bundelkhand."

(4) "Brick Architecture of the Middle Ages in Upper India." No illustrations have as yet been prepared for this Report.

NAINI TAL,
The 16th May 1898.

EDMUND W. SMITH,
Architectural Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

LIST OF DRAWINGS MADE BY THE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH CIRCLE, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1898.

Serial number.	Draftsman's name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
881	Fazl-ud-din, I ...	JHÁNSI DISTRICT.	Standing image of Párasvanátha from Sironi Khurd, Jhánsi district.	Full size.
882	Fazl-ud-din, II ...	BATESAR, AGRA DISTRICT.	Images of Trisála Devi, the mother of Mahâvirânátha.	Ditto.
883	„ ...	...	Design of a dado panel for the Art Ware Depôt at Bulandshahr.	Ditto.
884	„ ...	...	Design of a floor cloth for the Art Ware Depôt at Bulandshahr.	8 feet=1 inch.
885	„ ...	MAINPURI ...	Image of Rishabhanátha, dated Samvat 1234, from Mainpuri.	Full size.
886	Ram Singh ...	...	Design of a ceiling for the Art Ware Depôt at Bulandshahr.	$\frac{1}{12}$
887	„ ...	...	Ditto ditto ...	$\frac{1}{12}$
888	„ ...	...	Design of a hanging lamp for the Art Ware Depôt at Bulandshahr.	Sketch.
889	Fazl-ud-din, I ...	MATHURA ...	Door-lintel representing the worship of the "Great Mothers."	$\frac{1}{4}$
890	Bhairava Bakhsh,	...	Sculptured slab representing Siva surrounded by six images of Varâhî, the Sakti of Vishnu in his Varâhâvâtâra.	$\frac{1}{2}$
891	Sohan Lal ...	...	Image of Harihar, or Vishnu-Siva ...	$\frac{3}{4}$
892	G. Rasul Beg ...	...	Sculptured pinnacle of a pillar in the shape of a fan-palm.	$\frac{1}{2}$
893	Fazl-ud-din, II ...	DHIKULI, ALMORA DISTRICT.	Medallion from Vishnu temple of Gupta period.	$\frac{1}{2}$
894	Ram Singh ...	„ ...	Cornice stone from ditto representing Gangadevi.	$\frac{3}{4}$
895	Fazl-ud-din, I ...	MANNÁ, SÍTAPUR DISTRICT.	Image of Vishnu in his boar incarnation...	Full size.
896	G. Rasul Beg ...	SIKANDRÂ, AGRA.	Akbar's Tomb. Ground floor plan ...	200 feet=1 foot.
897	Fazl-ud-din, I ...	„ ...	Ditto Detail of south angle of topmost floor.	20 feet=1 foot.
898	Fazl-ud-din, II ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Detail of one bay of south front. Double sheet.	20 feet=1 foot.
899	Sohan Lal ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Detail of Akbar's cenotaph.	5 feet=1 foot.
900	Ram Singh ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Details of marble jâlî work in screens enclosing top floor.	Full size.
901	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
902	Fazl-ud-din, I ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Elevation, section and plan of the western entrance to the tomb.	100 feet=1 foot.
903	Ram Singh and Fazl-ud-din, II.	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Western entrance. Detail of geometrical patterns upon the front walls.	10 feet=1 foot.
904	Fazl-ud-din, II ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto ...	10 feet=1 foot.
905	Sohan Lal ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto ...	10 feet=1 foot.
906	Ram Singh ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Details of marble jâlî work in screens enclosing top floor.	Full size.
907	„ ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Detail of screen in front of south entrance to the tomb.	15 feet=1 foot.
908	Sohan Lal ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Detail of north end of Akbar's cenotaph.	Full size.
909	Fazl-ud-din, II ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Detail of pedestal at north end of Akbar's cenotaph.	Ditto.
910	Ram Singh ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Detail of south end of Shukru'n Nisa Begam's tomb.	Ditto.
911	Fazl-ud-din, I ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Detail of west side of Shukru'n Nisa Begam's tomb.	Ditto.
912	Ram Singh ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Main entrance to garden. Detail of geometrical ornamentation, north side, lower portion.	10 feet=1 foot.

List of drawings made by the Architectural Survey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, during the year ending 30th June 1898—(continued).

Serial number.	Draftsman's name.	Places.	Description.	Scale.
913	Ram Singh ...	SIKANDRÂ, AGRA.	Akbar's Tomb. Main entrance to garden. Detail of geometrical ornamentation, north side, lower portion.	10 feet=1 foot.
914	Fazl-ud-din, I ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Main entrance to garden, north elevation.	50 feet=1 foot.
915	Fazl-ud-din, II ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Main entrance to garden. Detail of geometrical ornamentation, north side, centre portion.	10 feet=1 foot.
916	„ ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Marble pavement and dadoes in rooms on east and west sides of the vestibule on the south side leading to the crypt.	Ditto.
917	G. Rasul Beg ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Section from east to west through tomb.	200 feet=1 foot.
918	Fazl-ud-din, II ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Akbar's cenotaph, south end.	Full size.
919	„ ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Main entrance to garden. Detail of archway over central door.	10 feet=1 foot.
920	Ram Singh ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Main entrance to garden. Detail of geometrical ornamentation, north side.	Ditto.
921	G. Rasul Beg ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. First floor plan ...	200 feet=1 foot.
922	Ram Singh ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. False gate, west side of garden. Details of geometrical patterns in dado ground floor; east front.	10 feet=1 foot.
923	G. Rasul Beg ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Second floor plan ...	200 feet=1 foot.
924	Ram Singh ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Main entrance to garden. Detail of geometrical ornamentation on dadoes and sides of main archways, with two panels.	10 feet=1 foot.
925	Fazl-ud-din, II ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Main entrance to garden. Detail of inlaid floral scroll round entrances.	Ditto.
926	G. Rasul Beg ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Third floor plan ...	200 feet=1 foot.
927	Ram Singh ...	„ ...	Ditto False gate, west side of tomb. Details of inlaid panels on north façade.	...
928	G. Rasul Beg ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Fourth or uppermost floor plan.	200 feet=1 foot.
929	Sohan Lal ...	„ ...	Ditto Main entrance to garden. Inlaid borders round panels on north and south façades.	10 feet=1 foot.
930	Fazl-ud-din, II ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Main entrance to garden. Inlaid spandril over large recess on east side of gate, ground floor.	Ditto.
931	Ram Singh ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. False gate, west side of tomb. Elevation of first and second floors of the west façade.	30 feet=1 foot.
932	„ ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. False gate, west side of tomb. Elevation of the north façade.	Ditto.
933	Sohan Lal ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Main entrance. Details of inlaid arches in vestibule and inscribed panels round base of the dome.	Full size.
934	Fazl-ud-din, II ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Main entrance. Detail of inlaid spandril over recess, east side of gate, first floor, north façade.	10 feet=1 foot.
935	Ram Singh ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Main entrance. Detail of spandril over recess, ground floor; west façade.	Ditto.
936	„ ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Mural decoration on east wall of the vestibule on south side of the tomb.	Full size.
937	Sohan Lal ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Medallion in centre of painted ceiling in vestibule on south side of tomb.	5 feet=1 foot.

List of drawings made by the Architectural Survey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, during the year ending 30th June 1898—(continued).

Serial number.	Draftsman's name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
938	Fazl-ud-din, II ...	SIKANDRÂ, AGRA.	Akbar's Tomb. Main entrance to garden. Detail of spandrils over recesses on first floor; north façade, west side.	10 feet=1 foot.
939	Ram Singh ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Detail of one bay of the first floor.	25 feet=1 foot.
940	Fazl-ud-din, II ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Detail of one bay of the second floor.	$\frac{1}{12}$
941	Sohan Lal ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Painted medallion in centre of semi-dome in front of passage leading into the crypt.	5 feet=1 foot.
942	Ram Singh ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. False gate, east side of tomb. Carved panels on the south side of the east exterior wall. [A.]	Ditto.
943	Fazl-ud-din, II ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. False gate, east side of tomb. Carved panels on the south side of the east exterior wall. [B.]	Ditto.
944	G. Rasul Beg ...	„ ...	Akbar's Tomb. Site plan	100 feet=1 inch.
945	Fazl-ud-din, I ...	THE FORT, AGRA.	Jahângîri Mahâl. Detail of decorated panel in plaster from the hall on the ground floor, south east corner of building.	Full size.
946	Fazl-ud-din, II ...	„ ..	Jahângîri Mahâl. Decorated dado borders in plaster from ground floor room, south-east corner of building.	Full size.
947	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto ...	Full size.
948	„ ...	„ ...	Jahângîri Mahâl. Decorated borders in plaster round panels and from ground floor room, south-east corner of building.	Ditto.
949	„ ...	„ ...	Jahângîri Mahâl. Detail of decorated panel in plaster, ground floor room, south-east corner of building.	4 feet=1 foot.
950	„ ...	„ ...	Jahângîri Mahâl. Detail of plaster pateræ upon spandrils over arches in suite of rooms, south side of building.	9 feet=1 foot.
951	„ ...	„ ...	Jahângîri Mahâl. Detail of red sandstone bracket over doorway, south-west angle of courtyard.	Full size.
952	„ ...	„ ...	Jahângîri Mahâl. Detail of red sandstone bracket supporting dripstone round exterior of large hall, south side of courtyard.	Ditto.
953	Fazl-ud-din, I ...	„ ...	Jahângîri Mahâl. Detail of decorated panel in plaster, ground floor room, south-west angle of building.	Ditto.
954	„ ...	„ ...	Jahângîri Mahâl. Detail of painted decoration on wall at east end of large hall on south side of quadrangle.	5 feet=1 foot.
955	„ ...	„ ...	Jahângîri Mahâl. Detail of painted decoration on inner side of carved stone bracket supporting the dripstone round south side of quadrangle.	Full size.
956	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
957	„ ...	„ ...	Jahângîri Mahâl. Detail of carved stone ceiling on north side of central entrance, east façade.	5 feet=1 foot.
958	Bhairava Bakhsh,	KAPILAVASTU, NEPÁL TARÁI.	Plan of Vihâra adjoining Mahânâman's relic-stûpa.	$\frac{1}{100}$
959	„ ...	„ ...	Plan of Mahânâman's relic-stûpa ...	$\frac{1}{10}$
960	„ ...	„ ...	Plan and elevation of 17 small relic-stûpas of the Śâkyâs.	$\frac{1}{10}$
961	„ ...	„ ...	Detail of the ornamental bricks from relic-stûpas of the Śâkyâs.	Full size.

List of drawings made by the Architectural Survey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, during the year ending 30th June 1898—(concluded).

Serial number.	Draftsman's name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
962	Bhairava Bakhsh,	KAPILAVASTU, NEPÂL TARÂI.	Detail of the ornamental bricks from relic-stûpas of the Śâkyâs.	Full size.
963	„ ...	„ ...	Details of relic-chamber of stûpa No. I ...	½
964	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto II ...	½
965	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto V ...	¼
966	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto VI ...	½
967	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto VIII	½
968	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto IX ...	½
969	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto X ...	½
970	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto XIII	½
971	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto XV ...	½
972	„ ...	„ ...	Plans of two ancient Saiva temples near Bikuli a Kapilavastu.	1/10
973	„ ...	„ ...	Details of Lingam from ancient Saiva temple.	½
974	„ ...	GOTIHVÂ NEPAL TARÂI.	Details of Aśoka column excavated at Gotihvâ, Nepâl Tarâi.	¼
975	„ ...	PIPRÂVÂ, BASTI. DISTRICT.	Plan and elevation of Buddhâ's relic-stûpa.	1/10
976	„ ...	„ ...	Plan and details of stone coffer found in relic-stûpa.	¼
977	„ ...	„ ...	Details of five relic-caskets found in stûpa.	Full size.
978	Fazl-ud-din, II ...	THE FORT, AGRA.	Jahângîri Mahâl. Carved niche in ground floor room, south-west corner of palace.	Full size.
979	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
980	Ram Singh ...	„ ...	Jahângîri Mahâl. East façade, carved niche in exterior wall on south-east angle of court in front of the porch.	Ditto.

EDMUND W. SMITH,

Architectural Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES PREPARED BY THE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH CIRCLE, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1898.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size.	Description and direction from which taken.
D 694	SIKANDRÂ, AGRA.	AKBAR'S TOMB.	10″×8″	The south-west bastion on the corner of the wall enclosing the grounds around the tomb; from the south.
D 695	„ ...	„	8½″×6½″	Ditto ditto ditto.
D 696	„ ...	„	10″×8″	The tomb from the south.
D 697	„ ...	„	„	Ditto north-west.
D 698	„ ...	„	„	The interior of the topmost floor showing carved white marble cenotaph; from the north-east.
D 699	„ ...	„	„	The portico on the west side of the tomb; from the west.
D 700	„ ...	„	„	The false gate (Paish Taq) on the west side of the garden round the tomb; from the north-west.
D 701	„ ...	„	„	Ditto ditto ditto the west.
D 702	„ ...	„	8½″×6½″	Ditto ditto ditto. Painted decoration upon the walls beneath the great arch.
D 703	„ ...	„	10″×8″	The false gate (Paish Taq) on the north side of the garden round the tomb; from the south.
D 704	„ ...	„	8½″×6½″	Ditto ditto; stone panelling.
D 705	„ ...	„	10″×8″	The south gate entrance to the garden round the tomb; from the south.
D 706	„ ...	„	„	The south gate entrance. The great inlaid archway in the centre of the north façade; from the north.
D 707	„ ...	„	„	The south gate entrance. Detail of inlaid ornamentation on the west side of the great archway in the centre of the north façade; from the north.
D 708	„ ...	„	„	The south gate entrance. Detail of inlaid ornamentation on the east side of the great archway in the centre of the north façade; from the north.
D 709	„ ...	„	„	The south gate entrance. Detail of painted ornamentation upon soffit of arched recess on the west side of the great archway in the centre of the south façade; from the south.
D 710	„ ...	„	„	The south gate entrance. Detail of top of arched recess upon ground floor, west façade; from the west.
D 711	„ ...	„	8½″×6½″	The tomb; from the north.
D 712	THE FORT, AGRA.	JAHÂNGÎRI MAHAL.	10″×8″	North-east angle of courtyard; from the south-west.
D 713	„ ...	„	„	Interior of large chamber on the north side of the courtyard; from the east end.
D 714	„ ...	„	„	North-west angle of courtyard; from the south-east.
D 715	„ ...	„	8½″×6½″	Interior view, showing east end of large chamber on the south side of the courtyard.
D 716	„ ...	„	„	Duplicate.
D 717	„ ...	„	10″×8″	Pavilion over the north-west end of the palace; from the north-east. (See No. 927).
D 718	„ ...	„	„	North-west angle of the quadrangle in front of the east entrance to palace; from the south-east.
D 719	„ ...	„	„	Central entrance. East façade; from the east.
D 720	„ ...	„	„	The west façade; from the west.
D 721	„ ...	„	„	West façade. The entrance; from the west.
D 722	„ ...	„	„	Ditto. ditto. Interior view showing corbelling supporting the dome covering the vestibule.
D 723	„ ...	„	„	Duplicate.
D 724	„ ...	„	„	The west façade. The north bastion; from the west.
D 725	„ ...	„	„	Interior view of an open area surrounded by dwelling rooms on the first floor, south-west side of palace.

List of photographic negatives prepared by the Architectural Survey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, during the year ending 30th June 1898—(concluded).

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size.	Description and direction from which taken.
D 726	THE FORT, AGRA.	JAHÂNGÎRI MAHAL.	10×8	Interior of hall on the north-west side of the palace.
D 727	„ ...	„	„	The river front from the Strand.
D 728	„ ...	„	„	Ditto. The north bastion from the ramparts.
D 729	„ ...	„	„	Ditto ditto from the Strand.
D 730	„ ...	„	8½×6½	The river front from within the ramparts; from the north.
D 731	„ ...	„	„	Ditto. The south bastion; from the north.
D 732	„ ...	„	„	The water-gate entrance to the fort.
D 733	„ ...	„	„	Ornamentation; south-west.*
D 734	„ ...	„	„	The Chittore Gates; from the west.
D 735	„ ...	„	„	Ditto ditto. Duplicate.
D 736	KAPILAVASTU, NEPÂL TARÂI.	...	...	Plan of relic-stûpa of the Sâkyâ Mahânâman, north-west view.
D 737	„ ...	...	...	General view of Vihara adjoining Mahânâman's stûpa, south view.
D 738	„ ...	...	...	New Asoka Pillar (excavated) at Gotihvâ, Nepál Tarái, marking Buddha Kakusandha's Nirvâna-stûpa, north-west view.
D 739	PIPRAVA, BASTI DISTRICT.	...	...	General view of Gautama Buddha's relic-stûpa outside Kapilavastu, south-west view.
D 740	„ ...	...	...	Relic-caskets from Gautama Buddha's relic-stûpa.
D 741	„ ...	...	...	Inscribed relic-casket from stûpa. Front view.
D 742	„ ...	...	...	Ditto ditto. Back view.
D 743 & D 744	MAIRA, NEAR THE SALT RANGE, PANJÂB.	...	...	Kankar blocks with Kharoshthi inscriptions.

* Interior of a room on the ground floor of the palace, S. W. Corner, decorated with carved red sandstone and incised ornamentation.

EDMUND W. SMITH,

Architectural Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh Circle.

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1898.

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30	The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.	1
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71	Royal Institute of Netherlands India, the Hague, Holland.	1
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74	Museum of National Archæology, Copenhagen, Denmark.	1
75	University Library, Upsala, Sweden...	1
76	„ „ Christiana, Norway,	1
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78	Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.	1
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85	The Asiatic Society, Colombo, Ceylon	1
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17	University „ „ ...	1
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20	School of Art „	1
21	Sassoon Mechanics Institute, Bombay...	*1
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	NATIVE STATES—(*concld.*).	
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81	His Highness the Mahárája of Travancore.	1
	INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.	
82	The Madras Mail, 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	1
83	Times of India, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.	1
84	The Englishman, 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.	1
85	The Calcutta Review, 12, Bentinck St., Calcutta.	1
86	The Pioneer, Allahabad	1
87	Indian Antiquary, Bombay ...	1
88	The Bombay Gazette, Bombay ...	1
	Total, India ...	94
	Total, Countries outside India ...	90
	GRAND TOTAL ...	184

GOVERNMENT, N.-W. P. AND OUDH,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(ARCHÆOLOGY.)

Memorandum.

DR. A. FÜHRER, late Archæological Surveyor to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having ceased to belong to the Government service from the 28th October 1898, the Annual Progress Report of the Epigraphical Section of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1899, has been prepared by Mr. V. A. Smith, I.C.S., who points out numerous inaccuracies in Dr. Führer's Progress Report for the year 1897-98, and also in his Monograph on Buddha Sakyamuni's Birthplace in the Nepalese Tarai which was published as Volume XXVI of the list of volumes constituting the New Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India. The latter work has been withdrawn from circulation, and all copies remaining in store destroyed by order of the Government of India.

NAINI TAL:
The 31st August 1899.

C. W. ODLING,
Secretary.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle (Epigraphical Section), North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1899.

By VINCENT A. SMITH, I.C.S.

THE following report has been prepared by me in accordance with orders of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, requesting me to "be so good as to prepare a Memorandum to be published as the Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1899, showing what work has been accomplished by Mr. Mukerji and noticing the inaccuracies contained in Dr. Führer's report for last year."*

2. The somewhat meagre results of Dr. Führer's explorations in the Nepalese Tarâi are recorded in his Progress Report for the year 1897-98, and in a work entitled "Monograph on Buddha Sâkyamuni's Birthplace in the Nepalese Tarâi."†

Dr. Führer's excavations.

3. The excavations of Dr. Führer were continued from the 22nd December 1897 to the beginning of March 1898. During that period his camp was usually standing at a village called Sâgarwâ (Sahgrâhwâ) on the left bank of the Bângangâ river, about eleven miles from the frontier, and about seventeen miles a little west of north from Mr. Peppé's house at Birdpur. Most of Dr. Führer's time was occupied in excavating and wholly destroying a series of square *stûpas* a few minutes' walk to the east of his camp at Sâgarwâ.

The largest *stûpa*, said to measure $43\frac{1}{2}' \times 43\frac{1}{2}' \times 22\frac{3}{4}'$, had already been opened by the Nepalese in search of treasure. They missed the deposit which was found by Dr. Führer, and consisted of several small pieces of bone, accompanied by "two heavy triangular bits of gold and silver, two figures of Nâgas worked in gold, pieces of a pale greenish crystal, a garnet, and a ruby, besides some grains of rice and pieces of black and white talc."‡

These relics were undoubtedly found, and drawings of them were taken.

Dr. Führer's alleged inscriptions.

4. But when Dr. Führer adds that they were found in "a cylindrical red earthware casket covered with an ornamented copper lid, on which was incised in *præ*-Aśoka characters the following: 'Relics of the Sâkya Mahânâman,' the successor of King Suddhodhana at Kapilavastu," a certain degree of scepticism is permissible. It will be observed that the alleged inscription is given in English only, and that its reality is not vouched for by a transcription, much less by a facsimile or photograph, although Dr. Führer was accompanied by a highly skilled draftsman and carried photographic apparatus. We are not even told in what language the precious inscription was recorded. The draftsman did not see it or any inscription, and when I visited Dr. Führer's camp at Sâgarwâ on the 28th January 1898, I was informed that no inscriptions had been found. Moreover, when officially inspecting the Archæological Survey Office at Lucknow in September 1898, immediately before the retirement of Dr. Führer, I

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* G. O. No. $\frac{1058M.}{49}$, dated 8th May 1899 (Public Works Department).

† Archæological Survey of Northern India, Volume VI, quarto, pages 48, and 8 plates [Allahabad, Government Press, 1897, price Rs. 4 (5*s.* 6*d.*)].

‡ Progress Report for 1897-98, page 2.

enquired the authority on which the name of Mahânâman was being attached to the drawings of the large square *stûpa*. Dr. Führer replied that he had found a brick, which crumbled to pieces, on which he thought he could read the syllables *Mahâ-*, and that he believed himself justified in interpreting them as *Mahânâman*. He did not then mention the inscribed casket, nor does his report mention the brick.

5. In the course of his excavations near Sâgarwâ Dr. Führer opened, and in opening wholly destroyed, seventeen of the small square *stûpas*. He alleges that they "contained, in beautifully worked and moulded copper and bronze urns, the ashes of the following Sâkya heroes, *viz.*, *Kuṇḍaka Kumâra*, &c." He gives seventeen names, and presumably intends to convey the impression that each of the *stûpas* contained the relics of a Sâkya hero.

6. When Mr. William Peppé and I rode up unannounced on the morning of the 28th January 1898, we happened to find Dr. Führer and the Nepalese captain, who watched him, in the act of taking out the deposit from the base of one of these seventeen *stûpas*. A brick flooring about a yard square occupied the centre of the base. The bricks were marked with various curious devices, chiefly of weapons. The little caskets lay immediately under the bricks—one in the centre and one at each corner,—five in all. They were small, shallow, circular, metal vessels with lids crushed and thickly coated with verdigris. I did not observe that they were beautifully worked. They cannot with propriety be called "urns." The moment they were discovered they were handed over to the captain, who personally opened them and found in them a few gold stars, similar to those subsequently found in the Piprâhwâ *stûpa*, and perhaps some other small objects which I forget. The captain retained everything found, and would not permit the removal even of a brick. There was no sign of any inscription, nor could any inscription have been detected on the caskets without a tedious and careful process of cleaning, for which the Nepalese officer did not give an opportunity. Bhairon Bakhsh, who took drawings of some of the caskets, did not perceive any inscription. The existence of these alleged Sâkya inscriptions is not vouched for by either transcription or facsimile.

7. My readers, therefore, can judge for themselves of the value of Dr. Führer's statement that "the names of the slaughtered Sâkyas are for the most part engraved in *præ*-Aśoka characters on the outside of the caskets, in two instances written in ink inside the lid, and in three cases they are carved in the bricks forming the relic chambers." The draftsman prepared a series of drawings of the carved bricks forming the relic chambers or, more accurately, the floors under which the relics were placed. It is curious that no drawings exist of the inscribed bricks, nor has Dr. Führer thought it worth while to note which names were carved in brick, which engraved on the casket lids, and which written in ink. The palæographical interest of such inscriptions would be great, especially of those in ink.

8. The Government of India are in possession of my reports on the alleged relics of Buddha and the inscription of Upagupta presented by Dr. Führer to the Burmese priest U Ma, and on the correspondence concerning the preparation of provincial lists of antiquarian remains. A perusal of those reports does not tend to support the authority of Dr. Führer when he publishes *præ*-Aśoka inscriptions in English only.

Dr. Führer's supposed discoveries.

9. A large portion of Dr. Führer's "Monograph on Buddha Sâkyamuni's Birthplace" is occupied by legends from the Buddhist books. The amount of archæological matter is small and scattered in a confused manner through the volume.

The principal results which he claimed to have obtained may be summarized as follows:—

(1) Identification of the birthplace of the Buddha Kakusandha or Krakuchanda, the Kshemavatî of certain books, and Na-pei-kea of Fahian, with ruins at the village of Goṭihvâ and between that village and Lori-kî-kudân.

(2) Identification of the birthplace of Koṇâgamana or Kanakamuni Buddha, the town called Sobhavatî in books, with ruins near the modern hamlets of Tilaura and Gobari, about 6½ miles north-east of Lori-kî-kudân and Goṭihvâ, near which place stands Krakuchanda's Nirvâna *stûpa*.

In this connection Dr. Führer adds that "the great Nirvâna *stûpa* of Koṇâgamana or Koṇâkamana is, despite its great age, still fairly well preserved, and rears its imposing pile close to Aśoka's Edict Pillar, just one mile and a half due north-east of Tilaura Koṭ and about one mile south of the village of Nîglîva."

(3) Identification of the Ṗabbata Arâma, where Buddha Koṇâgamana died, with the ruins at Sainâ-Mainâ on the lower slopes of the Tarái hills thirteen miles north-east of the Nigâlî Sâgar.

(4) Tentative identification of the "*arrow fountain*" of Hiuen Tsiang with Kudâikoṭ about a mile and a half east of the Nigâlî Sâgar.

(5) Identification of Kapilavastu with the ruins "about eighteen miles north-west of the Lumbinî Pillar, and about six miles north-west of the Nigâlî Sâgar, stretching between lat. 27° 32′—38′ N. and long. 38 [*sic*, read 83°] 3′—10′ E., in the middle of a dense sâl forest over a length of about seven miles from the villages of Amauli, Baidaulî, Harnâmpur, and Bikuli (north-east) to Sivagarh, Tilaura Koṭ, and Ramghât on the Bângangâ (south-west), and over a breadth of about three to four miles from the villages of Râmapura, Ahiraulî, and Srînagar on the south to the villages of Jagdîspur and Nagrâvah on the north."

(6) Identification of the Saiva temple at Kotahi Koṭ near Bikuli with the temple at the eastern gate of Kapilavastu mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang.

In addition to the above discoveries which Dr. Führer claims to have made, he supplied some further details about the Lumbinî Pillar and other monuments already known, and identified the square *stûpas* which he excavated as those seen by Hiuen Tsiang on the scene of the slaughter of the Sâkyas.

No coins were found by him, nor were any inscriptions found, of which the existence can be considered proved.

Deputation of Messrs. Mukerji and Waddell.

10. The Government of India readily recognised the fact that Dr. Führer's researches were incomplete, and desired to extend the explorations begun by him.

In communication with the Nepalese authorities and with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bâbu Puran Chandar Mukerji was deputed; Major Waddell, I.M.S., also obtained permission to join in the investigation.

The intention of Government was that Mr. Mukerji should work in co-operation with and subordination to Major Waddell, but circumstances prevented the fulfilment of this intention, and the two gentlemen worked for the most part independently. Mr. Mukerji has submitted two elaborate illustrated progress reports, the leading features of which will now be briefly noticed.

11. But it will be convenient first to place on record the summary of the instructions which, at the request of the Local Government, were furnished by me to Mr. Mukerji.

Mr. V. A. Smith's instructions.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) The explorer should first try and fix the position of the city, as a whole, as accurately as possible, in relation to points within British territory, to Taulivâ, Niglîva, and the great mounds at Tilaura Koṭ, Lori-kî-kudân, and the various Thâru villages.

The outline of the city should then be plotted on a map, and endeavours made to ascertain the position of the gates. Several of Hiuen Tsiang's notes of position are with reference to the gates.

(2) The position of the *stûpas* of Krakuchanda and of Koṇâgamana should be determined with reference to the city, and mapped so far as practicable. If the explorer succeeds in doing these things, he will probably be able to fix with approximate certainty the position of many of the monuments mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang, and he can then proceed to verify or disprove his conclusions by excavations at carefully selected points.

(3) Photographs should be freely taken, and, if any inscriptions are found, *mechanical* facsimiles of them should be at once prepared. Inscriptions, the existence of which is not verified by facsimiles, cannot be accepted.

(4) The Nepalese will not allow any objects found to be removed, but they make no difficulty about drawing or photographing them. Any operations taken to verify the geographical position of the city by observations will need to be conducted with discretion, as the Nepalese authorities are jealous of surveys.

(5) The explorer ought to have several copies of sheet No. 188 of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Survey (one inch to the mile), on which Birdpur House is marked, and should extend that sheet to the best of his ability so as to cover the ruins.

(6) Dr. Führer has attempted to do this, but, as I have shown, without much success. Very careful and minute notes of all localities explored should be kept systematically in note books written up at the time, which should be worked up afterwards.

Ground plans of all buildings examined should be made.

So far as possible, a rough plan should be constructed, showing the distribution of the ruins and the relative positions of the principal masses.

(7) I may add that Dr. Führer's notes on the Piprâhwâ *stûpa* in his progress report are very inaccurate. The correct figures are given in the paper entitled "The Piprâhwâ *Stûpa*, containing Relics of Buddha," by William Claxton Peppé, Esq., communicated with a Note by Vincent A. Smith, I.C.S., M.R.A.S. (*Journal, Royal Asiatic Society*, July 1898).

12. In pursuance of these instructions, and with reference to Dr. Führer's publications, Mr. Mukerji began work on the 2nd February 1899 by recording some supplementary notes on the Piprâhwâ *stûpa*. Mr. Peppé was then engaged on further excavations, and the circumambulation terraces paved with concrete had been exposed. The iron gate of the monastery had recently been discovered and a photograph of it was taken. Coins of the Mitra dynasty and the early Kushân kings have been found in the monastery, ranging in date probably from about B.C. 150 to A.D. 100. These are the only coins yet found in the Kapilavastu region.

Piprâhwâ *stûpa*.

13. Mr. Mukerji's investigations on the Nepalese side of the border began on the 3rd February and continued till the 3rd April—a period of exactly two months.

The nature of the problem.

He has succeeded in making a very useful rough map of the country explored, which, though necessarily wanting in minute precision, is undoubtedly far superior to that printed by Dr. Führer as Plate II of his "Monograph." That plate seems to be altogether untrustworthy, and it does not agree with the text.

The statements of the two Chinese pilgrims, Fahian and Hiuen Tsiang, concerning the topography of the Kapilavastu region are to some extent divergent, if not contradictory, and at first sight appear to diverge much more widely than they do in reality.

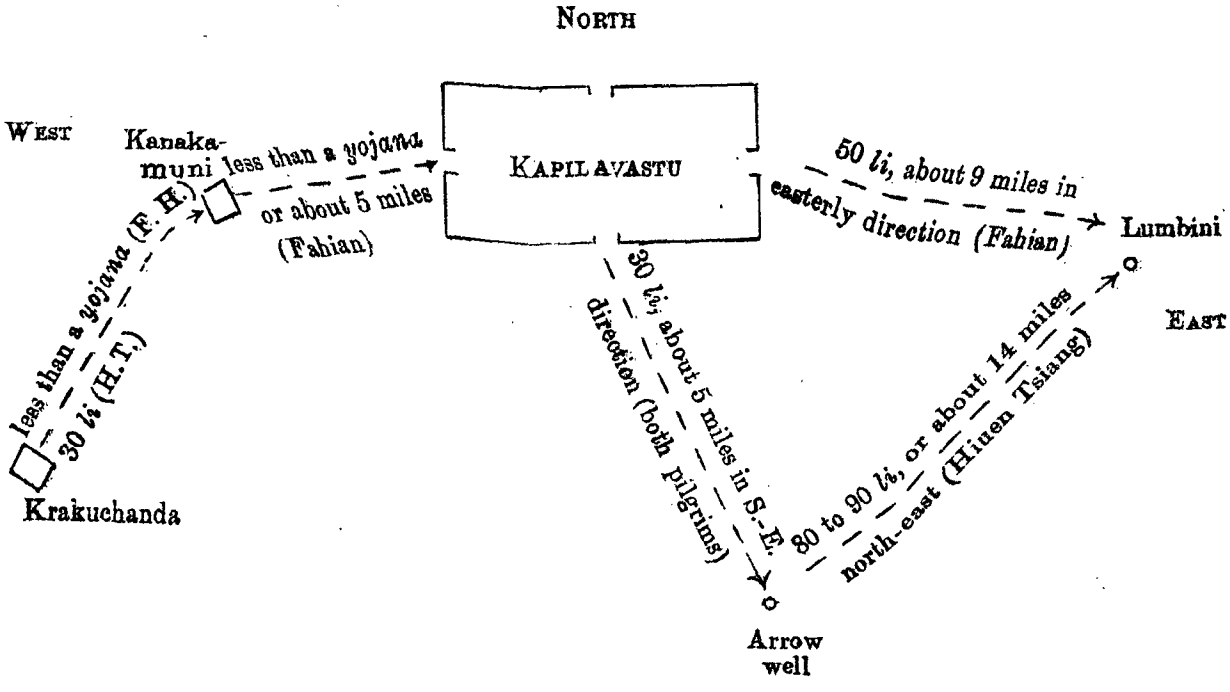
We know that the towns of Kapilavastu, of Krakuchanda Buddha (Kshemavatî or Na-pei-kea), and of Koṇâgamana Buddha (Sobhavatî) lay close together, and somewhere in the mass of ruins between the Bângangâ river on the west and Rummin Dêî (the Lumbinî Garden) on the east. The site of the Lumbinî Garden is fixed with absolute certainty, there being no doubt that the inscribed pillar there is in its original position. That pillar gives the best datum for investigating the relative position of Kapilavastu and its neighbours.

For geographical purposes—for instance, for discussing the position of Kapilavastu relative to Srâvastî or Vaisâli—the position of Kapilavastu is known with sufficient accuracy. But, in the absence of inscriptions, it is very difficult to solve the topographical problem, and to say which particular mass of mounds belongs to Kapilavastu and which to some other town. Hiuen Tsiang mentions ten unnamed deserted towns in the neighbourhood.

If Mr. Mukerji has not finally solved this difficult topographical problem, he has, at least, made a valuable contribution towards its solution, and has collected, considering the short time at his disposal, a wonderfully large mass of detailed notes, plans, measurements, drawings, and photographs, which contrast very favourably with his predecessor's meagre harvest of untrustworthy observations.

14. A progress report is not the place for discussion, but I may note that the subjoined diagram, which has been prepared by me after careful study of the records, goes a long way to reconcile the Chinese pilgrims, whose testimony should never be rejected, except for very good reasons :—

Proposed reconciliation of the Chinese pilgrims.


NORTH
WEST
EAST
Kanaka-muni
less than a yojana or about 5 miles (Fahian)
KAPILAVASTU
50 li, about 9 miles in easterly direction (Fahian)
Lumbini
less than a yojana (F. H.) 30 li (H. T.)
Krakuchanda
30 li, about 5 miles in S.-E. direction (both pilgrims)
80 to 90 li, or about 14 miles north-east (Hiuen Tsiang)
Arrow well

15. Comparison of this diagram with Mr. Mukerji's sketch map of the country suggests that—

Possible sites for Kapilavastu.

Guṭihvâ = Krakuchanda's town ;

Tilaura Koṭ=Koṇâkamaṇa's (Kanakamuni's) town ; and

Araura Koṭ=Kapilavastu.

Mr. Mukerji is disposed to agree with Dr. Führer that Guṭihvâ corresponds to Krakuchanda's town. Major Waddell opened the great *stûpa* there and found bones in it. I understand that he does not believe this monument to be Krakuchanda's *stûpa*.

The massacre of the Sâkyas.

16. Although I cannot accept Dr. Führer's Sâkya inscriptions as genuine, the bricks carved with representations of weapons and drums are real, and are such objects as would be appropriate only in the monuments of warriors. The small *stûpas* were undoubtedly numerous, and I think that in all probability these small *stûpas* do mark the resting place of the slaughtered Sâkyas, as supposed by Dr. Führer. If this be correct, the town of Kapilavastu should lie to the south-east of the *stûpas*. Araura Koṭ is in the required position, and at the right distance from the Lumbinî Garden. Mr. Mukerji prefers to identify Tilaura Koṭ with Kapilavastu and Araura Koṭ with Kanakamuni's town. He will have an opportunity in his final report of explaining his views. He made interesting excavations at Tilaura Koṭ, photographs of which will be appended to his final report. I reserve the expression of any definite opinion until I have seen Major Waddell's report.

Chitradeî.

17. Considerable remains exist at Chitradeî, on the west bank of the Bângangâ, opposite Tilaura, consisting of two small temples, one of which was dedicated to Ganeśa, and a fine large, cruciform, brick temple, of which the central block measures about 41′ × 51½′. The plinth is very elaborately decorated with mouldings and recesses. Detailed drawings have been taken.

Sâgarwâ.

18. Mr. Mukerji has repaired one of Dr. Führer's numerous omissions by preparing a sketch map of the ruins near Sâgarwâ excavated last year. There is no trace of a town in the immediate neighbourhood. The considerable lake, or *sâgar*, from which the village takes its name, extends from east to west.

Bikuli.

19. Dr. Führer appears to have been wholly mistaken in supposing that Kapilavastu extended in a north-easterly direction to Bikauli or Bikuli. His description of the *lingâ* there is said to be quite contrary to the facts. Mr. Mukerji could not find the image which, according to Dr. Führer, exactly answers to Hiuen Tsiang's description of "the *Devâ* made of stone, which has the appearance of rising in a bent position." An over-active imagination would seem to have influenced Dr. Führer's observations on many occasions.

Alleged *stûpa* of Kanakamuni.

20. A surprising result of the recent explorations is that nobody can find the *stûpa* of Koṇâgamana (Kanakamuni). According to Dr. Führer "the great Nirvâna *stûpa* of Koṇâgamana, or Koṇâkamaṇa, is, despite its great age, still fairly well preserved, and rears its imposing pile close to Aśoka's Edict Pillar, just one mile and a half due north-east of Tilaura Koṭ and about one mile south of the village of Nîglîva" ("*Monograph*," page 22).

When I paid my hurried visit to the Sâgarwâ and Nigâlî Sâgar ruins, I wondered that the "imposing pile" did not catch my eye, but supposed that if I had had time to look for it, I should have found it. Mr. Mukerji deliberately searched for this "imposing pile" on the 20th February and again on the 3rd March, but "could not find the *stûpa*." I understand that Major Waddell was equally unsuccessful. Mr. Mukerji suggests that possibly what Dr. Führer supposed to be the *stûpa* was the elevated portion of the northern bank of the Nigâlî Sâgar. The alleged *stûpa* certainly does not exist.

Lori-kî-kudân.

21. The ruins at Lori-kî-kudân between Guṭihvâ and Taulîvâ include (1) a large rectangular mound, about 40 feet high, supposed to be a monastery, (2) a *stûpa* to the north, and (3) some minor remains to the south.

Taulîvâ.

22. The present village of Taulîvâ stands on an ancient mound, and fragments of old sculptures occur in the lanes. The modern temple, the steeple of which is a conspicuous landmark for many miles round, also stands on a high mound. The ancient images collected round it are all Brahmanical, and are worshipped as Samê-mâî.

Araura.

23. The *koṭ* at Araura (the Kudâi Koṭ of Führer) is said to be about a quarter of a mile south-east of the Nigâlî Sâgar. The *koṭ*, or rectangular mound, appears to be square, about 725′ each side. The walls on the south and east sides are of brick, and still about 15′ high on the inside. The highest part of the mound, or "citadel," is at the south-eastern corner. The northern and western sides were protected by the Jamwâr river and earthen ramparts. A brick mound, believed to be the site of a temple, exists to the south. Mr. Mukerji could not discover any justification for Dr. Führer's identification of this place with the "Arrow well." On the other hand, there are difficulties in the way of identifying this place with Kapilavastu, although the position agrees exactly with the requirements.

Rummin Dêî.

24. At Rummin Dêî (Lumbinî Garden) much of the jungle was cleared away and interesting excavations were made, which showed that the small modern shrine known by the name of Rummin or Rûpa Dêî stands on very ancient foundations. After penetrating through two series of comparatively modern walls, Mr. Mukerji came on a very highly decorated brick plinth, adorned with the most elaborate mouldings. Each side of the temple appears to be divided into seven bays *(saptaratha)*. There is reason to believe that the original temple lies yet lower down.

Group of statuary.

25. Photographs and drawings were taken of the group of statuary in the temple, representing the birth of Buddha, and the head of the principal figure, Mâyâ Devî, which was lying in the courtyard, was brought in and fitted on in its proper place.

The hill people offer bloody sacrifices to this image, not knowing what it is. The floor of the temple, as it now exists, is several feet below the surface of the courtyard. Mr. Mukerji was informed on the spot that the Bâbâ Jî, who is now dead, excavated the shrine before he built the modern temple, and thus brought to light the goddess *in situ*. Her legs are still buried in the existing floor. The original floor is believed to be about 4′ lower down. The statue probably stood on a high pedestal.

Fahian's description of the spot, written nearly fifteen hundred years ago, which exactly agrees, so far as it goes, with the existing remains, may be quoted. He says: "Fifty *le* east from the city (Kapilavastu) was a garden named Lumbinî, where the queen entered the pond and bathed. Having come forth from the pond on the northern bank, after walking twenty paces, she lifted up her hand, laid hold of a branch of a tree, and, with her face to the east, gave birth to the heir-apparent. When he fell to the ground, he immediately walked seven paces. Two dragon kings appeared and washed his body. At the place where they did so, there was immediately formed a well, and from it, as well as from the above pond where the queen bathed, the monks even now constantly take the water and drink it." (Chapter XXII in Legge's Translation).

The pond still exists in good preservation, with masonry sides and clear water. The temple apparently stands on the site of the *Aśoka* tree under which, according to the tradition, the birth took place.* The group of statuary represents the delivery and the attendants. The well has not yet been found, but probably will be disclosed when the excavations are carried down to the original surface. Fifty

* Not a *sâl* tree, as some popular books erroneously state. I may note that I have visited Rummin Dêî and can vouch for the accuracy of Mr. Mukerji's description of the locality.

le or *li* are equivalent to about nine miles. Kapilavastu, therefore, should be found about nine miles in a westerly direction from Rummin Dêî. This bearing is consistent with Hiuen Tsiang's bearing of fourteen miles north-east from the "Arrow-fountain".

Excavation round Aśoka pillar.

26. Excavation round the inscribed Aśoka pillar disclosed a wall made of very large bricks, measuring 14″ × 10½″ × 3″, about 5 feet below the wall or railing of small modern bricks, which encloses the pillar. These large bricks are certainly of great age. They lie at a level about 17 feet lower than the plinth of the *Saptaratha* temple, which was probably built over an earlier structure of similar large bricks.

Small *stûpas*.

27. The bases of several small *stûpas* were found to the south-west of the temple, and a line of five small *stûpas* arranged from east to west was found to the north-east of the tank.

No doubt numerous votive *stûpas* were erected in the courtyard around the early temple. Indications were found of other buildings, but time did not admit of thorough exploration, which would require continuous work for several months. Mr. Mukerji prudently re-filled his excavations in order to preserve the buildings.

A terra cotta figure of Buddha found near the Aśoka pillar was the only small object discovered in the excavations.

Another Rummin Dêî.

28. Another Rummin Dêî, also a shrine of local sanctity, exists about four miles west of Chândapâr, the residence of Bábu Shuhrat Singh, in the Bastî district. Mr. Mukerji noticed several instances of the repetition of names in the Tarái country, *e.g.*, there are several villages named Sisania. On the other hand, the same river often has many names. One small stream is known by four different names in a course of twenty-five miles.

Sainâ-Mainâ.

29. From Rummin Dêî Mr. Mukerji went about 20 miles north to visit the remains at Sainâ-Mainâ at the foot of the hills. The ruins lie about half a mile north of the village Bankaṭwâ and cover a large area in the *sâl* forest.

The mound known as the *koṭ* seemed to Mr. Mukerji to be the site of a temple. Another mound east of the *koṭ* contains indications of several temples of carved stone. Two wells constructed of stone were seen, and a third was reported to exist. A large mound was found north-east of the larger well. A little way up the hill, at a spot called Devî-sthân, Mr. Mukerji found a seated statue of Buddha, and a curious slab, of which one panel displayed the figures of a tiger ridden by a man and standing on an elephant. Traces of other remains were dimly seen in the dense forest.

Manori.

30. Having returned from Sainâ-Mainâ, Mr. Mukerji marched westward from Rummin Dêî, and found at Manori a Saiva temple, with a massive *lingâ* in its original position.

Sisania.

31. After crossing the Kothi river, and turning to the north-west, he came to Sisania, where there is a large square mound, showing traces of a temple. There are some minor mounds at Chhoṭî Sisania.

Sijuwâ.

32. Having crossed the Marthî river, and gone about four miles in a south-westerly direction, the traveller reached Sijuwâ, where he found a square mound or *koṭ* and a tank. Sijuwâ is about two miles from the British frontier. Some slight further excavations were then executed at Mr. Peppé's Piprâhwâ *stûpa*.

Dohnî.

33. Mr. Mukerji next visited a mound, apparently the site of a temple, at Dohnî Mahâdêva in Nepalese territory, about half a mile from boundary pillar No. 40.

34. A third village named Sisania, in Nepalese territory, about a mile and a half north of pillar No. 47, possesses a very large and high mound, which looks like the remains of a fortified town.

Another Sisania.

The bricks found here are similar in size and make to those of the Piprâhwâ *stûpa*, which is about five miles distant.

35. Mr. Mukerji has prepared 27 good photographs, as well as numerous drawings, some of which can be selected for reproduction to illustrate his final report.

Photographs and drawings.

FYZABAD :
The 22nd May 1899.

V. A. SMITH.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Department (Architectural section), North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, for the year ending 30th June 1899.

On the afternoon of the 28th of October 1898, Dr. A. Führer, the Archæological Surveyor and Curator of the Lucknow Museum, after a service of 13 years, resigned his appointment, and his duties devolved on Mr. Edmund W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor, Archæological Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2. *Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fathpur Sikri.*—During the year under review, Part IV of Mr. Smith's report on the Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri, dealing more especially with the memorial and devotional buildings of Akbar's city, has been completed and issued from the Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The report, brought out in four parts, is now finished.

3. *Report on the Moghul Colour Decoration of Agra.*—Most of the proofs of the letter press and the line drawings for Mr. Smith's report on the Moghul Colour Decoration of Agra, the publication of which was sanctioned by Government in December 1897, have been put through the press. Messrs. W. Griggs and Son have considerably retarded the publication of the book through not regularly sending proofs of the coloured plates. Several reminders had to be sent to them before proofs could be obtained. It will be some time before the work is ready; probably not till the end of the year.

4. *Report on Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra.*—The drawings commenced last year of Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra and referred to in the Annual Progress Report for the season ending 30th June 1898, were proceeded with and worked up to illustrate Mr. Smith's Monograph on Akbar's Tomb. They are of a most intricate nature. Many of them are coloured reproductions of the paintings and marble mosaics upon the walls of the tomb and massive gateways on the sides of the grounds in which the mausoleum stands. Many of the illustrations are ready and Mr. Smith is preparing the manuscript for the volume. Estimates will be obtained for publishing the report and submitted to Government for sanction.

In addition to the above drawings a number of those commenced in pencil last year of the Jahangiri Mahal, in the Fort, Agra, were inked in.

5. *Agra Jahángiri Mahal.*—In November Mr. Smith and his staff returned to Agra to proceed with the survey commenced there last year of the Jahángiri Mahal, a description of which was given in last year's Annual Report. In all fifty-six drawings were prepared, including several sheets of coloured details.

The palace is remarkable on account of the Hindu character of the design.

6. On January the 13th, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir A. P. MacDonnell, inspected the historical buildings in the Agra Fort with Mr. Smith and examined them with a view to their restoration. On the 16th January Mr. Odling, Chief Engineer, accompanied by Mr. Nicolls, the Executive Engineer of Agra, Public Works Department, met the Archæological Surveyor in the Fort and carefully inspected the building with a view of ascertaining what conservation work was necessary.

7. Subsequently a report was called for on the state of the more important historical buildings in the Agra district. This report was prepared and submitted to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the Archæological Surveyor's letter No. 36C.A., dated 17th March 1899.

In connection with the preparation of the report all the important buildings in Agra were visited and photographs of some were taken. Copies of these accompany this report for transmission to the Secretary of State for India in accordance with Despatch No. $\frac{A}{28}$, Public Records, dated 29th of December 1892.

Amongst the most important structures in the Agra district which need conserving are Fîrûz Khan's Tomb and the Chattri of Râja Jaswant Singh. The former stands on the west side of the Gwalior Road about 1 or 1½ miles from Agra; the latter on the banks of the Jumna some little distance above the water-works. Fîrûz Khan's Tomb is a remarkably fine building and is one which should be conserved. It was erected about the time of Jahângir, and should be drawn and published in the Archæological Reports.

8. Whilst in Agra, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor personally inspected many of the old buildings and requested Mr. Smith to proceed to Fathpur Sikri to meet the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, and the Executive Engineer, Agra, to discuss with them proposals for the conservation of the buildings. The Archæological Surveyor carried out these instructions and subsequently met Mr. Lang, the Executive Engineer on special duty in connection with the historical buildings in the Agra district, at Fathpur Sikri, and, after consultation, submitted a note with his letter No. 47C.F.S., dated 3rd April 1899, to the North- Western Provinces Government, embodying suggestions for renovation of the buildings and their future custodianship. During the cold weather some of the ancient horse-shoes from the Buland Darwaza, placed there in days gone by by peasants for luck, were removed and carried off by visitors from Agra. Other damage has been done to the structures from time to time by sight-seers. Measures which it is expected will prevent further mischief have been taken.

9. *Bahraich.*—In February Mr. Smith visited Bahraich to examine and report on the state of Saiyid Sâlâr's famous shrine. The building is one of great interest. "Saiyid Sâlâr died about A.D. 1034, his Dargâh at Bahraich was not built until two centuries later by Malik Nasîr-ud-dîn Muhammad, elder son of Sultân Shams-ud-dîn Iltimish, and it was visited, in A.D. 1340 by Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq, and in A. D. 1374 by Fîrûz Shâh Tughlaq."[1]

The shrine stands in a large courtyard surrounded by walls. The main entrance is on the west side. There are four small square tombs covered by low squat domes built in horizontal courses supported on massive sloping walls. The chambers are entered through very low triangular shaped arches built in overlapping courses, which are quite a characteristic feature of the architecture. Unfortunately two or three of them leading to the principal chamber (Saiyid Sâlâr's) have been altered and spoilt during recent years to make way for more commodious entrances. In front of Saiyid Sâlâr's shrine is a pillared hall with a verandah beyond, the wooden ceiling of which is panelled throughout and most richly carved with quaint devices. The ceiling and outer pillars are rotten and may fall at any time The inner columns, being protected, are in a fairly good state of preservation. The cloisters round the quadrangle are subsidiary to the shrines. They also require renovation.

10. A memorandum on the condition of the shrine with proposals for its restoration, was submitted to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the Archæological Surveyor's letter No, 46C.B., dated 1st May 1899.

11. *Lucknow Division.*—The Commissioner of Lucknow brought to the notice of the Department the state of the ancient remains at Pihâni and Mallânwân in the Hardoi district.

[1] Führer's Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the N.-W. P. and Oudh, page 292.

It is proposed, if possible, to visit these places and report on the mosques and dargâhs there during the next cold season. The Commissioner of Lucknow says they are of great interest and should be conserved.

There are many other places of importance in the Province, such as thé famous mosques at Jaunpur, the ancient buildings at Benares, Brindaban, Chandwâr, Fîrozâbâd, &c., which should be examined and cared for. As time permits, Mr. Smith proposes to visit them and other places of importance in the Province and report on their condition to the Government.

12. *Technical Art Series.*—In compliance with Government orders, several plates accompanied by explanatory remarks were contributed to this periodical.

13. *Indian Art Journal.*—During the year under review Mr. Smith contributed two illustrated Monographs to this Journal, which appeared in the Parts Nos. 64 and 66.

14. When working at the Fort, Mr. Smith found a great deal of coloured decoration upon the walls of the Jahângîrî Mahal largely hidden by coats of white-wash. Where possible, this was carefully removed and the patterns after being copied were varnished to preserve them.

15. Several casts were prepared of the rich ornamentation upon the walls of the Jahângîrî Mahal, which have been deposited in the Lucknow Museum.

16. In the Naubat Khâná over the inner Delhi Gate Mr. Smith found a number of old kettle drums belonging to the Moghul period. With the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor some of these were removed by the Archæological Surveyor to the Provincial Museum along with a marble inlaid shaft, cap and base of Shah Jahân's time. The column was unearthed some years ago by the Military Works Department not far from the Amar Singh Gate entrance to the Fort when carrying out alterations in connection with the barracks.

With the column others were discovered, and no doubt they all belonged to a building of Shâh Jahân's period, which must have stood near the new quarters for the troops, upon the green slope between the paved road leading to the Amar Singh Gate and the old building now used as a canteen.

17. In February the Chief Engineer requested Mr. Smith to print a copy of all the photographs taken by him last year of the Jahângîrî Mahal and Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra for the South Kensington Museum. Subsequently two other copies of these photographs were called for.

18. *Programme.*—(1). It is proposed to return to Agra this cold weather to proceed with the survey of the historical buildings in the Fort and to commence the restoration of coloured decorations in the Jahângiri Mahal there and Salim Chishti's Tomb, Fathpur Sikri.

(2) If possible to visit Bahraich and prepare a survey of Saiyid Sâlâr's shrine. With details of the richly carved verandah and ceiling.

(3) To visit, time permitting, the historical remains at Makanpur, 5 miles S.-W. of Ghâziabad in the Meerut district, brought to the notice of the Archæological Surveyor by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

(4) To visit, time permitting, Pihâni and Mallânwân in the Hardoi district, in order to prepare a report on the condition of the ancient buildings there with a view to their conservation.

The Archæological Surveyor will also inspect periodically the conservation works which are being started at Agra, Sikandra and Fathpur Sikri.

NAINI TAL:
The 14th June 1899.

EDMUND W. SMITH, M. R. A. S.,
Archæological Surveyor,
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

LIST OF DRAWINGS MADE BY THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY (ARCHITECTURAL SECTION) NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH CIRCLE, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1899.

Annual number.	Serial number.	Draftsman's name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced (in pencil).	Finished (in pencil).
1	981	Bhairav Bakhsh	AGRA. THE FORT. JAHÁNGIRI MAHAL.	West façade, carved stone ceiling in cupola covering the S.-W. tower.	$\frac{1}{20}$ ...	10th December 1898.	14th December 1898.
2	982	Ghulam Rasul Beg	„ ...	Ground floor plan	150 feet = 1 foot	5th December 1898	2nd February 1899.
3	983	Ram Singh ...	AGRA. THE FORT. SOMNATH GATES.	Front elevation	$\frac{1}{10}$ ...	2nd ditto ...	10th January 1899.
4	984	Fazul-ud-din II...	AGRA. THE FORT. CHITTORE GATES.	Ditto	$\frac{1}{10}$ ...	3rd ditto ...	12th December 1898.
5	985	„ ...	„ ...	Chittore Gates. Details	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size ...	13th ditto ...	16th ditto.
6	986	Fakir Chand ...	AGRA. THE FORT. JAHÁNGIRI MAHAL.	Pavilion on roof N.-W. angle of palace. Detail of carved stone piers supporting roof.	$\frac{1}{4}$ ditto ...	5th ditto ...	20th ditto.
7	987	Bhairav Bakhsh...	„ ...	West façade, S.-W. tower, carved stone ceiling covering room on 1st floor.	$\frac{1}{10}$ ...	3rd ditto ...	9th ditto.
8	988	„ ...	„ ...	West façade, S.-W. tower carved stone ceiling covering ground floor chamber.	$\frac{1}{10}$ ...	5th ditto ...	17th ditto.
9	989	Fazul-ud-din II...	AGRA. THE FORT. CHITTORE GATES.	Back elevation	$\frac{1}{10}$ ...	17th ditto ...	22nd ditto.
10	990	Fazul-ud-din I ...	AGRA. THE FORT JAHÁNGIRI MAHAL.	West façade, N.-W. tower. Elevation of one bay of octagonal room on the second floor.	$\frac{1}{5}$ ...	14th ditto ...	17th ditto.
11	991	Sohan Lal ...	„ ...	Detail of red sandstone brackets supporting dripstone over 2nd floor rooms looking into west side of central courtyard.	$\frac{1}{5}$ full size ...	12th ditto ...	„ ditto.
12	992	Fazul-ud-din I ...	„ ...	West façade, carved stone ceiling covering 1st floor chamber in the N.-W. tower.	$\frac{1}{10}$ ...	2nd ditto ...	14th ditto.
13	993	Sohan Lal ...	„ ...	Detail of enriched string moulding and red sand-stone brackets supporting dripstones round rooms at back of the west façade.	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size ...	17th ditto ...	24th ditto.

List of Drawings made by the Archæological Survey (Architectural Section) North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, during the year ending 30th June 1899—(continued).

Annual number.	Serial number.	Draftsman's name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced.	Finished.
14	994	Fazul-ud-din I ...	AGRA. THE FORT. JAHÁNGIRI MAHAL	Detail of niche in N. wall in gallery around upper portion of hall on N. side of central courtyard.	½ full size ...	20th December 1898.	24th December 1898.
15	995	Bhairav Bakhsh	„ ...	Detail of carved stone doorway N.-W. side of central courtyard.	¼ ...	19th ditto ...	21st ditto.
16	996	„ ...	„ ...	Detail of carved niche in east exterior walls of western-most rooms facing areas on S.-W. side of the central courtyard.	½ full size ...	22nd ditto ...	24th ditto.
17	997	Sohan Lal ...	„ ...	Detail of inlaid and painted parapets around open areas between suites of rooms on west side of central courtyard.	¼ ditto ...	2nd ditto ...	6th December 1898.
18	998	„ ...	„ ...	Detail of inlaid and painted string mouldings around open areas between suites of rooms on W. side of central courtyard and parapet of W. façade.	¼ full size and ⅕	7th ditto ...	10th ditto.
19	999	Ram Singh ...	AGRA. THE FORT. SOMNATH GATES.	Back elevation	1/10 ...	23rd ditto ...	9th January 1899.
20	1000	Fazul-ud-din I ...	AGRA. THE FORT. JAHÁNGIRI MAHAL.	Pavilion on roof N.-W. angle of palace. Plan and section. (for detail, see sheet No. 986).	1/25 ...	3rd January 1899	18th ditto.
21	1001	„ II ...	„ ...	Detail of carved stone brackets and enriched frieze above doorways leading into central courtyard from the side rooms and large halls.	⅕ ...	23rd December 1898.	21st ditto.
22	1002	Sohan Lal ...	„ ...	Detail of enriched and painted frieze band in plaster over doors in small ground floor room. N.-E. angle of palace.	½ full size ...	3rd January 1899	20th ditto.
23	1003	Ram Singh ...	AGRA. THE FORT. SOMNATH GATES.	Detail of carved star ornamentation upon front of gate.	full size ...	10th ditto ...	25th ditto.
24	1004	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	21st ditto.
25	1005	Fazul-ud-din II...	AGRA. THE FORT. JAHÁNGIRI MAHAL.	East façade central porch. Detail of columns.	¼ full size ...	23rd ditto ...	1st February 1899.

List of Drawings made by the Archæological Survey (Architectural Section) North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, during the year ending 30th June 1899—(continued).

Annual number.	Serial number.	Draftsman's name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced.	Finished.
26	1006	Ram Singh ...	AGRA. THE FORT. SOMNATH GATES.	Detail of capitals of carved pilasters upon front face of gate.	½ full size. full size.	2nd January 1899	21st January 1899.
27	1007	Fazul-ud-din I ...	AGRA. THE FORT. JAHÁNGIRI MAHAL.	West elevation	125 feet = 1 foot.	19th ditto ...	6th February 1899.
28	1008	Sohan Lal ...	„ ...	Detail of decorated pigeon-holes in painted chamber in the centre of the E. elevation.	$\frac{1}{10}$ ...	23rd ditto ...	3rd ditto.
29	1009	Fazul-ud-din I ...	„ ...	West elevation. Detail of one of the ground floor bays.	$\frac{1}{10}$ ...	7th February 1899	17th ditto.
30	1010	Fakir Chand ...	„ ...	Detail of decorated pigeon-holes in painted chamber in the centre of the E. elevation.	full size ...	10th ditto ...	18th ditto.
31	1011	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	4th ditto ...	16th ditto.
32	1012	Ram Singh ...	„ ...	East façade; facing the moat	150 feet= 1 foot.	28th January 1899	31st March 1899.
33	1013	Fazul-ud-din II...	„ ...	East façade. Detail of porch and central portion (upper floor).	50 ditto ...	2nd February 1899	22nd February 1899.
34	1014	Ghulam Rasul Beg	„ ...	Section through palace from west to east looking north.	150 ditto ...	3rd ditto ...	31st March 1899.
35	1015	Bhairav Bakhsh and Fakir Chand.	„ ...	Detail of decorated pigeon-holes in painted chamber in centre of east façade.	full size ...	17th ditto ...	18th February 1899.
36	1016	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	20th ditto.
37	1017	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto ...	½ ditto ...	22nd ditto ...	25th ditto.
38	1018	„ ...	„ ...	Ditto ditto ...	½ ditto ...	ditto ...	27th ditto.
39	1019	Fazul-ud-din I ...	„ ...	Plan and Section through vestibule from north to south facing east: in centre of the west façade.	$\frac{1}{20}$ ...	23rd February 1899	3rd March 1899.
40	1020	Fazul-ud-din II...	„ ...	Plan of ceiling and section through room with hipped roof on south-west angle of central courtyard.	$\frac{1}{20}$ ...	24th ditto ...	4th ditto.
41	1021	Bhura Mall ...	„ ...	Detail of carved doorway in domed chamber on ground floor north-west side of the central courtyard.	$\frac{1}{10}$ ...	22nd ditto ...	25th February 1899.
42	1022	Ditto ...	„ ...	Detail of carved paterae, &c., on walls of west façade.	¼ and ½ full size,	27th ditto ...	2nd March 1899.

List of Drawings made by the Archæological Survey (Architectural Section) North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, during the year ending 30th June 1899—(concluded).

Annual number.	Serial number.	Draftsman's name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced.	Finished.
43	1023	Bhura Mall ...	AGRA. THE FORT. JAHÁNGIRI MAHAL.	Detail of carved panel over doorway north side of porch in centre of façade.	½ full size ...	3rd March 1899 ...	7th March 1889.
44	1024	Fazul-ud-din I ...	„ ...	Vestibule in centre of west façade. Detail of carved corbelling supporting dome.	1/5 ...	4th ditto ...	17th ditto.
45	1025	Fakir Chand ...	„ ...	West façade. Detail of carved niche on south side of porch in the centre of the façade. Ground floor.	½ full size ...	3rd ditto ..	14th ditto.
46	1026	Fazul-ud-din II ...	„ ...	Elevation of front of porch in the centre of the west façade.	1/10 ...	6th ditto ...	21st ditto.
47	1027	Bhura Mall ...	„ ...	Detail of carved panels over doorways south side of porch in the centre of façade.	½ full size ...	8th ditto ...	24th ditto.
48	1028	Ghulam Rasul Beg	„ ...	Section from north to south looking east ...	150 feet=1 foot	10th February 1899	31st ditto.
49	1029	Ram Singh ...	„ ...	East façade facing embankment. Details of panelling upon walls.	1/10 ...	23rd March 1899 ...	2nd April 1899.
50	1030	Fakir Chand ...	„ ...	West façade. Detail of carved stone panels in the walls.	½ full size ...	15th ditto ...	30th March 1899.
51	1031	Fazul-ud-din II...	„ ...	West facade. Section through the large arched entrance in the centre of the façade.	1/20 „ ...	22nd ditto ...	3rd April 1899.
52	1032	Bhairav Bakhsh,	„ ...	Detail of coloured panel in the painted chamber in the centre of the east façade.	½ full size ...	26th ditto ...	30th March 1899.
53	1033	Bhura Mall ...	„ ...	West façade. Detail of geometrical panels in stone upon the lower portion of the wall.	¼ full size ...	25th ditto ...	30th ditto.
54	1034	Bhairav Bakhsh,	„ ...	Stone ceiling in room on north-west angle of the central courtyard.	1/10 ...	14th ditto ...	16th ditto.
55	1035	Bhura Mall ...	„ ...	West façade. Detail of geometrical panels in stone upon the lower portion of the walls.	¼ full size ...	20th ditto ...	24th ditto.
56	1036	Fazul-ud-din I ..	„ ...	West façade. Vestibule in the centre of the façade Plan and Section of carved corbell supporting the dome.	1/5 ...	17th ditto ...	24th ditto.

EDMUND W. SMITH, M.R.A.S.,

Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

List of Photographic Negatives taken by the Archæological Survey (Architectural Section) North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending the 30th June 1899.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of Plate.	Description and direction from which taken.	By whom taken.
D. 745	BAHRAICH	Saiyid Sâlâr Masaud's Dargâh ...	6½ × 4¾	The south-west corner of the shrine from the south ...	E. W. Smith.
D. 746	„	Ditto ditto	„	The shrine from the east	„
D. 747	„	Ditto ditto	„	The shrine from the south-east	„
D. 748	AGRA	Salabat Khan's Chattri and Tomb, on the Sikandra road, north side.	„	General view from the east	G. R. Beg.
D. 749	„	Sadik Khan's Tomb, on the Sikandra road, north side. (Probably Itibar Khan's Tomb).	„	Ditto	„
D. 750	„	Salâbat Khan's Chattri	„	Ditto	„
D. 751	„	Guru-ka-Tal	„	Ditto	„
D. 752	„	Chattri of Râja Jaswant Singh ...	„	General view from the river Jamna	E. W. Smith.
D. 753	„	Ditto	„	View of Chattri from the north-west side of compound ...	„
D. 754	„	Ditto	„	Detail of the carved columns and geometrical screens ...	„
D. 755	„	Firûz Khan's Tomb	„	General view from the east (on the side of the Gwalior road).	G. R. Beg.
D. 756	„	Ditto	„	The entrance gateway	„
D. 757	„	Takht Pahlwân	„	General view from the west	„
D. 758	„	Tomb of Shah Ab-ul-Allah	„	General view (across the canal not far from the Judge's House, Civil Lines).	„
D. 759	„	Masjid of Matamid Khân (Kashmiri Bazar).	„	View from the east	„
D. 760	„	Akbari Masjid (close to the Chauk) ...	„	View from the east	„

EDMUND W. SMITH, M.R.A.S.,
Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1899.

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	I.—Countries outside India.	
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4	Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.	*1
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6	Glasgow „ Glasgow ...	1
7	Aberdeen „ Aberdeen...	1
8	Trinity College Library, Dublin ...	1
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10	Balliol College Library, Oxford ...	1
11	Library, Owen's College, Manchester	1
12	Victoria University Library, Manchester.	1
13	Corpus Christi College Library, Cambridge.	1
14	National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.	*1
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17	Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.	1
18	Ditto Edinburgh ...	1
19	Royal Irish Academy, Dublin ...	1
20	National Library, Dublin ...	1
21	Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.	*1
	Carried over ...	21

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	21
	I.—Countries outside India—(*contd.*).	
	UNITED KINGDOM—(*contd.*).	
	(*a*) *Institutions*—(concld.).	
22	Society of Antiquarians of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.	1
23	Society of Antiquarians of Scotland, Edinburgh.	1
24	Board of Indian Civil Service Studies, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.	1
25	Imperial Institute, London ...	1
26	Indian Institute, Oxford ...	*1
27	Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, London.	1
28	Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh.	1
29	Royal Institution, 21, Albemarle Street, London.	1
30	The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.	1
30A	National Library of Ireland, Department of Science and Art, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.	1
	(*b*) *Officials.*	
31	Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, India Office, London.	*5
32	Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India, India Office, London.	
33	India Office Library, London. ...	
	(*c*) *Private Individuals.*	
34	Sir James Peile, K.C.S.I., India Office, London.	1
35	Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.S.I., India Office, London.	1
	Carried over ...	38

NOTE—(1) The list will not apply to the distribution of the official Epigraphical Supplement to the Indian Antiquary or to the reports of a purely epigraphical character.

(2) Officials and Institutions which should have preference over others in any distribution which does not cover the whole list are indicated by asterisks.

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1899—(continued).

No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	38
	I.—Countries outside India—(*contd.*).	
	UNITED KINGDOM—(*contd.*).	
	(c) *Private Individuals*—(concld.).	
36	Sir George M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., India Office, London.	1
37	Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., Edinburgh University.	1
38	Dr. James Burgess, C.I.E., 22, Seton Place, Edinburgh.	1
39	Right Hon'ble F. Max Müller, 7, Norham Gardens, Oxford.	1
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41	J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.I.E., Schloss Wildeck, Aargau, Switzerland.	1
42	Archibald Constable, Esq., 14, Parliament Street, Westminister.	1
43	R. Sewell, Esq., 6, Palace Mansions, Buckingham Gate, London, S.-W.	1
44	C. J. Rodgers, Esq., 106, Hall Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.	*1
45	Dr. A. F. Hœrnle, care of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., 45, Pall Mall, London.	1
	(d) *Newspapers and Periodicals.*	
46	The Times, Printing House Square, London, E C.	*1
47	The Athenæum, 11, Breams' Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.	1
48	The Academy, 43, Chancery Lane, London, W. C.	1
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No.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	51
	I.—Countries outside India—(*contd.*).	
	UNITED KINGDOM—(*concld.*).	
	(d) *Newspapers and Periodicals*—(concluded).	
49	The Asiatic Quarterly Review, Oriental Institute, Woking.	1
	FRANCE.	
50	Bibliotheque National, Paris ...	*1
51	Muse Guimet, 30, Avenue du Trocadero, Paris.	1
52	Institut de France, Paris ...	1
53	La Société Asiatique, Care of E. Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.	*1
54	Mons. Em Senart, 18, Rue François, 1er, Paris.	1
	GERMANY.	
55	University Library, Berlin ...	1
56	University Library, Leipzig ...	1
57	„ „ Bonn ...	1
58	„ „ Munchen ...	1
59	Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.	1
60	Deutsche Morgenlandische Gesellschaft, Halle, $\frac{a}{s}$, Leipzig.	*1
61	Professor F. Keilhorn, C. I. E., University, Gottingen.	1
62	Count Carlo von Landberg-Hollberger, Schloss Tutzing, Oberbayern, Germany.	1
63	Professor A. Weber, Ph. D., 56, Ritterstrasse, Berlin.	1
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	I.—Countries outside India—(*contd.*).	
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64	Imperial Academy of Sciences. Vienna.	*1
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66	Hungarian Academy, Buda Pesth ...	1
	ITALY.	
67	Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.	*1
68	University Library, Florence ...	1
69	R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.	1
70	Count Angelo de Gubernatis, *vid* S. Martino al Marco No. 11, Rome.	1
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72	Royal Institute of Netherlands India, the Hague, Holland.	1
73	Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia.	*1
74	Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.	1
75	Museum of National Archæology, Copenhagen, Denmark.	1
76	University Library, Upsala, Sweden,	1
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80	Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.	1
	BRITISH COLONIES.	
81	The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.	1
82	Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.	1
83	Melbourne Library, Melbourne ...	1
84	University Library, Melbourne ...	1
85	„ „ Sydney, New South Wales.	1
86	The Asiatic Society, Colombo, Ceylon,	1
87	Archæological Commissioner, Colombo, Ceylon.	1
	FOREIGN COLONIES.	
88	Genootschap Van Kunsten en, Wettenschappen Waspada, Batavia, Java.	1
	Total, Countries outside India ...	91
	II.—India.	
	(1) IMPERIAL.	
1	Imperial Library, Calcutta ...	*5
2	Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	*1
3	Department of Revenue and Agriture.	*2
4	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.	*1
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Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1899—(continued).

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	II.—India—(*contd.*).	
	(2) PROVINCIAL.	
	MADRAS.	
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5	Secretariat Library, Fort St. George,	*1
6	University „ Madras ...	*1
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10	Literary and Scientific Society, Madras.	*1
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13	Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D., Government Epigraphist, Bangalore.	1
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15	R. T. H. Griffiths, Esq., Kotagiri, Palni Hills.	1
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	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
16	Secretariat Library, Bombay ...	1
17	University „ „ ...	1
18	Sassoon Mechanics Institute Library, Bombay.	*1
19	Asiatic Society, Bombay ...	1
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	II.—India—(*contd.*).	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—(*contd.*).	
	BOMBAY—(*concld.*).	
	(*a*) *Institutions* (concld.).	
21	Sassoon Mechanics Institute, Bombay,	*1
22	The College of Science, Poona ...	1
	(*b*) *Officials.*	
23	The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay.	1
24	H. Cousens, Esq., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Bombay.	1
	BENGAL.	
	(*a*) *Institutions.*	
25	Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.	*1
26	University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.	1
27	Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.	1
28	Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.	1
29	Public Library, Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta.	1
30	Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.	*1
31	Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Reading Rooms and Library Institute, 336, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	1
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32	Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., Inspector, General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.	1
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	(2) PROVINCIAL—(*contd.*).	
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33	(*b*) *Private Individuals*—(concld.).	1
34	G. A. Grierson, Esq., C. S., care of Secretary to Government, Bengal.	1
	Babu Hara Prashad Shastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Calcutta.	
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	
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35	Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.	1
36	University Library, Allahabad ...	*1
37	Public Library, Allahabad ...	1
38	Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow,	*1
39	Sanskrit College, Benares ...	*1
40	Thomason College, Roorkee ...	1
40*a*	Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares ...	1
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41	E. W. Smith, Esq., Archæological Surveyor, Lucknow.	*1
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	(2) PROVINCIAL—(*contd.*).	
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45	Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.	*1
46	Panjáb Public Library, Lahore ...	*1
47	Museum Library, Lahore ...	*1
48	School of Art, Lahore	1
49	University Library, Lahore ...	1
50	Government College Library, Lahore,	1
51	Lahore and Mian Mir Institute, Lahore.	1
52	Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi,	1
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
53	Secretariat Library, Nagpore ...	*1
54	Museum Library, Nagpore ...	*1
55	Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture, Nagpore	1
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56	Secretariat Library, Rangoon ...	*1
57	The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon,	1
58	The Phayre Museum, Rangoon ...	1
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59	Secretariat Library, Shillong ...	1
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61	Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.	1
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62	The Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Mercara.	1
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69	B. L. Rice, Esq., C. I. E., Mysore ...	1
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77	Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E., Jeypore...	1
78	Durbar Library, Jeypore, Rájputána,	1
78A	Secretary to the Jeypore Museum, Jeypore.	1
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79	Library of the Resident at Baroda ...	1
80	His Highness the Gaekwar, Baroda...	1
	TRAVANCORE.	
81	His Highness the Mahárája of Travancore.	1
	INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.	
82	The Madras Mail, 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	1
83	Times of India, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.	1
84	The Englishman, 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.	1
85	The Calcutta Review, 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	1
86	The Pioneer, Allahabad ...	1
87	Indian Antiquary, Bombay ...	1
88	The Bombay Gazette, Bombay ...	1
	Total, India ...	95
	Total, Countries outside India ...	91
	GRAND TOTAL ...	186

No. 1750M. / 89 OF 1900.

GOVT., N.-W. P. AND OUDH,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH (ARCHÆOLOGY).

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1900.

RESOLUTION BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF OUDH.

READ—

I.—Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Department of India, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, from the 1st July 1899 to 31st March 1900.

II.—Report by Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Provincial Works, on the Conservation of Archæological Buildings for the year 1899-1900, with attached report by Mr. G. J. Joseph, Executive Engineer.

III.—A Short History of the Archæological Department, and its connection with, and the work done by, the Public Works Department in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by Mr. W. G. Wood, Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, dated 1st August 1900.

RESOLUTION.—The office of Archæological Surveyor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle was held by Mr. E. W. Smith during the year. That officer, however, proceeded on sick leave on the 11th January 1900, and the Head Draftsman, by whom the present report is submitted, was placed in charge of the current duties of the office.

2. No publications were issued by the Archæological Department during 1899-1900, but it is expected that Mr. E. W. Smith's Report on the Colour Decorations of Agra will be published during the year now current. The text, to accompany the plates, 103 in number, prepared by Dr. Führer, of the Jaina Stupa and some other antiquities at Mathura, has been written by Mr. V. A. Smith, I.C.S., and will shortly be issued. The report on Buddhist remains in the Nepal Tarái, prepared by Bábu Purna Chandra Mukarji, temporarily employed in the Archæological Department up to the 1st November 1899, was submitted to the Government of India on the 3rd August 1899, and it is understood that it will be published under their orders.

3. During the year 1899-1900 the conservation of ancient monuments received much attention, and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 92,059 was incurred mainly on buildings in and about Agra. The works carried out are noticed in detail in the Superintending Engineer's report. Among them was the thorough structural repair of the four buildings known as "Saheli Burj" in connection with the Táj at Agra. In some respects, however, the most important works carried out were the thorough repairs to the underground vaults

supporting the superstructure of the famous buildings in the Agra Fort. The walls of these vaults were much decayed, and the measures taken to conserve them, referred to in paragraph 6 of the Superintending Engineer's report, have ensured the stability of these buildings. The matter is specially mentioned here, as the works, though extensive and most important, are of such a character as not to be noticeable to the ordinary visitor.

4. It is proposed to spend upwards of Rs. 1,00,000 on conservation works during the current year. The establishment entertained at Agra and Fatehpur Sikri, to protect the buildings from injury, has been increased and rendered more efficient.

5. A brief historical memorandum on the Archæological Department in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, compiled by Mr. W. G. Wood, Under-Secretary, Department of Public Works, is attached to the present Progress Report, and will form a useful record of the Archæological Survey work proper, and also the measures taken to secure the preservation of ancient monuments in these Provinces.

By order, &c.,

C. W. ODLING,

Secretary.

ORDERED that copies of the Reports and Resolution be forwarded to the officers specified in the Distribution List appended to this report.

C. W. ODLING,

Secretary.

No. $\frac{\text{M.}}{89}$.

Dated Naini Tal, the *October* 1900.

COPY forwarded to _____

_____

_____

Under-Secretary.

No. 75A.P.R., dated Lucknow, the 22nd August 1900.

From—GHULAM RASUL BEG, *Head Draftsman, in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,*

To—Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Dept., B. and R. Branch.

SIR,—With reference to my letter No. 73A.P.R., dated 4th August 1900, I have the honor to submit the Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, from 1st July 1899 to 31st March 1900, together with the programme for the next working season.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of India, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, from 1st July 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Personal.—The office of the Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, was held by Mr. Edmund W. Smith, M.R.A.S., throughout the year under report, except for the period from the 11th January to 31st March, when he was on three months' privilege leave (afterwards commuted to leave on medical certificate for nine months). During his absence I was appointed to hold charge of the current duties of his office.

The services of Bábu Puran Chandra Mukarji, who, on the 9th January 1899, was temporarily engaged for the exploration of Kapilavastu and its neighbourhood in the Nepal Tarái, were dispensed with, with effect from the 1st November 1899.

Report on the Moghul Colour Decoration of Agra.

2. During the period under report the remaining proofs of the text and the line and coloured drawings were corrected and returned to the press by Mr. Smith. It is hoped the report will be published during the current year.

Report on Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra near Agra.

3. The manuscript text of the report on Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, which Mr. Smith commenced last year, is still unfinished. An estimate for the publication of the coloured plates and text of this report will be submitted to Government for sanction as soon as the text is ready.

Jahángiri Mahal, Agra Fort.

4. In November Mr. Smith, with his staff, left for Agra Fort, to proceed with the survey of Jahángiri Mahal, which was commenced during the year ending 30th June 1898.

Khás Mahal and Samman Burj in the Agra Fort.

5. In January, or soon after Mr. Smith's departure on leave, I commenced to survey the Khás Mahal * and the Samman Burj,† both in the Agra Fort.

The Khás Mahal, which is bounded on the north by the Samman Burj, on the south by the Jahángiri Mahal, on the east by the river Jumna, and on the west by the Anguri Bágh, was built by the Emperor Shah Jahan before his founding the present Delhi, and has a Persian inscription, dated A.H. 1046, on its front wall. Its sub-structures are of red sandstone, whilst all its chambers, pavilions, and corridors are of white marble, most elaborately carved and decorated with festoons and flowers.

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* Or the private apartment of the ladies of the royal harem; some people call it Áramgáh or bedroom.

† Jasmine Tower.

The octagonal marble and inlaid pavilion of great beauty overlooking the river Jumna, with an upper, open storey surmounted by a cupola, is called the Samman Burj. It is bounded on the north by Diwán-i-Khás, on the east by the eastern wall of the Fort facing the river, on the south by the Khás Mahal, and on the west by the Mina Masjid or private mosque of the Emperor, and Shish Mahal or palace of glass, which was an oriental bath adorned with thousands of small mirrors.

This tower was built by Shah Jahan, of most exquisitely carved and inlaid marble. It was decorated with precious stones, which were taken away by the Játs. It is said that Shah Jahan died here whilst gazing upon the Táj, the tomb of his favourite wife.

Thirty-five line and coloured drawings and four negatives, as detailed in the appended list, of the Jahángiri Mahal, Samman Burj, and Khás Mahal were prepared during the camping season of 1899-1900. In addition to the above drawings, a number of those prepared in pencil, during the last camping season, of the Jahángiri Mahal in the Agra Fort, were inked in.

Conservation at Agra, Sikandra, Fatehpur Sikri, Fyzabad, Bahraich, and Allahabad.

6. During the period under report the Local Government conveyed its sanction to the under-mentioned officers for the execution of works noted below their names :—

(a) To the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Provincial Works,—

(i) Rupees 31,968 for special repairs to the Táj and subsidiary buildings at Agra.

(ii) Rupees 13,951 for special repairs to the archæological buildings at Agra Fort. Out of this amount the sum of Rs. 1,000 was placed at the disposal of the Archæological Surveyor for fresco work, which has been carried out under my direction during the five winter months of the camping season of 1899-1900. During this period only one-half portion of the decorated pigeon holes on the left side of the centre of the east elevation of the painted chamber in Jahángiri Mahal has been finished and has cost Government Rs. 606-15-9.

(iii) Rupees 6,327 for restoring certain works in connection with the Saheli Burj and subsidiary buildings to the Táj Mahal.

(iv) Rupees 10,803 for special structural repairs to certain portions of the Jahángiri Mahal in the Agra Fort.

(v) Rupees 6,331 for restoration of a kiosk and two *dáláns* at the Sikandra Mausoleum in the Agra district.

(vi) Rupees 8,316 for special repairs to certain archæological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri, Agra district.

(vii) Rupees 9,617 for special repairs to the Panj Mahal and Jodh Bai's palaces at Fatehpur Sikri, Agra district.

(viii) Rupees 944 for re-constructing certain fallen portions in the Hakim's bath attached to the Fatehpur Sikri buildings in the Agra district.

(ix) Rupees 500 for renewal of the mother of pearl work ornamentation on the canopy surmounting Sheikh Salim Chishti's cenotaph, which will be carried out under the supervision of the Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by means of the funds supplied by the Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division.

(b) To the Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle,—

Rupees 1,540 for renewing decorations and renovating paintings in the shrine of Sheikh Salim Chishti at Fatehpur Sikri, in the Agra

district. The work was commenced by Mr. Smith on the 1st November, and continued under my direction till 31st March 1900. During this period the elaborate decorations on the principal entrance to the shrine of Sheikh Salim Chishti, on banderoles on its either side, and on the oblong panels on its left side, have been completely renewed.

The expenses incurred in the execution of this work amounted to Rs. 1,336, which has been paid by the Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division, from the sum of Rs. 6,318-8-10, being the contribution of the Fatehpur Sikri Durgah Fund.

(c) To the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Provincial Works,—

Rupees 7,226 for special repairs to Bahu Begam's Tomb at Fyzabad.

(d) To the Commissioner, Fyzabad Division,—

Rupees 3,351 for constructing a stone verandah to Saiyid Salar Masaud's shrine at Bahraich, which Mr. Smith visited and examined in February 1899, and reported on its state to Government on the 1st May 1899. The Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Provincial Works, has been instructed by Government to make special arrangements for execution of the work when the amount, which is a contribution from the Dargah Fund, has been paid into the treasury.

(e) To the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, Provincial Works,—

Rupees 6,898 for renovating the three old tombs in the Khusru Bágh at Allahabad.

Before according the above sanction Government forwarded, in original, to Mr. E. W. Smith, under cover of G. O. No. $\frac{1964}{93}$W., dated 31st May 1899, letter No. $\frac{2295}{25}$B., dated 13th May 1899, from the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, Provincial Works, together with the project for renovating the three old tombs in the Khusru Bágh at Allahabad, and requested him to visit the places during the rains and to return the estimates with a note. Mr. Smith therefore proceeded in the third week of August 1899 to Allahabad, and examined the tomb of Khusru, son of the Emperor Jahángir, who died in A.H. 1031, together with those of his mother, Shah Begam, dated A.H. 1014, and his sister, dated 1034. In the main he agreed with the Superintending Engineer, and submitted, on the 29th August 1899, to Government his additional proposals for the renewal of the three tombs. The Government forwarded this report of Mr. Smith to the Superintending Engineer, and requested him to attend to it.

Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Muttra, and Brindaban.

7. The chief event of the year was the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Muttra, and Brindaban. On the 4th December the Viceroy, attended by Mr. E. W. Smith, left Agra for Muttra, and on the 5th visited the ancient buildings at Brindaban and returned to Agra. On the 6th His Excellency inspected the Diwán-i-Ám, Nagina Masjid, Baths opposite the Diwán-i-Khás, Diwán-i-Khás, Mina Masjid, Samman Burj, Khás Mahal, Jahángiri Mahal, Moti Masjid, Somanatha Gates, all in the Agra Fort, the Táj Mahal, Sháh Jahán's Tomb, Fatehpuri Masjid, and Saheli Burj. On the 7th His Excellency paid a short visit to Fatehpur Sikri, and inspected the Hakim's Baths, the Baoli near the Hakim's Baths, Buland Darwáza, Jodh Bai's Palace, and Salim Chishti's Tomb, and returned to

Agra on the 8th. On the 9th His Excellency visited Itmad-ud-daula's Tomb, Chini-ka-Rauza, Kanch Mahal, and Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra. At all these places Mr. Smith was in attendance, to whom the Viceroy gave instructions regarding the conservation of all these buildings.

With this office letter No. 182C.A., dated 20th December 1899, Mr. Smith submitted to Government a list of repairs and works, which, His Excellency the Viceroy desired, should be undertaken in various buildings in the Agra district, which were inspected from 6th to 9th December by His Excellency.

Unpublished Reports.

8. During the period under report the drawings of the first three reports, mentioned in the last paragraph of the Annual Progress Report of this Survey Circle for the year ending 30th June 1898, were returned by Dr. Burgess to this office.

Programme.

9. (1) It is proposed during the ensuing cold weather to proceed with the survey of the historical buildings in the Agra Fort, and to commence the restoration of specimens of the coloured decorations in the Jahángiri Mahal there, and Sheikh Salim Chishti's Tomb at Fatehpur Sikri.

(2) If possible, to visit Bahraich and prepare a survey of Saiyid Salar Masaud's shrine, with details of the richly carved verandah and ceiling.

(3) To visit—time permitting—the historical remains at Makanpur, five miles south-west of Ghaziabad, in the Meerut district, brought to the notice of the Archæological Surveyor by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

(4) To visit—time permitting—Pihani and Mallawan, in the Hardoi district, in order to prepare a report on the condition of the ancient buildings there with a view to their conservation.

(5) To visit the building known as "Bansa" in the Municipality of Lalitpur, in the Jhánsi district, in order to prepare a report on its condition for the submission of Government.

The Archæological Surveyor will also inspect periodically the conservation works which are being started at Agra, Sikandra, Fatehpur Sikri, Bahraich, Fyzabad, and Allahabad.

GHULAM RASUL BEG,

Head Draftsman, in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

List of Drawings made by the Archæological Survey of India, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, during the year ending 31st March, 1900.

Annual number.	Serial number.	Draftsman's name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced (in pencil).	Finished (in pencil).
1	1037	Ram Singh ...	Agra. The Fort, Jahángiri Mahal.	Detail of carved wooden frame of a window over doorway ...	½ full size ...	21st December 1899...	7th January 1900.
2	1038	Bhura Mal ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	Detail of the central bay in verandah	1/20	21st December 1899...	5th January 1900.
3	1039	Fazal-ud-din, II ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	West exterior elevation of central bay from floor to parapet, with section.	1/20	22nd December 1899...	11th January 1900.
4	1040	Sohan Lal ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	Detail of marble plinth and bracket beneath drip stones ...	½ full size ...	21st December 1899...	11th January 1900.
5	1041	Bhairav Bakhsh ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	One bay of inner west wall, from floor to springing of ceiling ...	1/20	22nd December 1899...	15th January 1900.
6	1042	Bhura Mal ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	Detail of carved spandril over central arch in verandah	¼ full size ...	6th January 1900 ...	12th January 1900.
7	1043	Bhura Mal ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	Detail of carved spandril over side arch in verandah	¼ full size ...	13th January 1900 ...	18th January 1900.
8	1044	Fazal-ud-din, I ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	West elevation	1/100	23rd January 1900 ...	16th February 1900.
9	1045	Ram Singh ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	Back elevation (from the Khás Mahal, including the Samman Burj and north Burj of Jahángiri Mahal).	1/150	8th January 1900 ...	28th February 1900.
10	1046	Sohan Lal ...	Agra. The Fort, Samman Burj.	Detail of parapet, showing inlaid work	½ full size ...	12th January 1900 ...	24th January 1900.
11	1047	Fazal-ud-din, II ...	Agra. The Fort, Samman Burj.	Detail of dado panelling and recesses on the south wall in west verandah.	¼ full size ...	12th January 1900 ...	24th January 1900.
12	1048	Fazal-ud-din, I ...	Agra. The Fort, Samman Burj.	Section from west to east, looking north	1/50	17th January 1900 ...	26th January 1900.

List of Drawings made by the Archæological Survey of India, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, during the year ending 31*st March* 1900—(concluded).

Annual number.	Serial number.	Draftsman's name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced (in pencil).	Finished (in pencil).
13	1049	Bhairav Bakhsh ...	Agra. The Fort, Samman Burj.	Detail of fountain in west verandah	$\frac{1}{8}$	17th January 1900 ...	1st February 1900.
14	1050	Sohan Lal ...	Agra. The Fort, Samman Burj.	Carved panel over central doorway for entering into the octagonal room from west verandah.	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size ...	14th January 1900 ...	25th January 1900.
15	1051	Bhura Mal ...	Agra. The Fort, Samman Burj.	Carved stone screen over door leading from octagonal room to north verandah.	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size ...	19th January 1900 ...	31st January 1900.
16	1052	Ram Singh ...	Agra. The Fort, Samman Burj.	Detail of capital and base of a column in south verandah ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size ...	28th February 1900 ...	6th March 1900.
17	1053	Ram Singh ...	Agra. The Fort, Samman Burj.	Detail of inlaid work over brackets and lintels on the south verandah,	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size ...	8th March 1900 ...	21st March 1900.
18	1054	Fazal-ud-din, I ...	Agra. The Fort, Anguri Bágh.	Cross-section from west to east, looking north	$\frac{1}{200}$	27th January 1900 ...	28th February 1900.
19	1055	Sohan Lal ...	Agra. The Fort, Samman Burj.	Detail of inlaid panel over capitals of columns in west verandah ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size ...	24th February 1900 ...	2nd March 1900.
20	1056	Sohan Lal ...	Agra. The Fort, Samman Burj.	Detail of brackets over the columns of west verandah	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size ...	14th February 1900 ...	24th February 1900.
21	1057	Fazal-ud-din, II ...	Agra. The Fort, Samman Burj.	Detail of inlaid spandril and carved recesses in west verandah ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size ...	27th January 1900 ...	6th February 1900.
22	1058	Fazal-ud-din, II ...	Agra. The Fort, Samman Burj.	Detail of dado panelling on east wall of west verandah	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size ...	7th February 1900 ...	19th February 1900.
23	1059	Ghulam Rasul Beg,	Agra. The Fort, Jahángiri Mahal.	Detail of colour decoration in dados in the record chambers on the east side of the central courtyard.	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size ...	19th January 1900 ...	28th February 1900.
24	1060	Sohan Lal ...	Agra. The Fort, Samman Burj.	Detail of inlaid column with base and capital in west verandah ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ full size ...	31st January 1900 ...	10th February 1900.

25	1061	Bhura Mal ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	Painted colour decoration and geometrical patterns in the soffit of the arch on the south side of the principal chamber.	$\frac{1}{10}$	1st February 1900 ...	28th February 1900.
26	1062	Fazal-ud-din, II ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	Detail of colour decoration panels over the doorway [marked A on drawing No. 1061].	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size ...	2nd March 1900 ...	4th March 1900.
27	1063	Fazal-ud-din, II ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	Detail of colour decoration panels over the doorway [marked B on drawing No. 1061].	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size ...	17th March 1900 ...	29th March 1900.
28	1064	Ram Singh ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	Detail of colour decoration panels over the doorway [marked C on drawing No. 1061].	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size ...	7th March 1900 ...	16th March 1900.
29	1065	Ram Singh ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	Detail of colour decoration panels over the doorway [marked D on drawing No. 1061].	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size ...	17th March 1900 ...	24th March 1900.
30	1066	Fazal-ud-din, II ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	Detail of colour decoration panels over the doorway [marked E on drawing No. 1061].	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size ...	5th March 1900 ...	15th March 1900.
31	1067	Bhairav Bakhsh ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	Detail of colour decoration panels over the doorway on south side of principal chamber.	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size ...	1st February 1900 ...	7th February 1900.
32	1068	Bhairav Bakhsh ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	Detail of colour decoration panels over the doorway on south side of principal chamber.	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size ...	18th February 1900 ...	12th March 1900.
33	1069	Bhairav Bakhsh ...	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	Detail of colour decoration panels over the doorway on south side of principal chamber.	$\frac{1}{2}$ full size ...	13th March 1900 ...	20th March 1900.
34	1070	Fazal-ud-din, I ...	Sikandra, near Agra, Akbar's Tomb.	Design for minarets over the southern gateway of the tomb ...	$\frac{1}{50}$	20th March 1900 ...	30th March 1900.
35	1071	Ghulam Rasul Beg,	Agra. The Fort, Khás Mahal.	Ground plan, showing Khás Mahal, Anguri Bágh, and Samman Burj,	$\frac{1}{150}$	1st February 1900 ...	30th March 1900.

GHULAM RASUL BEG,

Head Draftsman, in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

List of Photographic Negatives taken by the Archæological Survey of India, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, during the year ending 31*st March* 1900.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate.	Description and direction from which taken.	By whom taken.
D. 761 ...	Agra. The Fort ...	Samman Burj	10″ × 8″	Interior view of the central doorway to octagonal room from west verandah, from south-west.	Ghulam Rasul Beg.
D. 762 ...	Agra. The Fort ...	Samman Burj	10″ × 8″	Interior view of the side wall of the west verandah, from north ...	Ghulam Rasul Beg.
D. 763 ...	Agra. The Fort ...	Samman Burj	10″ × 8″	Column of the west verandah, from west	Ghulam Rasul Beg.
D. 764 ...	Agra. The Fort ...	Khás Mahal	10″ × 8″	Interior view of the southern doorway, from north	Ghulam Rasul Beg.

GHULAM RASUL BEG,

Head Draftsman, in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Report by Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Provincial Works, on the Conservation of Archæological Buildings in the Agra District for the year 1899-1900.

THE report by Mr. G. J. Joseph, Executive Engineer of the Agra Provincial Division, gives in full detail what has been done during the year 1899-1900 in the way of conservation and structural repairs to the most important archæological buildings in the Agra district.

2. It may be said that since the abolition of the Special Archæological Division in 1885, and up to the year under review, very little had been done in the way of conservation. A few special repairs had been from time to time undertaken, and such petty repairs as could be carried out on an insufficient annual grant. These repairs were chiefly confined to a few selected buildings at Fatehpur Sikri and the Táj, and were carried out between the years 1892-93 and 1898-99. The inevitable result of such spasmodic efforts was that many of the buildings had fallen into a shocking state of disrepair, and some were nothing short of ruins.

3. In January 1899 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir A. P. MacDonnell) visited Agra and inspected most of the buildings, which led to the whole question being revived. Previous to this Mr. R. D. M. Lang, Executive Engineer, had been placed on special duty to report on the condition of the buildings, with a view to estimates being prepared for carrying out the most important and necessary restorations and structural repairs.

4. From Mr. Lang's report it was evident that the buildings which should first receive attention were *(a)* those at Sikandra; *(b)* the Fort at Agra; *(c)* the Táj, with its surrounding buildings; *(d)* the buildings at Fatehpur Sikri, and on these the whole of the past year's operations have been concentrated. It may be stated here that, to utilize the funds to the best advantage, the primary object in view, whilst framing the estimates for the above buildings, was, *firstly*, to provide for all structural repairs which were necessary for the stability of the buildings; *secondly*, to undertake the most important restorations, concentrating the work on certain buildings; and, *thirdly*, to renew such decorative and ornamental work as was considered most necessary and as far as funds would permit. The estimates which were prepared and sanctioned, the funds allotted, and the nature and extent of the work that has been carried out are given in full detail in the Executive Engineer's report, and it is only necessary here to refer briefly to them.

Sikandra.

5. The work done to the main entrance to Akbar's Tomb was in the nature of structural repairs, and the work has been thoroughly well done both as to the quality of the work and in restoring the different parts that were repaired to its original appearance. The kiosk on the first floor of the mausoleum was dismantled and re-constructed with such of the materials that could be used again, and re-placing the decayed and weathered pillars, brackets, &c., with new ones. The east *dálán*, which was in a condition bordering on ruin, was thoroughly repaired, and, as far as possible, restored to its original appearance.

The Fort, Agra.

6. The greater portion of the work done at the Fort may be said to be in the nature of structural repairs, and by far the most important and that which is least noticed are the thorough repairs to the underground vaults and passages of the Diwán-i-Khás, the Diwán-i-Ám or Machchi Bháwan, the Khás Mahal, and Jahángir's Mahal. The walls of these underground vaults, on which the whole superstructure of the building rests, were dangerously undermined by the decay

of years and years, and, if allowed to continue and get worse, must eventually have resulted in the collapse of some of the superstructure. Owing to the irregularities in shape of the decayed portions, it was impossible to renew the brickwork, and the only thing that could be done was to fill in the hollows with the best lime plaster, restoring the vertical surfaces of the walls. In addition to this, a certain amount of brick work was done and renewing a number of decayed stone slabs in the roof. The whole of the work has been thoroughly well done, and there should be nothing to fear now as to the stability of the building. The rest of the work was the restoration of the south pavilion in the Jahángiri Mahal, as well as repairs and renewals to the north portion of the building. The restoration of the east side of the Jahángiri Mahal quadrangle and of the north-west kiosk were in progress at the close of the year.

The Táj and Subsidiary Buildings.

7. To the platform and pavement around the Táj mausoleum a good deal of useful work was carried out in the way of repairs and renewals to the marble and stone floors. Though work of this nature is scarcely noticeable, its extent may be judged from the number of pieces of marble and stone which were used. To the mausoleum itself some of the inlay work and borderings were restored, as well as restoring the whole of the inlay work to Sháh Jahán's tomb, which had been damaged and despoiled. Extensive repairs were carried out to one of the vaulted roofs of the Táj mosque, as well as restorations to the inlay work and borderings and ornamental painting to the dome. In regard to the subsidiary buildings, both the buildings known as the Gaushala Burj and Gaushala were thoroughly repaired, but by far the most extensive and important work that has been carried out at the Táj is the thorough repairs and restoration of the four buildings known as the Saheli Burjs. Until quite recently the only buildings under the charge of the Public Works Department were those inside the Táj enclosure itself, and it is evident that nothing in the way of repairs could have been done to the Saheli Burjs for years and years, as, at the time the repairs were undertaken, all four buildings were in different stages of dilapidation and ruin. The nature and extent of the work that has been carried on on these four buildings are given in full detail in the Executive Engineer's report, and, as an illustration of what has been done, I have attached to this report a photograph of Saheli Burjs Nos. 2 and 4, which shows the buildings as they are after repairs. I regret that no photographs were taken of the buildings before repairs, but from the position of the Saheli Burj No. 4, which stands on the left of the very entrance to the Táj, most people will have no difficulty in recalling what the condition of this building was.

Fatehpur Sikri.

8. The works undertaken and carried out at Fatehpur Sikri were restorations and repairs to the Panj Mahal and Jodh Bai's Palace. A great deal of the work was of a difficult nature and required great care and skill to avoid damage or mishap, and was most successfully and satisfactorily carried out. The rest of the work consisted of structural repairs to the underground *dáláns* of the Buland Darwáza, the Royal Alms House or Toshi-khána, and the Hakim's Bath.

9. The whole of the archæological work of the past year has been carried out under the direct supervision and control of Mr. G. J. Joseph, Divisional Engineer. To Rai Bahádur Sohan Lal, Executive Engineer, District Engineer, Agra, was entrusted the entire details of the work, and it is due to the excellent arrangements made by him and to the constant supervision and careful attention to every detail by both these officers that so much good and useful work has been done during the past year.

Report by Mr. G. J. Joseph, Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division, on the Conservation of Archæological Buildings in the Agra District during the year 1899-1000.

Sikandra.

Special repairs to the main entrance to Akbar's Tomb.

The stone face work of the walls supporting the lofty semi-vault at the entrance to Akbar's Tomb was bulged and cracked in places. The injury was due to the weathering of the stones and defective drainage of the pavement beneath. The work of special repairs was commenced in 1898-99, and, whilst in progress, a much greater extent of injury was revealed than was noticeable at first, necessitating the submission, early in 1899-1900, of a revised estimate for Rs. 1,785, which was duly sanctioned, and the work completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,786, the expenditure during 1899-1900 being Rs. 890. The red sandstone face work of the walls was stripped of the comparatively recent plastering laid over it and restored to its original appearance. Distinct, though faint, traces of ancient painting were discovered on the stone facing.

Restoration of a Kiosk on the first floor of the Mausoleum and of two Dáláns *(Pavilions) on the east and west sides of the entrance gate, Sikandra.*

The kiosk was out of plumb and looked shaky. The two *dáláns* were fast approaching the last stage of dilapidation. The kiosk was entirely dismantled and re-constructed with such renewals in the way of pillars, brackets, and dome voussoir stones as were necessary to restore stability. The east *dálán* was thoroughly repaired, and, whilst work was in progress, the extent of renewals that were found to be necessary far exceeded what had been foreseen and estimated for after external examination. Nearly the whole amount sanctioned, *viz.*, Rs. 2,687, was expended on the kiosk and east *dálán*, and a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,332, had to be submitted for sanction, to permit of the repairs to the west *dálán* being carried out. The restoration of the west *dálán* is now in progress.

The Agra Fort.

Structural repairs to the Archæological Buildings at the Agra Fort.

Two estimates were sanctioned for these structural repairs—one amounting to Rs. 13,951 and the other to Rs. 10,803. Full allotment was made on the former, and Rs. 8,000 on the latter. The following repairs were carried out:—

(a) Underground *dáláns* of Diwán-i-Khás—

1,602 cubic feet brickwork in lime mortar.

22,822 square feet lime plaster.

119 stone slabs in the roof to replace decayed ones.

(b) Dálán of Diwán-i-Ám or Machchi Bháwan—

1,384 cubic feet brickwork in lime mortar.

8,773 square feet lime plaster.

91 stone slabs in the roof to replace decayed ones.

43 stone lintels over doorways and archways.

25 pieces of stones in other repairs.

(c) Dálán under platform of Khás Mahal—

393 cubic feet brickwork in lime mortar.

5,343 square feet lime plaster.

Sundry repairs to stonework in roof and walls.

(d) Vaults and galleries under *dáláns* of Khás Mahal and Jahángiri Mahal—

8,970 cubic feet brickwork in lime mortar.

27,447 square feet lime plaster.

40 stone slabs in the roof to replace decayed ones.

Impaired stability, due to the decay of ages, rendered the immediate restoration of these important sub-structures imperative, and the magnitude of the structural repairs that were absolutely needed may be conceived from the quantities given above of the actual work executed.

The south pavilion on the first floor of the Jahángiri Mahal was in a ruinous condition, and has been thoroughly restored, both structurally and in other respects.

In the north portion of the Jahángiri Mahal 436 pieces of stone were used in repairs and renewals of drip-stones, brackets, bases, and capitals of pillars. Six stone arch ribs, three heavy brackets, and two lintels were also renewed, and a great deal of minor repairs done. An entirely new roof was constructed, consisting of 22 stone slabs, each 20 feet in length. All carved stonework was replaced by carefully made and faithful copies of the originals.

The restoration of the east side of the Jahángiri Mahal quadrangle and of the north-west kiosk were in progress at the close of the year.

The total expenditure during 1899-1900 against the first estimate amounted to Rs. 14,233, which includes a sum of Rs. 607 paid to the Archæological Surveyor for some fresco work done by him, and against the second estimate the total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 7,714.

Special Repairs to the Táj and its Subsidiary Buildings.

Two estimates were sanctioned for these special repairs, amounting respectively to Rs. 31,968 and Rs. 6,327. The allotment on the first estimate was made in full, and on the second estimate to the limit of Rs. 5,000 only.

In the mausoleum, platform, and pavement around it the following repairs were carried out:—

8 pieces of marble were used in the renewal of face stones of the superstructure and kiosks.

69,018 square feet of pointing, with specially prepared cement, were done to the marble face work and surface of the great dome.

154 new marble slabs were laid on the upper platform.

2,210 new lozenge shaped pieces of marble and 392 star shaped pieces of red sandstone were laid in the lower tessellated pavement, commonly called the "Chambeli" floor.

In the crypt the marble tomb of the Emperor Sháh Jahán was despoiled of much of its superb inlay work by pilfering mutineers in 1857. Thousands of coloured stones were extracted, and by so coarse a process as to damage nearly every socket. The darkness of the crypt not permitting of the restoration of the inlay work being done *in situ*, the marble slabs were detached with the utmost care and removed to a well lighted cloister above, where the restoration work was carried out by experts in the art. The slabs were then most carefully put back in their places. In all, 10,105 pieces of different varieties of stone were inlaid, the original shapes, designs, and colours, as shown by the intact specimens, being strictly followed.

In the main block of the Táj 119 pieces of inlay work and 758 lineal feet of white and black marble bordering were restored. The great dome and lofty semi-vaults were also thoroughly brushed and cleaned.

The Táj Mosque.

In one of the high vaulted roofs 91 pieces of decayed voussoir stones were taken out and renewed, and 415 pieces of white and black marble were used in the restoration of the inlay work; 500 lineal feet of white and black marble bordering

were also renewed, and 4,514 square feet of ornamental painting were done in the interior surface of the repaired dome. Eleven red sandstone dado panels, with foliage and floral designs carved in relief on them, were much weather worn and decayed, and, as an experiment, the original designs were reproduced by slightly deepening the plane of the panels, so as to make the projection of the sculptured design stand out boldly from its ground. The work was done by a native artist without removing the panels from their places, and has been approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Táj Garden walks.

On the several paved walks 4,422 stone slabs were renewed.

Gaushála Burj.

This was the only kiosk (at the south-west corner) that required repairs, and 71 pieces of stone were used in its repairs; 367 lineal feet of marble bordering were also renewed.

Gaushála.

This building was in a very dilapidated and dangerous condition, and has been properly repaired. The renewals consisted of 25 bases of pillars, 19 shafts, and 23 capitals. In further repairs 4 pieces of stone were used, and a great deal of masonry and lime pointing were done. The outer and inner enclosures, portions of which had collapsed, have been put in order. The two outer gates have also been repaired.

Saheli Burj No. I at the south-west corner of the outer enclosure of the Táj.

In this structure the inner ornamental marble facing which had disappeared has now been replaced. The decayed corbel stones, panels, the fallen and decayed portions of the dome, the missing finials, and the flooring have all been renewed. Not taking into account minor repairs, 98 marble panels and 121 pieces of red sandstone were used in this work. The openings have been fitted with stone ornamental tracery screens, excepting one, where a door of appropriate native design has been provided, which can be locked to keep out intruders.

Saheli Burj No. II at the south-east corner of the outer enclosure of the Táj.

Nearly the whole of the ornamental marble facing of the interior wall and one marble tracery screen were missing and have been replaced. The flooring was thoroughly repaired and the lost finials were restored. A wooden door, similar to that for Saheli Burj No. I, was provided. The restoration of the dilapidated *dálán* on the north side, with its ornamental plaster, was completed. Leaving out minor items of repair, 78 pieces of marble were used for ornamental face work, 175 pieces of red sandstone were used in repairs to the dome and facing of walls, and 26 stone pillars, with bases and capitals complete, were provided.

Saheli Burj No. III at the north-east corner outside the Táj enclosure.

In the restoration of this Burj 45 pieces of stone were used in the plinth, 18 bases and capitals of pillars were renewed, and 603 stone panels were provided. The missing finials were replaced, and all other necessary repairs were done. Ornamental tracery screens have been placed in all the openings, excepting one, in which a wooden door has been given.

Saheli Burj No. IV at the north-west corner outside the Táj enclosure.

This structure, together with its lower two long ranges of *dáláns*, were in a state of deterioration bordering on ruin. Portions had collapsed, and portions were in a more or less tottering condition. Being at the very entrance to the Táj, the position this Saheli Burj takes is a most conspicuous one, and its miserable appearance must have been a positive eyesore to visitors either entering the Táj or

leaving it. On the recommendation of Mr. R. D. M. Lang, Executive Engineer, based no doubt on the assumption that the excessive cost of thorough renovation might be considered prohibitive, the first proposal was to confine the repairs to the patchwork system as would be needed for the purposes of conservation only and no more. This proposal was not approved, and partial renovation was ordered subsequently. Ultimately, on the occasion of the visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the Táj in July 1899, orders were given that thorough renovation must be undertaken.

The actual work done is as follows. The dome was thoroughly repaired, both externally and internally. The carved semi-vaults round the Burj were restored, every missing or obliterated detail being reproduced. The flooring, plinth, and platform were put in good order, and all the missing finials were restored. As was done in the other Burjs, ornamental tracery screens were placed in all the openings, excepting one, in which a wooden door was given. Only one kiosk existed over the right corner in front, and this was in a shaky condition. It was thoroughly repaired, and a new kiosk was built to match it on the left corner. A new ornamental red sandstone balustrade was provided, the approval of the Archæological Surveyor to its design having first been obtained. The *dáláns* were thoroughly repaired, all decayed stonework in panelling, face work, baskets, bosses, bases, shafts, and capitals having been carefully and neatly renewed. The terraced roof and floor of the *dáláns* were also renewed. The whole of this Saheli Burj has been practically renovated, and an ugly ruin transformed into a handsome building.

In the repairs to the dome and face work 274 pieces of stone were used, 475 flagstones were used in renewals to flooring, 36 bases, shafts, and capitals and bosses, all of stone, were restored. The other renewals consisted of 70 drip-stones, 324 lineal feet of ornamental balustrade, and 270 ornamental stone panels.

The total expenditure incurred on all the above repairs amounted to Rs. 32,179 against the first estimate, and Rs. 5,025 against the second.

Fatehpur Sikri.

Special repairs to the Panj Mahal and Jodh Bai's Palace at Fatehpur Sikri.

The slow decay from various causes, that had gone on for ages, had not only obliterated much of the exquisite carving in these two magnificent buildings, but had seriously injured important parts of them. Dangerous cracks had appeared, necessitating the erection under them of unsightly masonry pillars as supports to prevent collapse. These crude masonry pillars marred architectural beauty, and contrasted harshly with the superb and tasteful decorative work, much of which they hid from view.

The Panj Mahal is a very unique, five-storeyed building, open on all sides, and with its floors supported on stone pillars, lintels, and brackets of diverse handsome carved designs. In this building the damage was confined chiefly to the first and second floors. Considering the enormous weight carried by each of these floors, and the fact that all work had to be done without removal of any superincumbent weight, the renewal of a great number of pillars, brackets, and lintels was by no means an easy task. The greatest possible care had to be exercised to prevent injury or mishap.

In Jodh Bai's Palace the renewals carried out were of a similar character to those in the Panj Mahal, and all the ugly masonry pillars were removed. The most interesting work in this Palace was the renewal of four stone beams of great span, constructed by the Moghals on the cantilever principle. The cantilevers at the two ends were supported on massive carved brackets, and a middle wedge piece was cleverly inserted between them. These beams must evidently have been failing in 1881-82, when the masonry supports were built under them. The renewed beams carry little or no weight over them, being superimposed rolled steel joists, imbedded

in concrete, on the lower flanges of which rest the stone slabs that bear the whole weight of the terracing.

In the Panj Mahal the renewals consisted of 41 ornamental stone bases, shafts, and capitals, 50 carved brackets, 26 carved lintels, 150 roof slabs, and 293 pieces of stone, mostly carved, in other small repairs and renewals.

In Jodh Bai's Palace the renewals were—17 ornamental bases, columns, and capitals, 47 carved brackets, 206 roof slabs, 31 stone beams, and 514 pieces of stone, large and small, mostly carved, in petty renewals.

All carved work was in exact imitation of that which it replaced, and both these buildings are now thoroughly renovated.

The total expenditure against the sanctioned estimate amounted to Rs. 10,035.

Structural repairs to underground dáláns *of Buland Darwáza and its surrounding corridors, the Royal Alms House or Toshi-khána, near the Buland Darwáza, and the Hakim's Bath, Fatehpur Sikri.*

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 8,316, was sanctioned for the above repairs, and an allotment of Rs. 7,000 was made.

These three works were practically completed at the close of the year, and the structural repairs were thoroughly done.

In the Royal Alms House 242 stones were used in renewals, 5,400 cubic feet of masonry in lime, and 23,400 square feet of lime pointing were also done.

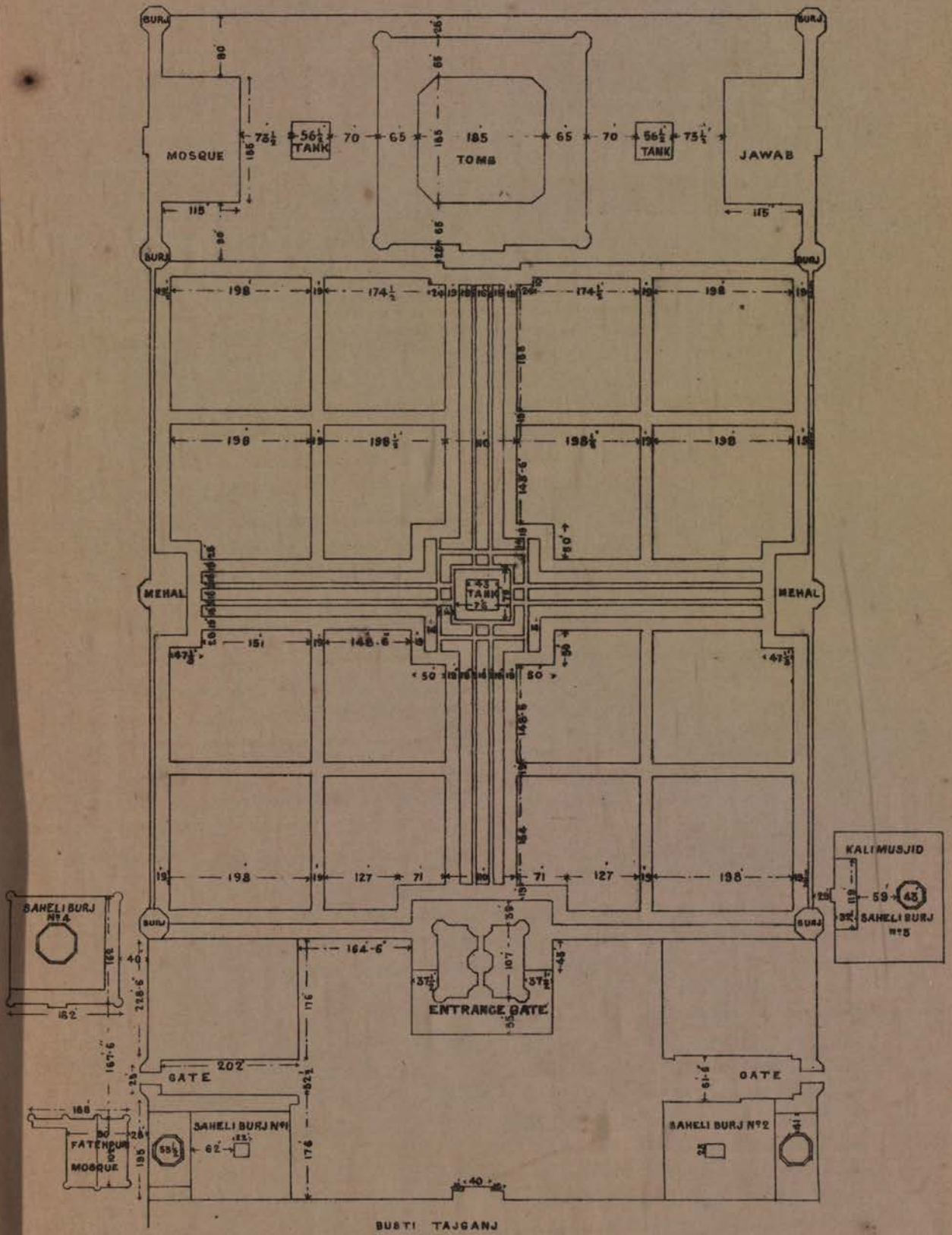
In the Hakim's Bath 255 stones were used in renewals, 1,209 cubic feet masonry in lime, 20,598 square feet lime pointing, and 10,214 square feet lime plaster were also done.

SITE PLAN OF TAJ AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS

AGRA

SCALE

FT 150 100 50 0 150 300 450 600 750 900 FT



(Sd) G. J. JOSEPH
Ex ENGINEER
AGRA PROVN DN
11-5-00

(Sd) SOHAN LALL
Ex ENGINEER
DIST ENGINEER AGRA

5-5-00

Photo-Zinco., T. C. Press, Roorkee.—No. 3344

A Short History of the Archæological Department, and its connection with, and the work done by, the Public Works Department in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

THE first efforts of the Government of India towards the systematic investigation of the archæological antiquities and monuments and inscriptions scattered throughout the country may be said to date from the year 1861. It is true a little was done in 1847 under Lord Hardinge, on a representation from the Royal Asiatic Society, and the Court of Directors gave a liberal sanction for examining, delineating, and recording some of the chief antiquities, but, with the exception of a few drawings and the publication of a few papers in the *Asiatic Journal*, the scheme appears to have been lost sight of two or three years after its adoption. A short account of the progress of Indian archæology up to 1861 is given by General Cunningham in his introduction to volume I of his Archæological Reports.

Minute of Lord Canning, dated 22nd January 1862, on the Antiquities of Upper India.

In November 1861 General Cunningham (then Colonel A. Cunningham, Chief Engineer of the North-Western Provinces) laid a memorandum regarding a proposed investigation of the archæological remains of Upper India before Lord Canning, then Viceroy of India, which led to his immediate appointment as Archæological Surveyor to the Government of India. This appointment was notified on January 22nd, 1862, but General Cunningham began work in December 1861.

In the programme of work which General Cunningham laid down at the time, he confined himself entirely to the North-Western Provinces and Behar, and his valuable and comprehensive survey and descriptions furnish the first detailed and accurate account of the Upper India archæological remains. They form the first two volumes of the Archæological Survey of India series.

It was not, however, till 1867 that definite steps were taken towards conserving the ancient architectural structures scattered throughout India, and of organizing a system for taking plans, measurements, and photographs, as well as casts, of parts of various buildings, calculated to exemplify the different styles of Indian architecture.

In 1866 Mr. Fergusson, in writing on the study of Indian architecture, remarked :—

"I need no apology for concluding by saying that, if Indian architecture is worthy of study, it is worth while that something should be done to obtain the materials requisite for that purpose; and I hope that some sort of organization may be got together to collect and bring home such representations of Indian buildings as may render the study easy and accessible to all; a good deal has been done lately, but it has been done without system. Those temples only have been photographed which are situated near where some artist with the necessary apparatus happened to reside. Many of the most important are still unrepresented. In no instance except one have they been accompanied with the plans or measurements or descriptions necessary to make them intelligible without at least a very disproportionate amount of study. By organization all these difficulties might be avoided, and with it, I think, the results would be such as would surpass the most sanguine anticipations. If anything is to be done, it should be done quickly, for in a tropical country like that of India decays effacing fingers work much more rapidly than in a temperate climate. Vegetation is also an active power, always tending to tear down temples and destroy the most elaborate buildings."

Letter from Norman Macleod, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, to Secretary of State for India, dated 30th July 1867, page 211, *Gazette of India*, 1868.

In July 1867 the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, also drew attention to the subject and undertook to defray part of the expenses that might be incurred on the work, and in August 1867 the Government of India ordered the Local Governments to submit a list of all ancient architectural structures or their remains, or such works of art as existed, together with a report on the measures that have been taken from time to time to preserve them, and also to arrange to have such structures photographed.

Government of India No. $\frac{57}{40-30-39}$, dated 29th August 1867.

Further and more detailed instructions were issued in 1868, which for the first time laid down that repairs or measures which might be necessary for the preservation of the structures should be dealt with by the Local Governments, operations on any large scale being referred to the Public Works Department. In the matter of obtaining casts and photographs orders were issued for the training of a set of men as an experimental measure at the local schools of art as modellers throughout the hot season and rains, and employing them during the cold weather in making casts of important buildings.

Government of India Resolution No. $\frac{14}{930-41}$, dated 24th February 1868.

Four separate working parties were organized under this scheme, and employed—one in Madras, one in Bombay, one in Lower Bengal and Behar, and one in the North-Western and Central Provinces—at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,000 per party or Rs. 52,000 per annum.

The party employed in the North-Western Provinces was placed under the charge of Lieutenant H. H. Cole, R.E., and the selection of work to be experimented on was left to the Local Government. Drawings, casts, and photographs were prepared under his directions, and lists made of the most notable monuments. The beautiful casts of the Sanchi gateway and other sculptures now in the South Kensington Museum were prepared under Lieutenant Cole's directions.

About this time it began to be recognised that, although much had been done both by private individuals and by local bodies throughout the country, their efforts entirely depended on opportunity and inclination, and the results were necessarily unconnected and desultory. In 1870 the Secretary of State, in a despatch to the Government of India, revised the proceedings taken by the Government of India since the commencement of the operations initiated in 1867-68, and urged the necessity of directing the researches in a more systematic and deliberate manner than had been attempted at the outset, and of concentrating the supervision of the entire system under one department. The effect of this was the establishment in 1871 of the Archæological Survey of India as a distinct department, and the appointment of General Cunningham as Director-General. This date (1871) may be taken as the commencement of thorough systematic archæological research in India, and, although the department has experienced many vicissitudes and changes owing at some times to financial pressure and at other times to the momentary indifference of the several Local Governments, the real object, namely, "a systematic record and description of all architectural and other remains that are remarkable for their antiquity or their beauty or their historical interest, and the measures necessary for their conservation," has never been lost sight of. The newly formed department, however, could not do the actual work of conservation and repairs beyond advising as to what repairs were necessary. This necessary branch of the work fell naturally upon the Public Works Department, and in its orders

Despatch No. 4, dated 11th January 1870.

Government of India Resolution No. 649—50, dated 2nd February 1871, page 74 of *Gazette of India*, of 11th February 1871.

Circular No. 9 Public Works, dated 13th February 1873.

of February 13th, 1873, the Government of India assigned to Local Governments the duty of caring for the preservation of all buildings and monuments of historical or architectural interest. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh a commencement was made in 1872, chiefly upon buildings belonging to the palace in the Agra Fort and upon the Táj. The work was satisfactorily carried out from 1872 to 1875 by Mr. E. J. Alexander, the Executive Engineer of the Agra Division, with the assistance of Mr. Haupt, Supervisor. Up to the 31st March 1875 about Rs. 53,000 was spent on the palace and other buildings in the Fort, and about Rs. 45,000 on the Táj. From 1872 to 1873 the Government of India made an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 towards the conservation of archæological work in these Provinces, and in 1873-74 a further sum of Rs. 50,000 was similarly given, the rest of the money being provided from the Provincial revenues.

In 1875 a great impetus was given to the work by the interest taken in it by Sir John Strachey, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. On the 25th August of this year he recorded a most interesting minute, in which the whole subject was ably and thoroughly reviewed, and systematic and comprehensive measures for the future more vigorous prosecution of the work established. He proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 70,000 annually, and to constitute a special Archæological Public Works Division with its headquarters at Agra. He also ordered the preparation of a careful list of all works of antiquarian or artistic interest throughout the provinces, giving all the facts procurable regarding the works entered.

Minute by Sir John Strachey, dated 25th August 1875 (No. 18, Proceedings for October to December 1875).

It may be as well here to quote Sir John Strachey's views of what was required to be done: "It is clear there should be no attempt to restore the buildings to what we chose to suppose may have been their original appearance. Our duty is simply one of preservation against further injury. It is only in those rare instances in which it is really impossible to maintain the structural stability of a building without the partial re-construction of its existing features that any extensive restoration should be attempted." In January 1876 the Government of India sanctioned the formation of the special Archæological Division, and also sanctioned the increase from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 35,000 of the annual grant in aid from Imperial to Provincial funds, limiting the grant, however, to five years. Mr. W. F. Heath was accordingly placed in charge of the new division, and with him were associated the two Civil Service officers, Mr. H. G. Keene, C.S., (President, Archæological Society, Agra) and Mr. F. S. Growse, C.S., Joint Magistrate of Muttra, who had taken much interest in the work.

No. 98A.G., dated 26th January 1876.

The forecast of the probable expenditure drawn up in 1876 placed the estimated amount necessary at Rs. 8,59,859. This was revised in 1878, the total probable expenditure being then put down at Rs. 10,00,000, distributed as follows:—

Resolution No. C. / 1387B.R., dated 24th March 1885.

	Rs.
Agra Fort	2,41,743
Táj	2,49,744
Fatehpur Sikri...	1,50,000
Gobind Dewa's Temple, Bindraban	66,980
Itmad-ud-daula's Tomb	1,07,067
Akbar's Tomb	69,201
Jaunpur	50,000
Miscellaneous	65,265
Total ...	10,00,000

This estimate included what had been spent since 1872.

In 1878 the Government of India consented to contribute a total contribution of Rs. 3,75,000 towards meeting the cost of this final estimate.

All these works were carried through and completed by 1885, at a total expenditure of Rs. 9,04,115, and this Government then decided that, as all the more remarkable and prominent buildings and monuments had been repaired, it was not necessary to continue the heavy annual expenditure, nor to keep up a special Archæological Division, which was accordingly abolished, and the annual grant reduced.

Resolution No. 1387B.R.C., dated 24th March 1885.

In the meantime the scope of the Archæological Department was extended by the Government of India by the appointment of a Curator of Ancient Monuments for a period of three years. The post was given to Captain H. H. Cole, R.E., who took up his duties in January 1881. His duties were independent of the Archæological Survey Department, and consisted in visiting all the principal monuments throughout India and the drawing up of a scheme for their protection and conservation. The results of his labours will be found in his three reports, extending over the three years 1881-82, 1882-83, and 1883-84. Some of his remarks may usefully be noted here as bearing on the work inaugurated by Sir J. Strachey. In paragraph 18 of his second report he says: "An opportunity occurred in May 1880 of reporting on the restoration and preservation of architectural buildings in and near Agra, and the comparison at that time between the renovated and cared for Agra monuments and the aspect of ruin and neglect afforded by the Lahore and Delhi buildings furnished the most convincing argument for the necessity of conserving the ancient monuments throughout India. The system inaugurated at Agra was as simple as it was effective."

On the termination of Major Cole's appointment in November 1883, the Government of India directed Local Governments to make up a careful list of monuments (with the help of Major Cole's lists) under the following classification and to arrange for their preservation:—

Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. $\frac{3}{168-183}$, dated 26th November 1883.

"I.—Those monuments which, from their present condition and historical or archæological value, ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.

"II.—Those monuments which it is now only possible to save from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls, and the like.

"III.—Those monuments which, from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance, it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.

"The monuments in classes I and II should be further sub-divided thus:—

"I *(a)* and II *(a)*.—Monuments in the possession or charge of Government, or in respect of which Government must undertake the cost of all measures of conservation.

"I *(b)* and II *(b)*.—Monuments in the possession or charge of private bodies or individuals.

"In respect of classes I *(a)* and II *(a)* definite provision should be made for the proper custody and upkeep of each monument in these classes. The Government of India do not wish to interfere in the details of these arrangements, but they desire to be satisfied that each Local Government has at its disposal the means for the intelligent and judicious treatment of any questions that may arise in connection with the preservation of buildings of such importance.

"The Governor-General in Council considers that the cost of these measures is a legitimate charge upon the Public Works allotment of each Province, but will be prepared to consider in very special cases whether any further assistance should be granted from Imperial funds."

The above extract clearly defines what is expected of the Public Works Department in these Provinces as to the conservation of monuments.

The lists above referred to were compiled from the original list made out under the orders of 6th July 1876 and from Major Cole's list, and form a valuable

record, and it was with the help of these lists that Dr. Führer in 1891 prepared his classified list given in his book entitled *Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

In September 1882, under the advice of General Cunningham, the Secretary of State for India sanctioned the formation of an Epigraphical Survey of India, and Mr. F. J. Fleet, of the Bombay Civil Service, was appointed Government Epigraphist for a period of three years for the preparation and editing, with historical comments and indexes, the texts and translations of all ancient inscriptions discovered either on copper plate grants or stones. In connection with this appointment the Government of India suggested the desirability of training native scholars in such a way as to fit them hereafter for taking a prominent place in the prosecution of historical research, and in 1885, in order to encourage the education of natives in epigraphy, the Government of India offered an annual prize of Rs. 500 for the best collection of inscriptions with a critical essay on them by *bonâ fide* graduates of the universities under thirty years of age.

Government of India Resolution No. $\frac{4}{153-66}$, dated 11th August 1885.

There were thus at one time three separate establishments employed on antiquarian researches, *viz.*,—

(1) The Archæological Survey.

(2) The Curator of Ancient Monuments.

(3) The Epigraphical Survey.

Of these the last two were only continued for a period of three years each and on termination were amalgamated with the Archæological Survey.

In 1885 General Cunningham retired from the service, and was succeeded by Dr. Burgess as Director-General of the Department. Dr. Burgess, however, remained in immediate charge of the operations in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies according to the then existing arrangements. The department was reorganized, and the Northern Provinces were divided into three charges, each under its own Surveyor, with a suitable establishment, *viz.*,—

(1) the Panjáb with Sind, and Rájputána ;

(2) the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with the Central India Agency and Central Provinces ;

(3) Bengal with Assam and Chota Nagpur.

These arrangements were sanctioned and continued in force for five years from 1st October 1885.

For the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle the following staff was appointed :—

Major J. B. Keith, Archæological Surveyor.
Dr. A. Führer, Assistant Archæological Surveyor.
Mr. E. W. Smith, Architectural Assistant.

Dr. Führer had a few months before been appointed from Germany as Curator of the Lucknow Museum, and took up his new appointment in addition to his own duties.

Major Keith was obliged to retire at the end of 1887 owing to ill health, and Dr. Führer succeeded him as Archæological Surveyor. At this time Bábu P. C. Mukarji, who had been employed as a Draftsman in 1885 for a time, was employed under the Public Works Department in making a survey of the ancient buildings and other antiquities in Lalitpur. His report was published by this Government in 1899.

In 1889 Dr. Burgess retired from the direction of the Department, but undertook to edit and publish all the available materials under a private agreement. It was resolved not to renew the appointment, but to place the different

survey parties directly under the orders and control of the Local Governments from the 1st October 1890, the original arrangements sanctioned in 1885 continuing undisturbed until that date. The department was then reduced in strength, the two parties in the Panjáb and Bengal being abolished. The reduced staff sanctioned from 1st October 1890 was as follows :—

Mr. H. Cousens, Archæological Surveyor.
„ A. Rea, „ „
Dr. A. Führer for general antiquarian and archæological research in the North-Western Provinces.
Mr. Smith, Architectural Assistant to Dr. Führer.

In addition to these a special officer, Dr. Hultzsch, was employed in Madras as Government Epigraphist.

It was considered that the Archæological Survey of the country should be maintained by Mr. Rea and Mr. Cousens, but, on account of the large amount of work still remaining to be done in the North-Western Provinces, the retention of Dr. Führer* and Mr. Smith† was sanctioned up to 1895, and this sanction was afterwards extended and their services permanently retained. Up to 1891 in these Provinces the archæological survey work had been under the dual control of the Revenue Department and Public Works Department. As this arrangement was somewhat unsatisfactory, it was decided that the control and conservation of all archæological works should in future be dealt with and disposed of in the Public Works Department. Under the orders of 1890 both Dr. Führer and Mr. Smith were under the immediate control and orders of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government, but the Government of India desired that the services of Dr. Führer might be lent to neighbouring Provinces when required, and also that epigraphical research should be placed under his supervision. The practical result of this was that Dr. Führer, in addition to his work as the Curator of the Lucknow Museum, was principally employed on epigraphical research, while Mr. Smith, who was engaged on making measured drawings and sketches of all the interesting buildings in these Provinces so as to preserve a record of them and also furnish material for publication, was practically employed on the original Archæological Survey work.

* Secretary of State's Despatch dated 10th July 1890.
† Secretary of State's Despatch No. 74, dated 24th September 1891.

Office Memorandum No. $\frac{2871}{I—589A}$ dated 21st November 1891.

A very great deal of work has been accomplished by these two gentlemen, a full record of which will be found in the Annual Progress and Administration Reports commencing from 1891-92.

In 1895 the scheme laid down in the Resolution of the 5th May 1890 quoted above had to be re-considered, and the Government of India forwarded a circular letter to all the Local Governments for an expression of their opinion as to the general lines on which it was proposed to carry on the work. The circular, after stating that it was now sufficiently apparent that the operations of the Archæological Department could not be terminated for a protracted period, and that it was doubtful whether the Government of India could ever properly dispense with professional assistance in the matter, laid down the primary objects to be aimed at, and the staff thought necessary to carry on the work. It was suggested that the large area involved would require the permanent services of five Archæological Surveyors, distributed as follows :—

Circular No. $\frac{21}{40—1}$, dated 27th June 1895 No. 18 of Proceedings for June 1896).

(1) For Bombay, Berar, Sind, and Baluchistan.
(2) „ Madras and Coorg.
(3) „ the Panjáb and North-Western Provinces.
(4) „ Bengal and Assam.
(5) „ the Central Provinces and Ajmer.

As regards Burma, it was considered that all that was necessary could be done locally, as far as buildings were concerned.

Two other classes of materials called for notice, *viz.*, coins and inscriptions. The Government of India considered that, with regard to coins, a great deal had already been done, and that Local Governments would doubtless purchase valuable coins on occasions offering, and that Curators of Museums or Archæological Surveyors might employ native coin collectors on small pay. Beyond this no action was necessary.

As regards Epigraphy, a good deal of money had been spent, and the Government of India were doubtful whether the continuance of the appointment of Government Epigraphist was justifiable, and whether more should not be left to private enterprise. They pointed out that in three Provinces Asiatic Societies existed and in most others individual scholars, and they thought it would not be difficult to obtain the services of an Honorary Epigraphist for each Province, to whom all inscriptions could be sent in the first instance. A travelling Pandit might also be employed in each Province, to search for copper plate inscriptions, coins, and the like under the orders of the Archæological Surveyor of the Province. Up to this time all epigraphical matter had been published in the *Epigraphia Indica*, a journal founded by Dr. Burgess, and the adoption of this scheme would involve the abandonment of this publication, but it was thought that learned societies and such periodicals as the *Indian Antiquary* would be glad to receive epigraphical matter for publication, and, while recognising that the objection to this method of publication was that the matter would be published piecemeal and in a disjointed manner and not collected in a scholarly *corpora* of connected inscriptions, they considered that the present practice was not in accordance with the principles now set forth, that it was the duty of Government to conserve the materials only, and that it was for private scholars to compare, collate, and draw conclusions from them.

In reply to this circular the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, while agreeing with the general principles enunciated in regard to the functions of an Archæological Survey, expressed regret that the Government of India were not in a position to incur any large expenditure in the investigation of existing material, and that in consequence it was proposed to leave this important function to private enterprise. It also pointed out that the proposal to entertain one Surveyor for the Panjáb and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh would not meet the requirements of the case or work satisfactorily, and this Government suggested that Dr. Führer be appointed Archæological Surveyor of the Panjáb and Mr. Smith Archæological Surveyor of these Provinces, either officer being allowed to assist the other when necessary. While agreeing with the principles laid down in the circular regarding coins and inscriptions and the publication of epigraphical matter, this Government suggested that all reports on archæological research prepared by the Provincial Surveyor might be sent to the Asiatic Society of Bengal for publication, and all epigraphical materials which could not be deciphered by the Provincial Surveyor might be forwarded to Dr. George Bühler, Professor of Sanskrit at the Vienna University, who would be glad to act as Honorary Epigraphist to both Governments. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, strongly urged that the Imperial series of the reports of the Archæological Survey might be permitted to continue, on the ground that the reports in question are published in a form that admits of all important information being made generally available, and that their discontinuance would be a distinct loss to the scientific world.

Letter No. $\frac{5744}{344-8}$ W.A., dated 17th September 1895.

It was not until 1898 that the Government of India, after obtaining replies from all the Local Governments and from scientific bodies and individuals, were

in a position to submit, for the sanction of the Secretary of State, their final proposals regarding the re-organization of the Archæological Survey Department.

Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 31, dated 16th June 1898.

In the letter expressing their views they stated that systematic archæological research could not be undertaken by the Asiatic Societies or other private bodies, that the work must be continued by Government if it is to continue at all, and that withdrawal from archæological research would lay the Government open to general condemnation.

They proposed to constitute five circles with an Archæological Surveyor in charge of each, distributed as follows :—

(1) Bombay, including Sind and Berar.

(2) Madras and Coorg.

(3) Panjáb, Beluchistan, and Ajmer.

(4) North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces.

(5) Bengal and Assam.

The requirements of Burma to be met locally by continuing the existing arrangement, under which the sum of Rs. 10,000 is placed annually at the disposal of the Burma Government for expenditure on archæology.

They proposed to place each Surveyor under the general control of the Local Government first named in the circle designations above, each Surveyor being paid at the monthly rate of Rs. 300, rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 800 a month, this expenditure to be an Imperial charge, save in the case of Madras, where it had been a Provincial charge and should so continue. They proposed to place Messrs. Cousens and Rea, Führer, and Smith each in charge of a circle, recruiting a new Surveyor for the charge of the fifth circle. The proposal to abolish the appointment of Government Epigraphist and the publication of the *Epigraphia Indica* having been strongly opposed both by Local Governments and by private individuals, the Government of India now proposed that the appointment of Epigraphist be made permanent, and that the above publication be continued, also that Dr. Hultzsch's services be permanently retained. They also thought that Honorary Epigraphists should be entertained in other Provinces, to whom inscriptions could be sent and prepared for the *Epigraphia Indica*. As this decision rendered the cessation of official archæological publications impossible, they also proposed to continue the publication of the Imperial series of the Archæological Survey Reports. The total expenditure would be about Rs. 91,000 annually, and they considered that this amount was not excessive for the whole of India. The cost of each circle was estimated at Rs. 5,960 (Rs. 3,960 for establishment, Rs. 2,000 for travelling allowances and contingencies).

The whole of the scheme promulgated by the Government of India has now been finally sanctioned by the Secretary of State for a period of five years, after which a full report has to be submitted on the progress made and the work done.

Secretary of State's Despatch No. 114, dated 18th May 1899.

The Government of India also decided that service in the Archæological Department was pensionable in the case of all persons appointed to the Department up to this date.

No. 2628—41-6, dated 2nd August 1899.

As already stated, a full account of the work of the Archæological Department in these Provinces will be found in the Archæological Reports from 1891-92, of which an abstract will be found in the Administration Reports of these Provinces. A brief *résumé* may, however, be given here. In 1889 to 1890-91 Dr. Führer was principally engaged on excavations of the Kankali Tila at Muttra. In 1893-94, accompanied by Mr F. O. Oertel, Assistant Engineer, of these

Provinces, he visited Burma with a view to collecting information and preparing descriptive lists of the Monumental Antiquities of that Province, and in 1894 he made a short tour in the Panjáb. During the camping seasons of 1896, 1897, and 1898 he was engaged in superintending the excavations in the Western Tarái of the ruined city of Kapilavastu. After the retirement of Dr. Führer in 1898, Mr. P. C. Mukarji, who, it will be remembered, had previously been temporarily employed in these Provinces in 1887 and 1888, was selected to carry on the explorations in the Nepalese Tarái in communication with the Nepalese authorities and in conjunction with Major Waddell, I.M.S., who was deputed by the Bengal Government to join in the investigation. He was appointed in January 1899 and commenced work in February 1899. His full report, entitled *Report on a Tour of Exploration of the Antiquities in the Tarái, Nepal, during February and March* 1899, with 29 plates, was, after most careful revision by Mr. V. A. Smith, I.C.S., (Commissioner, Fyzabad Division) who considered the work of permanent value, forwarded to the Government of India and is now being published under their directions. On the completion of this work, Mr. Mukarji was employed for a short time at Muttra, to prepare the descriptive texts of the plates taken by Dr. Führer of the Kankali Tila at Muttra, under the immediate instructions of Mr. V. A. Smith. Mr. Mukarji's services terminated on the 31st October, and the text for the plates was eventually written by Mr. V. A. Smith, and will shortly be published under the title of *The Jaina Stupa and some other Antiquities at Muttra.*

From his appointment in 1886 up to the present time Mr. Smith was principally employed in the survey of the Fatehpur Sikri buildings and the Agra buildings and in the publication of his book on the *Moghal Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri* and in collecting material for a report on the Moghal colour decoration of Agra; also on Akbar's tomb at Sikandra and the Jahangiri Mahal at Agra. He prepared many drawings, which were published with explanatory letter press in the Technical Art Series, and contributions were annually sent to the *Journal of Indian Art.* The *Portfolio of Indian Architectural Drawings,* prepared under the orders of Sir Antony MacDonnell, issued from the Press in March 1898. In fact, a very large amount of valuable work has now been turned out, of lasting value, and affording reliable and accurate information to archæologists and architects. A list of all the archæological works published under the authority of this Government will be found in Appendix G. The Government of India list is given in Appendix F.

In October 1898 Dr. Führer retired from the service of Government, and was succeeded by Mr. Smith as Archæological Surveyor and also as Curator of the Lucknow Museum.

As regards the work carried out by the Public Works Department, a reference to the attached statements of expenditure, Appendices B and C, will afford a good indication of the progress made and what has been done up to the present time. As already stated, expenditure was considerably reduced in 1885, when the works instituted by Sir John Strachey were completed and the Special Archæological Division abolished; and from 1885 to 1895 the expenditure incurred was barely sufficient to keep all the more important buildings in proper order. In 1895, under the orders of Sir Antony MacDonnell, more care and money were bestowed upon archæological conservation, and since that time very considerable progress has been made and large sums spent. In the cold weather of 1898 still further attention was given to the matter, and an Executive Engineer, Mr. R. D. M. Lang, was put on special duty to report on the condition and the structural repairs still necessary in the buildings of archæological interest in the neighbourhood of Agra, and early in 1899 Mr. Smith also submitted a report. The result was the preparation and submission of several estimates for the most necessary work. These will be found tabulated in Appendix E. Some of them have since been completed, and some are still in progress.

The present Viceroy, Lord Curzon, has also interested himself in archæological work, and during his visit to Agra in the cold weather of 1899 he himself personally inspected all the buildings at Agra, Sikandra, and Fatehpur Sikri, and gave detailed instructions to Mr. Smith of all that he thought ought to be done in the way of conserving. He also wrote a note himself. His wishes have all been and are being carefully attended to, and a great many are already carried out. His views in regard to the policy of the Government of India in archæological research, and its responsibility in connection with the conservation and custody of ancient monuments, were given in a speech delivered on Tuesday, February 6th, 1900, at a meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society at Calcutta and will be found attached (Appendix H).

The following is a list of the appendices, all of which give useful information :—

Appendix A.—List of names of officers of the Archæological Department.

Appendix B.—Abstract of expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on conservation work since 1872.

Appendix B (1).—Abstract of expenditure incurred by public bodies, grants, trusts, and the like on conservation work since 1887-1888.

Appendix C.—Detail of expenditure on the preservation of historical and architectural monuments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, incurred during the past thirteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial funds.

Appendix D.—Detail of expenditure on the preservation of historical and architectural monuments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, incurred during the past thirteen years by public bodies, grants, trusts, and the like.

Appendix E.—List showing estimates that have been sanctioned for archæological works and the allotments made in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

Appendix E (1).—Provision made in the Budget of the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1900-1901, under head "Provincial" for Annual Repairs to Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper.

Appendix F.—List of volumes constituting the New Imperial Series of Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.

Appendix G.—List of Archæological Reports published under the authority of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Appendix H.—Speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India (Lord Curzon) at a meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society at Calcutta on Tuesday, the 6th February 1900.

The 1st August 1900.

W. G. WOOD,

Under-Secy. to Govt., P. W. Dept., B. and R. Branch, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

APPENDIX A.

List of Officers of the Archæological Survey Department, with periods of incumbency.

General Sir A. Cunningham,	1861 to 1871 ...	Archæological Surveyor to the Government of India.
General Sir A. Cunningham,	1871 to 1885 ...	Director-General of the Archæological Survey Department.
Mr. A. C. L. Carlyle ...	1871 to 1882 ...	First Assistant Archæological Surveyor.
Mr. J. D. Beglar ...	1871 to 1880 ...	Second Assistant Archæological Surveyor.
Mr. J. D. Beglar ...	1885 to 1890 ...	Archæological Surveyor, Bengal Circle.
Dr. J. Burgess ...	1873 to 1881 ...	Archæological Reporter in the Bombay Presidency.
Dr. J. Burgess ...	1881 to 1885 ...	Archæological Surveyor, Western and Southern India.
Dr. J. Burgess ...	1885 to 1889 ...	Director-General, Archæological Survey Department.
Mr. H. B. W. Garrick ...	1880 to 1885 ...	Assistant Archæological Surveyor.
Mr. H. B. W. Garrick ...	1885 to 1890 ...	Assistant Archæological Surveyor, Panjáb Circle
Major H. H. Cole ...	1868 ...	Employed on making lists, drawings, and photographs.
Major H. H. Cole ...	1880 to 1883 ...	Curator of Ancient Monuments.
Mr. J. F. Fleet, I.C.S. ...	1882 to 1885 ...	Government Epigraphist.
Major J. B. Keith ...	1886 to 1887 ...	Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D. ...	1885 ...	Curator, Lucknow Museum.
Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D. ...	1885 to 1886 ...	Archæological Surveyor (until the arrival of Major Keith).
Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D. ...	1886 to 1887 ...	Assistant Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.
Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D. ...	1887 to 1898 ...	Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.
Mr. E. W. Smith ...	1886 to 1890 ...	Architectural Assistant, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.
Mr. E. W. Smith ...	1890 to 1898 ...	Architectural Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.
Mr. E. W. Smith ...	1898 to present time.	Archæological Surveyor and Curator, Lucknow Museum.
Mr. C. J. Rodgers ...	1886 to 1890 ...	Archæological Surveyor, Panjáb Circle, with Sind and Rájputána.
Mr. H. Cousens ...	1885 to 1890 ...	Assistant Archæological Surveyor, Western and Southern India.
Mr. H. Cousens ...	1890 to present time.	Archæological Surveyor, Bombay Circle.
Mr. A. Rea	1882 to 1890 ...	First Assistant Surveyor, Western and Southern India.
Mr. A. Rea	1890 to present time.	Archæological Surveyor, Madras.

Dr. Hultsch ...	... 1886 to present time.	Government Epigraphist, Madras.
Bábu P. C. Mukarji	... 1885 to 1886	... Draftsman.
Bábu P. C. Mukarji	... 1887 to 1888	... Employed in making a survey of the Ancient Buildings and Antiquities in Lalitpur.
Bábu P. C. Mukarji	... 1899	... Employed on excavations in the Nepal Tarái.
Mr. W. F. Heath	... 1876 to 1885	... Executive Engineer, Special Archæological Division, Agra.

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* *Names of other Government officers and gentlemen who have materially assisted Archæological Research in these Provinces.*

Mr. F. S. Growse	...	...	...	From 1861 to 1890.
Mr. H. G. Keene	...	...	...	From 1848 to 1882.
Mr. Vincent A. Smith	...	...	...	From 1872 to present time.
Dr. W. Hoey	...	...	...	From 1873 to 1899.
Mr. W. C. Peppe.				

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* This list is not exhaustive. There are many others who have done much, but those named have been most prominent.

APPENDIX B.

Abstract of Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh since the year 1872.

Year.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
From March 1872 to March 1878 ...	4,18,584	Taken from Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Resolution No. C./1387B.R., dated 24th March 1885.
1878-79	53,816	Figures furnished by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1879-80	80,540	
1880-81	82,603	
1881-82	92,788	
1882-83	80,107	
1883-84	74,352	
1884-85	43,579	
1885-86	8,942	
1886-87	8,607	
1887-88	2,639	Totals of the figures entered in Appendix C.
1888-89	3,979	
1889-90	991	
1890-91	15,375	
1891-92	6,588	
1892-93	2,768	
1893-94	9,449	
1894-95	12,850	
1895-96	15,178	
1896-97	19,732	
1897-98	8,387	
1898-99	11,530	
1899-1900	92,059	
1900-1901	97,391	Totals of estimates sanctioned and provision made in the Budget. *Vide* Appendices E and E (1).

APPENDIX B (1).

Abstract of Expenditure incurred by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh since 1887-88.

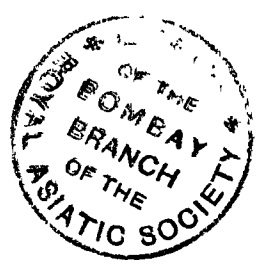
Year.	Expenditure.	Source of Expenditure.								Remarks.
		Nazúl.	Rents of shops attached to buildings in Agra held in trust by Muhammadan Committee of Local Agents.	Municipal.	*Dargah* Saiyid Salar Fund under Deputy Commissioner and *Dargah* Committee.	Bahu Begam Endowment Fund.	Husainabad Trust Fund.	Shâh Najaf Trust Fund.	Subscriptions and miscellaneous.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88	25,673	1,677	463	* 6,304	4,887	127	10,413	1,372	430	
1888-89	56,260	† 3,590	411	* 7,669	1,417	950	41,792	371	60	
1889-90	27,305	† 6,179	660	568	1,917	1,534	13,721	2,716	10	
1890-91	16,510	† 2,841	799	5,048	573	645	4,008	2,586	10	
1891-92	18,792	† 2,139	702	2,405	533	954	5,586	6,463	10	
1892-93	16,099	1,324	908	587	474	2,335	7,133	2,438	900	
1893-94	22,230	3,222	216	622	856	660	14,967	1,687	...	Details given in Appendix D.
1894-95	15,106	1,282	1,681	661	776	1,277	6,296	3,133	...	
1895-96	22,639	1,037	2,162	1,143	1,262	497	14,420	2,118	...	
1896-97	18,385	1,534	3,787	518	698	588	6,983	4,277	...	
1897-98	11,007	1,123	2,932	116	315	608	4,237	1,676	...	
1898-99	26,472	6,058	2,600	22	442	416	7,284	9,525	125	
1899-1900	29,756	7,360	1,657	227	62	497	11,810	8,018	125	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,51,985	39,366	18,978	25,890	14,212	11,088	1,48,650	46,380	1,670	

* Includes donation from Native Princes. See entry in Appendix D under Muttra District.

† Includes subscriptions. See entry in Appendix D under Etáwah District.

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, incurred during the past thirteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds.



North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds.

Division.	District.	Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
						Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Agra.	Agra ...	Securing the finial on top of south-west minaret in the Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Varnishing the frescoes and painted decoration upon the walls of Khowabágh and Miriam's Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Samman Burj in Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Sheikh Salim Chishti's Tomb at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Restoring the lightning conductor attached to Buland Darwáza at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Sikandra Garden buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Re-placing inlaid work at Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Petty repairs to Táj buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Petty repairs to Itmádaula buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to verandah roof of Sheikh Salim's Chishti's Tomb at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Chitore Gate at Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Re-building a portion of eastern enclosure wall at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to walls and roof of Akbari Tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to roads and buildings at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,483	818	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Archæological buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,581	4,382	5,452	4,991	5,314	5,674	7,488	
		Re-placing the fallen pieces of inlaid works in Sikandra entrance gate, Naubatkhána arches.	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to inlaid work in Itmádaula's Mausoleum.	...	...	...	12,201	...	...	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Storing stone slabs lately fallen from Táj Darwáza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Re-building portion of south and east enclosure wall of Sikandra Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115	...	...	
		Re-building fallen portions of enclosure wall of Sikandra Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	...	...	
		Conservation of certain buildings of historical and archæological interest at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,352	3,808	2,622	...	...	...	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks
		ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.														
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
AGRA—*(continued)*.	Agra—*(continued)*.	Restoration of certain buildings of historical and archæological interest at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,707	...	...	1,452	17,034	
		Repairs to entrance door of Birbal's daughter's Kothi at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs for the conservation of Kanch Mahal at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	...	...	...	...	
		Restoration of certain buildings of historical interest at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,246	...	...	939	
		Providing an enclosure wall and a gate to Kanch Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to north and south *dálans*, Táj Entrance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	985	...	...	Contribution works.
		Repairing walls and drains on the west of Táj Garden that carry water from Jumna river to *dálans*, Táj Entrance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	...	...	...	
		Carry out certain works to Chini-ká-Roza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	...	...	...	...	
		Re-placing the inlaid work removed from the Samman Burj and Diwán-i-Khás buildings in the Fort.	...	1,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to the Táj ...	54	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,217	
		Testing lightning conductor attached to the Táj.	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Putting in order the lightning conductor attached to the Táj.	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Constructing additional arches for strengthening the roof of the Takhána in Birbal's daughter's house at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Making habitable Miriam's Kothi at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Fixing iron gratings to Somnáth Gate.	...	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Certain works executed at Fatehpur Sikri on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.	...	...	...	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to *dálans* and stables attached to the Táj Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,497	...	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
		ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.														
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
AGRA—*(continued)*.	Agra—*(concluded)*.	Special repairs to the main entrance to Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	890	
		Restoring certain works in connection with Saheli Burj Nos. 1, 3, and 4 subsidiary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,025	
		Special structural repairs to certain portions of Jahángir's Mahal in the Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,714	
		Restoration of a kiosk and two *dálans* at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,687	
		Special repairs to Archæological buildings at Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,233	
		Clearing the well at the Táj Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	
	Muttra ...	Repairs to Gobindya's Temple at Bindraban.	...	...	412	...	...	198	...	...	230	225	230	222	224	
		Special repairs to Jugal Kishore's Temple at Bindraban.	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Fortified *Sarai* at Chhata,	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Paving with stones the passage leading to Gobindya's Temple at Bindraban.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
		ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.														
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.							
AGRA—*(concluded)*.	Farukhabad.	Mosque and *sarai* at Khudaganj, built by Yakub Khan in 1739 A. D.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Renewal and re-creation of the Elephant Capital of the Asoka Pillar at Sankisa.	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Makhdum Jahan's Mosque at Kanauj.	644	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to mosque of Makhdum Jahan and other buildings of historical interest.	...	344	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Etáwah ...	Special repairs to Jama Masjid.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contributi works.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly ...	Tomb of Hafiẓ-ul-mulk Rahmat Khan at Bareilly.	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Budaun ...	Repairs to Jama Masjid...	500	500	...	...	...	...	1,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow,	Certain alterations and repairs to Shah Najaf Imámbára.	...	...	...	...	4,575	1,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contribution works.
		Certain alterations and repairs to Portico Picture Gallery, Husainabad Bárádari.	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contribution works.
		Fixing Tablets to Moti Mahal.	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Annual repairs to Chatar Manzil.	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

***Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds*—(continued).**

Division.	District.	Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Lucknow—*(concluded)*.	Lucknow—*(concluded)*.	Annual repairs to Husaina Bágh.	...	...	...	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Annual repairs of Machhi Bhawan.	609	275	345	328	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Allahabad.	Allahabad,	Fixing three marble slabs, giving the history of the Monolith in the Allahabad Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Erecting and scaffolding around the Asoka pillar, Allahabad Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to tomb at Khushru Garden.	...	...	10	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,789	2,000	

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
		Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*.														
						Rs.	Rs.									
Allahabad—*(concluded)*.	Jalaun ...	Repairs to Chaurasi Gambaz at Kálpi.	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhánsi ...	Annual repairs to old temple near Pachwara Lake.	...	...	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to temple at Jarumath on Jhánsi and Nowgong road.	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Jama Masjid at Erich.	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to temple near Vochoro Lake.	...	...	...	...	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.				
BENARES.	Benares ...	Annual repairs to Sarnath Tope.	...	...	...	...	...	22	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to Sarnath Tope.	...	...	...	...	...	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to Fatima Buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,769	...	3,447	...	...	...	C ontributio works.
		Clearing roots and jungle from the Sarnath Tope.	...	34	44	32	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mirzapur,	Constructing a new small cupola over an ancient inscribed stone tablet at Hallia.	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to Iftar-Bhar Khan's Tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.														Remarks.
		Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
			Rs.		Rs.											
BENARES—*(concluded)*.	Jaunpur ...	Preservation of the Lál Darwáza Mosque.	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gházipur ...	Preservation of Monolith Column at Bhitori.	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

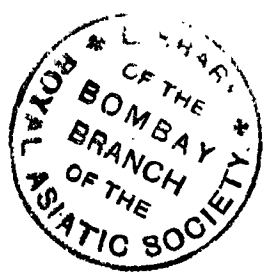
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(concluded).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(concluded)*.													Remarks
		Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.								
GORAKHPUR.	Gorakhpur,	Repairs to the buildings containing the Statue of Buddha (Matha Kuar) at Kassia.	...	40	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Annual repairs to Budh Temple at Kassia.	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX D.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, incurred during the past thirteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like.



North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like.

District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
	Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper.														
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Agra ...	Repairs to floor in Táj.	...	...	1,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
	Repairs to Diwán Ám and Diwán Khas, Agra Fort.	...	...	947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Clearing the black rubbing on Jahángiri Mahal, Agra Fort.	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Repairs to Moti Masjid.	...	...	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Repairs to door in Palace near Anguri Bágh, Agra Fort.	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Certain leakage repairs in buildings, Agra Fort.	...	...	...	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Making two iron railing doors at Táj.	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jama Masjid ...	31	337	406	673	302	683	79	1,547	1,968	3,651	2,876	2,447	1,335	Rents of shops attached to these buildings held in trust by the Muhammadan Committee of Local Agents.
	Akbari Masjid ...	337	28	30	10	90	99	16	14	19	13	6	56	13	
	Nawáb Mautmid Khan Mosque.	11	9	74	60	56	115	25	16	4	65	3	36	42	
	Sultan Purvez Mosque,	12	10	2	13	10	6	3	73	156	14	7	26	117	
	Khwaja Wafa Mosque,	16	5	3	9	236	...	...	8	1	20	16	8	3	
	Idgah Mosque ...	...	...	2	9	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	7	
	Jal Mosque ...	...	5	13	4	4	5	...	2	4	2	6	14	...	
	Fatehpuri Mosque ...	53	4	2	1	...	...	79	7	...	18	1	...	3	
	The Jama Mosque at Itmadpur.	3	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	
	Rauza Diwánji Begam Mosque.	...	...	2	11	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	
	Rafi-ul-Zamin Mosque.	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	
	Eunuchs' Mosque ...	...	7	...	9	2	...	12	3	8	...	14	13	4	
	Taj—														
	(a) Allowance to khadims and pensioners.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	880	
	(b) Oil at Taj Tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	51	54	
	(c) Conservancy establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	180	
	Sikandra—														*Nazúl* Fund.
	Servants and chaukídárs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	339	
	Itmad-ud-daula—														
	Caretaker and servants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	216	
	Rámbágh—														
	Chaukídár and sweepers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	102	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
AGRA—*(continued)*.	Agra—*(concld.)*.	Agra Fort—														
		(a) Anguri Bágh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	360	*Nazúl* Fund.
		(b) Caretakers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	480	
		(c) Chaukídárs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	
		(d) Sweepers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	96	
	Muttra ...	Fortified *Sarai* at Chhata.	...	80	...	100	378	360	302	130	93	197	21	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
		Fortified *Sarai* at Kosi.	...	450	...	135	...	300	600	500	584	500	50	4	47	Kosi Municipality.
		Jugal Kishore Temple at Bindraban.	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bindraban Municipality. Rupees 6 contributed by Government for the work in 1890-91.
		Temple of Madan Mohan at Bindraban.	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bindraban Municipality.
		Muttra *Ghâts* ...	6,017	6,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal contribution and donations from Native Princes.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

District.	Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Etáwah ...	Repairs to Jama Masjid in old city, Etáwah.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	By Municipality, Rs. 100; by local subscription, Rs. 900.
	Ekdil Gateway ...	1,044	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rupees 624 from *Nazúl* Funds and Rs. 444 from subscriptions.
	Ajitmal Gateway ...	...	526	292	50	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rupees 1,053 from *Nazúl* Funds and Rs. 415 from subscriptions.
Aligarh ...	Masjid Pilkhana in the Sikandra Rao tahsíl.	50					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Public subscriptions.
Bareilly ...	Tomb of Hafiz-ul-Mulk Rahmat Khan, the Rohilla Chief.	...	...	...	...	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow,	The Residency at Lucknow.	56	714	187	3,489	1,880	45	22	81	419	18	23	18	60	Municipal.
		Imámbára, Husain-abad.	8,752	15,390	4,747	2,061	3,676	3,960	5,211	2,987	6,978	3,730	3,976	4,512	4,710	Husaina Trust Fu
		Imámbára, Asaf-ud-daula.	661	16,804	8,356	1,772	912	3,047	9,752	2,625	74	96	195	1,875	4,945	
		Masjid connected with Asaf-ud-daula.	...	7,253	618	43	...	126	...	3	258	628	63	743	737	
		Rúmi Darwáza ...	1,000	2,345	...	132	...	...	...	...	8,089	2,527	...	...	1,042	
		Nawáb Sadat Ali Khan's Tomb.	...	573	782	411	998	...	4	681	21	2	3	154	376	
		Sháh Najaf, containing Tombs of King Ghazi-ud-din Haidar and his wife.	1,372	371	2,716	2,586	6,463	2,438	1,687	3,133	2,118	4,277	1,676	9,525	8,018	Sháh N Trust Fu
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	Stuccoed brick Tomb, Bahu Begam.	127	950	1,534	645	954	2,335	660	1,277	497	588	608	416	497	Bahu Be Stipend F
		Guláb Bári ...	530	603	549	526	527	400	1,811	600	598	600	600	548	600	*Nazúl* Fun
		Four Gateways of Shuja-ud-daula's time.	204	214	214	210	217	225	215	242	217	226	275	681	1,375	

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

Division.	District.	Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Fyzabad—*(concluded)*.	Bahraich ...	Dargah, Saiyid Salar Masaud.	4,887	1,417	1,917	573	533	474	856	776	1,262	698	315	442	62	Dargah Trust.
	Sultánpur ...	Mosque at Isauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	*Nazúl* Fund.
Allahabad.	Allahabad,	Boundary walls of Khusru Bágh, Allahabad.	...	1,704	2,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
		Tombs in Khusru Bágh, Allahabad.	...	...	...	561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,789	2,126	
		Fixing three marble slabs, giving the history of the Monolith in the Allahabad district.	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Erecting scaffolding around Asoka's pillars in the Allahabad district.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
ALLAHABAD—*(continued)*.	Cawnpore,	Desdani Tank, Musanagar.	...	50	...	...	...	...	129	90	...	...	112	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
		Talab Sheoji Mal at Derapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	399	*Nazúl* Fund.
		Old Temple at Ghatampur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	125	From the income of mauza Narainpur, pargana Ghatampur, assigned for the maintenance of this temple.
	Fatehpur ...	Emperor Aurangzeb's Pavilion at Khajuha.	297	300	300	299	148	2	62	47	...	...	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
	Bánda ...	Approaches to Kalinjar Fort at Girwan.	22	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	...	363	...	42	23	*Nazúl* Fund.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

ALLAHABAD—(*concluded*).

District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.														Remarks.
	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jalaun ...	Repairs to a mosque situated in Municipal Garden, Orai.	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Orai Municipal Fund.
Jhánsi ...	Barwa Sagar Bundela Castle and Fort.	...	117	151	175	126	164	680	150	96	148	115	112	40	*Nazúl* Fund.
	Barwa Sagar Tank ...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jarainki-Marhia Temple on Nowgong road.	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments, incurred during the past thirteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(concluded).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(concluded)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remark
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
BENARES.	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur Fort. Repairs to embankment.	...	...	376	71	165	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	Municipal Funds.
		Bridge over the Gumti river at Jaunpur. Repairs to ancient shops.	231	100	5	153	4	92	...	80	140	...	10	...	...	
		Construction of a *pakká* floor over the Gumti Bridge.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	Municipal public wo repairs.

APPENDIX, E.

List showing the Estimates which have been sanctioned for Archæological Works and the Allotments made in 1899-1900 *and* 1900-1901.

Item number.	Name of work.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Amount allotted in 1899-1900.	Amount allotted in 1900-1901.	Remarks.
	ESTIMATES SANCTIONED IN 1899-1900.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Special repairs to the Táj and subsidiary buildings, Agra district.	31,968	31,969	...	Completed in 1899-1900.
2	Renewing decorations and renovating paintings in the Fatehpur Sikri buildings, Agra district.	1,540	1,540	...	Completed by Archæological Surveyor in 1899-1900.
3	Re-constructing certain fallen portions in the Hakíms' Bath attached to the Fatehpur Sikri buildings, Agra district.	944	944	...	Completed in 1899-1900.
4	Special repairs to the Archæological buildings at the Fort at Agra.	13,951	13,951	...	Completed in 1899-1900.
5	Special repairs to the Panch Mahal and Jodh Bai's Palace at Fatehpur Sikri, Agra district.	9,617	9,617	...	Completed in 1899-1900.
6	Restoring certain works in connection with Saheli Burj Nos. 1, 3, and 4, subsidiary buildings to the Táj Mahal at Agra.	6,327	5,000	1,327	Nearly completed.
7	Special repairs to certain Archæological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri, Agra district.	8,316	7,000	1,316	In progress.
8	Special structural repairs to certain portions of the Jahangir Mahal in the Fort at Agra.	10,803	8,000	2,803	In progress.
9	Carrying out certain works in connection with the staging bungalow at Fatehpur Sikri, Agra district.	2,349	2,349	...	Completed in 1899-1900.
	ESTIMATES SANCTIONED IN 1900-1901.				
10	Special repairs to the Fatehpuri Mosque near the Táj at Agra.	12,429	...	*12,429	In progress.
11	"Revised estimate" for restoration of a kiosk and 2 *dálans* at the Sikandra Mausoleum, Agra district.	6,331	2,562	3,300	In progress.
12	Restoring two kiosks of the Saheli Burj No. 4, and carrying out certain structural repairs to the Kali Masjid and the enclosure wall of the Táj at Agra.	2,965	...	2,965	In progress.
13	Special repairs of stone platform, &c., on the west side of Sikandra Mausoleum near Agra.	6,137	...	1,000	In progress.
14	Structural repairs and restoration of the west wing of the Jahangir Mahal, Agra Fort.	†27,005	...	12,197	In progress.
15	Structural repairs to the Archæological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri, Agra district.	20,852	...	13,684	In progress.
16	Providing an awning over the Akbar Tomb at Sikandra, Agra district. (Estimate sanctioned by Executive Engineer.)	198	...	198	In progress.
17	Special repairs to the Kanch Mahal at Sikandra, in the Agra district.	2,163	...	2,160	Estimate sanctioned in July 1900.
18	Providing outhouses at the Sikandra Garden, Agra district.	1,443	...	1,443	Estimate sanctioned in July 1900.
19	Constructing a shed for Buddhist sculptures at Sarnath, in the Benares district.	2,044	...	2,044	In progress.
20	Repairs to the shrine of Saiyid Salar at Bahraich.	3,351	...	...	Contribution work.

* Allotted from Government Reserve.

† To extend over two years, *i.e.*, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

APPENDIX E (1).

Provision made in the Budget of the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1900-1901, *under head "Provincial" for Annual Repairs to Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper.*

Division.	District.	Buildings.	Fixed average for each building.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
AGRA ...	Muttra ...	Temple of Govind Deoji	230	
	Agra ...	Rámbágh	500	
		Tomb of Itmád-ud-Daula	500	
		Chini ká Rauza	2,000	
		Moti Masjid		
		Diwán-i-Ám		
		Machhi Bhawan		
		Nagina Masjid		
		Throne of Jahángír		
		Díwán-i-Khás		
		Saman Burj		
		Khás Mahal		
		Shísh Mahal		
		Angúri Bágh		
		Jahángír-i-Mahal		
		Somnáth Gate		
		Táj Mahal, Agra	2,000	
		Tomb of Akbar at Sikandra	1,000	
		Kánch Mahal at Sikandra	50	
		Archæological Buildings at Fatehpur Sikri,	6,000	
ALLAHABAD...	Allahabad ...	Tombs in Khusru Bágh	130	
BENARES ...	Benares ...	Sarnath Tope	50	
	Mirzapur ...	Cupola over an old inscription (stone) at Hallia.	3	
	Gházipur ...	Asoka's Stone, Bhitari	10	
		Total ...	12,473	

APPENDIX F.

List of Volumes constituting the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.

List of Volumes constituting the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.

Prescribed number in new Series.	Name of Book.	Author or editor.	Date (passed or proposed) of publication.	*Provincial numbers.*		
				Western India.	Southern India.	Northern India.
I	Report of the first season's Operations in the Belgaum and Kaladgi Districts.	Burgess ...	1874 ...	I	...	...
II	Report on the Antiquities of Kathiawar and Kach.	Burgess ...	1876 ...	II	...	...
III	Report on the Antiquities of the Bidar and Aurangabad Districts.	Burgess ...	1878 ...	III	...	...
IV	The Buddhist Caves and Their Inscriptions.	Burgess ...	1883 ...	IV	...	...
V	The Caves of Elura and other Brahmanical and Jaina Caves in Western India.	Burgess ...	1884 ...	V	...	...
VI	The Buddhist Stupas of Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta.	Burgess ...	1887 ...	...	I	...
VII	List of Antiquarian Remains in the Presidency of Madras (Volume I).	Sewell ...	1882 ...	...	II	...
VIII	List of Inscriptions and Sketches of Dynasties of Southern India (Volume I).	Sewell ...	1884 ...	...	III	...
IX	South Indian Inscriptions (Volume I) ...	Hultzsch ...	1890 ...	...	IV	...
X	South Indian Inscriptions (Volume II) ...	Hultzsch ...	1891 ...	...	V	...
XI	Report on the Sharqi Architecture of Jaunpur.	Führer and Smith.	1889 ...	...	...	I
XII	Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Führer ...	1891 ...	...	...	II
XIII	Epigraphia Indica of the Archæological Survey of India (Volume I).	Burgess ...	1891 ...	...	...	...
XIV	Epigraphia Indica of the Archæological Survey of India (Volume II).	Burgess ...	1893 ...	...	...	...
XV	South Indian Buddhist Antiquities ...	Rea ...	1894 ...	...	VI	...
XVI	Revised List of Antiquities, Bombay ...	Cousens ...	1897 ...	VIII	...	...
XVII	List of Architectural and Archæological Remains in Coorg.	Rea ...	1894 ...	...	VII	...
XVIII	Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri.	Smith ...	1895 ...	...	...	III
	Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri (Part II).	Smith ...	1896 ...			
	Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri (Part III).	Smith ...	1897 ...			
	Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri (Part IV).	Smith ...	1898 ...			
XIX	List of Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the Central Provinces and Berar.	Cousens ...	1897 ...	...	...	IV
*XX	The Jaina Stupa and some other Antiquities of Muttra.	V. A. Smith ...	1900 ...	...	...	V
XXI	Chalukyan Architecture, including examples from the Ballari District in Madras.	Rea ...	1896 ...	...	VIII	...
XXII	Bower Manuscript	Hœrnle ...	1894 ...	...	...	...
XXIII	Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrat ...	Burgess ...	1896 ...	VI	...	...
XXIV	The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad.	Burgess ...	...	VII	...	...

* This Report is under publication.

List of Volumes constituting the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India—(concluded).

Prescribed number in new Series.	Name of Book.	Author or editor.	Date (passed or proposed) of publication.	*Provincial numbers.*		
				Western India.	Southern India.	Northern India.
XXV	Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company in the Presidency of Madras.	Rea ...	1897 ...	...	IX	...
*XXVI	...	...	...	...	...	VI
*XXVII	...	...	...	...	...	VII
*XXVIII	...	...	...	...	...	VIII
XXIX	South Indian Inscriptions (Volume III, Part I).	Hultzsch ...	1899 ...	...	X	...
†XXX	Moghul Colour Decorations of Agra ...	Smith ...	1900 ...	...	...	IX
XXXI	List of Antiquarian Remains in His Highness the Nizam's Territory.	Cousens ...	1900 ...	...	...	...

* These numbers will be utilized for reports bearing on the same subject to which they were originally assigned [*vide* Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Archæology and Epigraphy), No. 3672—42-6, dated the 16th October 1899].

† This Report is under publication.

APPENDIX G.

List of Archæological Reports, published under the authority of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which are included neither in Sir Alexander Cunningham's Series nor in the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

t of Archæological Reports, published under the authority of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which are included neither in SIR ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM'S *Series nor in the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.*

Title of work.	Name and official designation of author.	Date of publication.	Publishing Press.	Size and number of volumes, and number of pages in each volume.	Issue price of each volume or of complete work.	Whether still sold at the Government Press or Book Depôt, or not.	Whether copies exist in Public or Official Libraries.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.			
Description of the Antiquities at Kalinjar.	F. Maisey ...	1848	Baptist Mission Press.	8vo.; pages 41, with plates.	...	Not sold.	No.	
Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1891-92.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1892	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 15.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1893.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1893	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 47.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1894.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1894	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 41.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1895.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1895	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 11.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1896.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1896	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 10.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1897.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1897	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 18.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1898.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1898	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 20.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1899.	V. A. Smith, I.C.S., and E. W. Smith, Archæological Surveyor.	1899	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 23.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
List of Photographic Negatives of the Monumental Antiquities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	A. Führer, PH. D., Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1889	Government of India Central Printing Office.	Foolscap; pages 13.	...	No ...	No.	
List of Christian Tombs and Monuments of Archæological or Historical Interest and their Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	A. Führer, PH. D., Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1896	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 188.	6 0 0	Yes ...	Yes.	
The Remains near Kasia, in the Gorakhpur District.	V. A. Smith, I.C.S.,	1896	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Super royal, 4to.; 26 pages and 1 plan.	1 8 0	Yes ...	Yes.	

List of Archæological Reports, published under the authority of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which are included neither in SIR ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM'S *Series nor in the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India*—(concluded).

Number.	Title of work.	Name and official designation of author.	Date of publication.	Publishing Press.	Size and number of volumes, and number of pages in each volume.	Issue price of each volume or of complete work.	Whether still sold at the Government Press or Book Depôt, or not.	Whether copies exist in Public or Official Libraries.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p.			
13	Portfolio of Indian Architectural Drawings.	Edmund W. Smith,	1897	Messrs. Griggs & Sons, Hanover Street, Peckham, London.	Imperial folio; 8 pages, with 52 plates.	9 0 0	Yes...	Yes.	
14	Objects of Antiquarian Interest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Prepared under the orders issued by this Government Resolution No. 950B.R.C., dated 5th July 1876.	...	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 77.	...	Not sold.	No copies in Official Libraries.	Probably these Reports were sent to Dr. Führer when he was compiling his *Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*. The information contained in these Reports was for the most part incorporated by Dr. Führer in his compilation.
15	I-(A)—Monuments which, from their present condition and Historical or Archæological value, ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.	Prepared under the orders conveyed in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{3}{168—183}$, dated 26th November 1883, and No. $\frac{5}{170—82}$, dated 22nd May 1885.	...	...	Foolscap; pages 31.	...	Not sold.		
16	I-(B)—Monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by minor measures.				Foolscap; pages 15.	...	Not sold.		
17	II-(A)—Monuments in possession or charge of Government, or in respect of which Government must undertake cost of all measures of conservation.				Foolscap; pages 25.	...	Not sold.		
18	II-(B)—Monuments in possession of private bodies or individuals.				Foolscap; pages 17.	...	Not sold.		
19	III—Monuments which, from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance, it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.				Foolscap; pages 65.	...	Not sold.		
20	Report on the Antiquities in the District of Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces.	Purna Chandra Mukarji.	1899	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Super royal 4to.; pages 39 and 13 diagrams.	...	No ...	Yes.	
21	Plates illustrating the Report on the Antiquities in the District of Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces.	Purna Chandra Mukarji.	1899	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Super royal 4to.; 98 plates.	...	No ...	Yes.	

APPENDIX H.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN INDIA.

Speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India (LORD CURZON) *at a meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society at Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 6th February* 1900.

"I HOPE that there is nothing inappropriate in my addressing to this Society a few observations upon the duty of Government in respect of ancient buildings in India. The Asiatic Society of Bengal still, I trust, even in these days, when men are said to find no time for scholarship, and when independent study or research seems to have faded out of Indian fashion, retains that interest in archæology which is so often testified to in its earlier publications, and was promoted by so many of its most illustrious names. Surely here, if anywhere, in this house which enshrines the memorials, and has frequently listened to the wisdom of great scholars and renowned students, it is permissible to recall the recollection of the present generation to a subject that so deeply engaged the attention of your early pioneers, and that must still, even in a breathless age, appeal to the interest of every thoughtful man.

THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS.

"In the course of my recent tour, during which I visited some of the most famous sites and beautiful or historic buildings in India, I more than once remarked, in reply to municipal addresses, that I regarded the conservation of ancient monuments as one of the primary obligations of Government. We have a duty to our forerunners, as well as to our contemporaries and to our descendants; nay, our duty to the two latter classes in itself demands the recognition of an obligation to the former, since we are the custodians for our own age of that which has been bequeathed to us by an earlier, and since posterity will rightly blame us if, owing to our neglect, they fail to reap the same advantages that we have been privileged to enjoy. Moreover, how can we expect at the hands of futurity any consideration for the productions of our own time—if, indeed, any are worthy of such—unless we have ourselves shown a like respect to the handiwork of our predecessors? This obligation, which I assert and accept on behalf of Government, is one of an even more binding character in India than in many European countries. There abundant private wealth is available for the acquisition or the conservation of that which is frequently private property. Corporations, societies, endowments, trusts provide a vast machinery that relieves the Government of a large portion of its obligation. The historic buildings, the magnificent temples, the inestimable works of art, are invested with a publicity that, to some extent, saves them from the risk of desecration or the encroachments of decay. Here all is different. India is covered with the visible records of vanished dynasties, of forgotten monarchs, of persecuted and sometimes dishonoured creeds. These monuments are, for the most part, though there are notable exceptions, in British territory and on soil belonging to Government. Many of them are in out of the way places, and are liable to the combined ravages of a tropical climate, an exuberant flora, and very often a local and ignorant population, who see only in an ancient building the means of inexpensively raising a modern one for their own convenience. All these circumstances explain the peculiar responsibility that rests upon Government in India. If there be any one who says to me that there is no duty devolving upon a Christian Government to preserve the monuments of a pagan art or the sanctuaries

of an alien faith, I cannot pause to argue with such a man. Art, and beauty, and the reverence that is owing to all that has evoked human genius or has inspired human faith are independent of creeds, and, in so far as they touch the sphere of religion, are embraced by the common religion of all mankind. Viewed from this standpoint, the rock temple of the Bráhmans stands on precisely the same footing as the Buddhist Vihara, and the Muhammadan *Masjid* as the Christian Cathedral. There is no principle of artistic discrimination between the mausoleum of the despot and the sepulchre of the saint. What is beautiful, what tears the mask off the face of the past, and helps us to read its riddles, and to look it in the eyes—these, and not the dogmas of a combative theology, are the principal criteria to which we must look. Much of ancient history, even in an age of great discoveries, still remains mere guess work. It is only slowly being pieced together by the efforts of scholars and by the outcome of research. But the clues are lying everywhere at our hand—in buried cities, in undeciphered inscriptions, in casual coins, in crumbling pillars, and pencilled slabs of stone. They supply the data by which we may re-construct the annals of the past, and recall to life the morality, the literature, the politics, the art of a perished age.

THE AGE OF INDIAN MONUMENTS.

"Compared with the antiquity of Assyrian or Egyptian, or even of early European, monuments, the age of the majority of Indian monuments is not great. I speak subject to correction, but my impression is that the oldest sculptured monument in India is the Sanchi Tope, the great railing of which cannot possibly be placed before the middle of the third century before Christ, although the top itself may be earlier. At that time the palaces of Chaldæa and Nineveh, the Pyramids, and the rock tombs of Egypt, were already thousands of years old. We have no building in India as old as the Parthenon at Athens; the large majority are young compared with the Coliseum at Rome. All the Norman and the majority of the Gothic Cathedrals of England and of Western Europe were already erected before the great era of Moslem architecture in India had begun. The Kutub Minár at Delhi, which is the finest early Muhammadan structure in this country, was built within a century of Westminster Hall in London, which we are far from regarding as an ancient monument. As for the later glories of Arabian architecture at Delhi, at Agra, and at Lahore, the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, which we regard in England as the last product of a dying architectural epoch, were already grey when they sprang, white and spotless, from the hands of the masons of Akbar and Shah Jehan; while the Táj Mahal is only one generation older than Wren's Renaissance fabric of modern St. Paul's.

EXOTIC ANTIQUITIES.

"There is another remarkable feature of the majority of Indian antiquities—of those at any rate that belong to the Musalmán epoch—that they do not represent an indigenous genius or an Indian style. They are exotics, imported into this country in the train of conquerors, who had learnt their architectural lessons in Persia, in Central Asia, in Arabia, in Afghanistan. More than a thousand years earlier a foreign influence had exercised scarcely less marked, though more transient, influence upon certain forms of Indian architecture. I allude to the Greek types, which were derived from the Græco-Bactrian kingdoms, that were founded upon the remains of Alexander's conquests, and which in the centuries immediately preceding the Christian era profoundly affected the art and sculpture of North-West India and the Panjáb. Indian sculptures or Indian buildings, however, because they reflect a foreign influence or betray a foreign origin, are not the less, but perhaps the more, interesting to ourselves, who were borne to India upon the crest of a later but similar wave, and who may find in their non-Indian characteristics a reminiscence of forms which we already know in Europe, and of a process of

assimilation with which our own archæological history has rendered us familiar. Indeed, a race like our own, who are themselves foreigners, are in a sense better fitted to guard, with a dispassionate and impartial zeal, the relics of different ages, and of sometimes antagonistic beliefs, than might be the descendants of the warring races or the votaries of the rival creeds. To us the relics of Hindu and Muhammadan, of Buddhist, Bráhman, and Jain, are, from the antiquarian, the historical, and the artistic point of view, equally interesting and equally sacred. One does not excite a more vivid, and the other a weaker, emotion. Each represents the glories or the faith of a branch of the human family. Each fills a chapter in Indian history. Each is a part of the heritage which Providence has committed to the custody of the ruling power.

"If, however, the majority of the structural monuments of India—the topes, and temples, the palaces and fortresses, and tombs—be of no exceeding antiquity in the chronology of architecture, and even if the greater number of those at any rate which are well known and visited are not indigenous in origin, it remains true, on the other hand, that is, in the exploration and study of purely Indian remains, in the probing of archaic mounds, in the excavation of old Indian cities, and in the copying and reading of ancient inscriptions, that a good deal of the exploratory work of the archæologist in India will in future lie. The later pages of Indian history are known to us, and can be read by all. But a curtain of dark and romantic mystery hangs over the earlier chapters, of which we are only slowly beginning to lift the corners. This also is not less an obligation of Government. Epigraphy should not be set behind research any more than research should be set behind conservation. All are ordered parts of any scientific scheme of antiquarian work. I am not one of those who think that Government can afford to patronize the one and ignore the other. It is, in my judgment, equally our duty to dig and discover, to classify, reproduce, and describe, to copy and decipher, and to cherish and conserve. Of restoration I cannot, on the present occasion, undertake to speak, since the principles of legitimate and artistic restoration require a more detailed analysis than I have time to bestow upon them this evening. But it will be seen from what I have said that my view of the obligations of Government is not grudging, and that my estimate of the work to be done is ample.

THE WORK OF ICONOCLASTS.

"If, then, the question be asked—How has the British Government hitherto discharged, and how is it now discharging, its task?—what is the answer that must be returned? I may say, in preface, that, were the answer unfavourable,—and I will presently examine that point—we should merely be forging a fresh link in an unbroken historic chain. Every, or nearly every, successive religion that has permeated or overswept this country has vindicated its own fervour at the expense of the rival whom it had dethroned. When the Bráhmans went to Ellora, they hacked away the features of all the seated Buddhas in the rock chapels and halls. When Kutub-ud-din commenced, and Altamsh continued, the majestic mosque that flanks the Kutub Minár, it was with the spoil of Hindu temples that they reared the fabric, carefully defacing or besmearing the sculptured Jain images, as they consecrated them to their novel purpose. What part of India did not bear witness to the ruthless vandolism of the great iconoclast Aurangzeb? When we admire his great mosque with its tapering minarets, which are the chief feature of the river front at Benares, how many of us remember that he tore down the holy Hindu temple of Vishveshwar to furnish the material and to supply the site? Nadir Shah during his short Indian inroad effected a greater spoliation than has probably ever been achieved in so brief a space of time. When the Marátha conquerors overran Northern India, they pitilessly mutilated and wantonly destroyed. When Ranjit Singh built the Golden Temple at Amritsar, he ostentatiously rifled Muhammadan buildings and mosques. Nay, dynasties did not spare their own members, nor

religions their own shrines. If a capital or fort or sanctuary was not completed in the lifetime of the builder, there was small chance of its being finished,—there was a very fair chance of its being despoiled,—by his successor and heir. The environs of Delhi are a wilderness of deserted cities and devastated tombs. Each fresh conqueror, Hindu or Moghal or Pathán, marched, so to speak, to his own immortality over his predecessor's grave. The great Akbar in a more peaceful age first removed the seat of Government from Delhi to Agra, and then built Fatehpur Sikri as a new capital, only to be abandoned by his successor. Jehangir alternated between Delhi and Agra, but preferred Lahore to either. Shah Jehan beautified Agra, and then contemplated a final return to Delhi. Aurangzeb marched away to the south and founded still another capital, and was himself buried in territories that now belong to Hyderabad. These successive changes, while they may have reflected little more than a despot's caprice, were yet inimical both to the completion and to the continuous existence of architectural fabrics. The British Government are fortunately exempt from any such promptings, either of religious fanaticism, of restless vanity, or of dynastic and personal pride. But in proportion as they have been unassailed by such temptations, so is their responsibility the greater for inaugurating a new era and for displaying that tolerant and enlightened respect to the treasures of all, which is one of the main lessons that the returning West has been able to teach to the East.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH BY ENGLISH OFFICIALS.

"In the domain of archæology, as elsewhere, the original example of duty has been set to the Government of India by individual effort and by private enthusiasm; and only by slow degrees has Government, which is at all times and seasons a tardy learner, warmed to its task. The early archæological researches, conducted by the founders and pioneers of this Society, by Jones, Colebrooke, Wilson, and Prinsep, and by many another *clarum et venerabile nomen*, were in the main literary in character. They consisted in the re-construction of alphabets, the translation of manuscripts, and the decipherment of inscriptions. Sanskrit scholarship was the academic cult of the hour. How these men laboured is illustrated by the fact that Prinsep and Kittoe both died of overwork at the age of 40. Then followed an era of research in buildings and monuments, the pen was supplemented by the spade, and, in succession, descriptions, drawings, paintings, engravings, and in later days photographs and casts, gradually revealed to European eyes the precious contents of the unrifled quarries of Hindustán. In this generation of explorers and writers, special honour must be paid to two names, to James Fergusson, whose earliest work was published in 1845, and who was the first to place the examination of Indian architecture upon a scholarly basis, and to General Sir A. Cunningham, who only a few years later was engaged in the first scientific excavation of the Bhilsa Topes. These and other toilers in the same field laboured with a diligence beyond praise; but the work was too great for individual exertion, and much of it remained desultory, fragmentary, and incomplete.

"Meanwhile the Government of India was concerned with laying the foundations and extending the borders of a new Empire, and thought little of the relics of old ones. From time to time a Governor-General, in an access of exceptional enlightenment or generosity, spared a little money for the fitful repair of ancient monuments. Lord Minto appointed a Committee to conduct repairs at the Táj. Lord Hastings ordered works at Fatehpur Sikri and Sikandra. Lord Amherst attempted some restoration of the Kutub Minár. Lord Hardinge persuaded the Court of Directors to sanction arrangements for the examination, delineation, and record of some of the chief Indian antiquities. But these spasmodic efforts resulted in little more than the collection of a few drawings, and the execution of a few local and perfunctory repairs. How little the leaven had permeated the lump, and how strongly the barbarian still dominated the æsthetic, in the official mind may be shown by incidents that from time to time occurred.

THE DESECRATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS.

"In the days of Lord William Bentinck the Táj was on the point of being destroyed for the value of its marbles. The same Governor-General sold by auction the marble bath in Shah Jahan's Palace at Agra, which had been torn up by Lord Hastings for a gift to George IV, but had somehow never been despatched. In the same *régime* a proposal was made to lease the gardens at Sikandra to the Executive Engineer at Agra for the purposes of speculative cultivation. In 1857, after the Mutiny, it was solemnly proposed to raze to the ground the Jama Masjid at Delhi, the noblest ceremonial mosque in the world, and it was only spared at the instance of Sir John Lawrence. As late as 1868 the destruction of the great gateways of the Sanchi Tope was successfully prevented by the same statesman. I have read of a great Muhammadan pillar, over 600 years old, which was demolished at Aligarh, to make room for certain municipal improvements and for the erection of some *banias'* shops, which, when built, were never let. Some of the sculptured columns of the exquisite Hindu-Musalmán mosque at Ajmer were pulled down by a zealous officer, to construct a triumphal arch under which the Viceroy of the day was to pass. James Fergusson's books sound one unending note of passionate protest against the barrack builder and the military engineer. I must confess that I think these individuals have been, and, within the more restricted scope now left to them, still are, inveterate sinners. Climb the hill top at Gwalior and see the barracks of the British soldier and the relics, not yet entirely obliterated, of his occupation of the Palace in the Fort. Read in the Delhi guide books of the horrors that have been perpetrated in the interests of regimental barracks and messes and canteens in the fairy like pavilions and courts and gardens of Shah Jahan. It is not yet thirty years since the Government of India were invited by a number of army doctors to cut off the battlements of the Fort at Delhi, in order to improve the health of the troops, and only desisted from doing so when a rival band of medical doctrinaires appeared upon the scene to urge the retention of the very same battlements, in order to prevent malarial fever from creeping in. At an earlier date, when picnic parties were held in the garden of the Táj, it was not an uncommon thing for the revellers to arm themselves with hammer and chisel, with which they whiled away the afternoon by chipping out fragments of agate and cornelian from the cenotaphs of the Emperor and his lamented Queen. Indeed, when I was at Agra the other day, I found that the marble tomb of Shah Jahan in the lower vault, beneath which his body actually lies, was still destitute of much of its original inlay of which I ordered the restoration.

THE ERA OF VANDALISM NOT YET AT AN END.

"That the era of vandalism is not yet completely at an end is evident from recent experiences, among which I may include my own. When Fergusson wrote his book, the *Diwán-i-Ám*, or Public Hall of Audience, in the Palace at Delhi was a military arsenal, the outer colonnades of which had been built up with brick arches lightened by English windows. All this was afterwards removed. But when the Prince of Wales came to India in 1876 and held a Darbár in this building, the opportunity was too good to be lost, and a fresh coat of whitewash was plentifully bespattered over the red sandstone pillars and plinths of the Darbár Hall of Aurengzeb. This, too, I hope to get removed. When His Royal Highness was at Agra, and the various pavilions of Shah Jahán's Palace were connected together for the purposes of an evening party and ball, local talent was called in to reproduce the faded paintings on marble and plaster of the Moghal artist two and a half centuries before. The result of their labours is still an eyesore and a regret. When I was at Lahore in April last, I found the exquisite little Moti Masjid, or Pearl Mosque, in the Fort, which was erected by Jehángir exactly three hundred years ago, still used for the profane purpose to which it had been converted by Ranjit Singh, *viz.*, as a Government treasury.

The arches were built up with brick work, and below the marble floor had been excavated as a cellar for the reception of iron bound chests of rupees. I pleaded for the restoration to its original state of this beautiful little building, which I suppose not one visitor in a hundred to Lahore has ever seen. Ranjit Singh cared nothing for the taste or the trophies of his Muhammadan predecessors, and half a century of British military occupation, with its universal paint pot and the exigencies of the Public Works Engineer, has assisted the melancholy decline. Fortunately, in recent years something has been done to rescue the main buildings of the Moghal Palace from these two insatiable enemies. At Ahmedabad I found the mosque of Sidi Saiyid, the pierced stone lattice works of whose demi-lune windows is one of the glories of India, used as a tahsíldár's *kachahari*, and disfigured with plaster partitions and the omnivorous whitewash. I hope to effect the re-conversion of this building. After the conquest of Upper Burma in 1885, the Palace of the Kings at Mandalay, which, although built for the most part of wood, is yet a noble specimen of Burmese art, was converted by our conquering battalions into a club house, a Government office, and a church. By degrees I am engaged in removing these superfluous denizens, with the idea of preserving the building as the monument, not of a dynasty that has vanished never to return, but of an art that, subject to the vicissitudes of fire, earthquake, and decay, is capable of being a joy for ever. There are other sites and fabrics in India upon which I also have my eye, which I shall visit, if possible, during my time, and which I shall hope to rescue from a kindred or a worse fate.

EFFORTS MADE BY GOVERNMENT.

"These are the gloomy or regrettable features of the picture. On the other hand, there has been, during the last forty years, some sort of sustained effort on the part of Government to recognise its responsibilities and to purge itself of a well merited reproach. This attempt has been accompanied, and sometimes delayed, by disputes as to the rival claims of research and of conservation, and by discussion over the legitimate spheres of action of the Central and the Local Governments. There have been periods of supineness as well as of activity. There have been moments when it has been argued that the State had exhausted its duty or that it possessed no duty at all. There have been persons who thought that, when all the chief monuments were indexed and classified, we might sit down with folded hands and allow them slowly and gracefully to crumble into ruin. There have been others who argued that railways and irrigation did not leave even a modest half lakh of rupees per annum for the requisite establishment to supervise the most glorious galaxy of monuments in the world. Nevertheless, with these interruptions and exceptions, which I hope may never again recur, the progress has been positive, and, on the whole, continuous. It was Lord Canning who first invested archæological work in this country with permanent Government patronage by constituting, in 1860, the Archæological Survey of Northern India and by appointing General Cunningham in 1862 to be Archæological Surveyor to Government. From that period date the publications of the Archæological Survey of India, which have at times assumed different forms, and which represent varying degrees of scholarship and merit, but which constitute, on the whole, a noble mine of information, in which the student has but to delve in order to discover an abundant spoil. For over twenty years General Cunningham continued his labours, of which these publications are the memorial. Meanwhile orders were issued for the registration and preservation of historical monuments throughout India; local surveys were started in some of the subordinate Governments, the Bombay Survey being placed in the capable hands of Mr. Burgess, who was a worthy follower in the footsteps of Cunningham, and who ultimately succeeded him as Director-General of the Archæological Survey. Some of the Native States followed the example thus set to them, and either applied for the services of the Government archæologists or established small departments of their own.

"In the provinces much depended upon the individual tastes or proclivities of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, just as at headquarters the strength of the impetus varied with the attitude of successive Viceroyalty. Lord Northbrook, who was always a generous patron of the arts, issued orders in 1873 as to the duties of Local Governments; and in his Viceroyalty Sir John Strachey was the first Lieutenant-Governor to undertake a really noble work of renovation and repair at Agra—a service which is fitly commemorated by a marble slab in the Palace of Shah Jahan. The poetic and imaginative temperament of Lord Lytton could not be deaf to a similar appeal. Holding that no claim upon the initiative and resources of the Supreme Government was more essentially Imperial than the preservation of national antiquities, he contributed in 1879 a sum of 3¾ lakhs to the restoration of buildings in the North-Western Provinces; and proposed the appointment of a special officer, to be entitled the Curator of Ancient Monuments, which, while it did not receive sanction in his time, was left to be carried out by his successor, Lord Ripon. During the three years that Major Cole held this post from 1880 to 1883, much excellent work in respect both of reports and classification was done; and large sums of money were given by the Government of India, *inter alia*, for repairs in the Gwalior Fort and at Sanchi Tope. But at the end of this time succeeded a period of some reaction, in which it appeared to be thought that the task of the Central Government, in the preparation of surveys and lists, was drawing to a close, and that Local Governments might, in future, be safely entrusted with the more modest, but, I may add, not less critical, duty of conservation. More recently, under Lord Elgin's auspices, the archæological work of Government has been placed upon a more definite basis. The entire country has been divided into a number of circles, each with a surveyor of its own, and, while the establishment is regarded as an Imperial charge, the work is placed under local control and receives such financial backing as the resources of the Local Governments or the sympathies of individual Governors may be able to give it. In the North-Western Provinces, where I was recently touring, I found Sir A. MacDonnell worthily sustaining, in point of generous and discriminating sympathy, the traditions that were created by Sir John Strachey.

"For my part I feel far from clear that Government might not do a good deal more than it is now doing, or than it has hitherto consented to do. I certainly cannot look forward to a time at which either the obligations of the State will have become exhausted, or at which archæological research and conservation in this country can dispense with Government direction and control. I see fruitful fields of labour still unexplored, bad blunders still to be corrected, gaping omissions to be supplied, plentiful opportunities for patient renovation and scholarly research. In my opinion, the tax-payers of this country are in the last degree unlikely to resent a somewhat higher expenditure—and, after all, a few thousand rupees go a long way in archæological work, and the total outlay is exceedingly small—upon objects in which I believe them to be as keenly interested as we are ourselves. I hope to assert more definitely during my time the Imperial responsibility of Government in respect of Indian antiquities, to inaugurate or to persuade a more liberal attitude on the part of those with whom it rests to provide the means, and to be a faithful guardian of the priceless treasure house of art and learning that has, for a few years at any rate, been committed to my charge."

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March 1900.

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India.	
	UNITED KINGDOM.	
	(a) Institutions.	
1	British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.	*1
2	Bodleian Library, Oxford ...	*1
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6	Glasgow University Library, Glasgow,	1
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8	Trinity College Library, Dublin ...	1
9	Christ College Library, Cambridge,	1
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11	Library, Owen's College, Manchester,	1
12	Victoria University Library, Manchester.	1
13	Corpus Christi College Library, Cambridge.	1
14	National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.	*1
15	Advocates' Library, Edinburgh ...	1
16	The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.	1
17	Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.	1
18	Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, Edinburgh.	1
19	Royal Irish Academy, Dublin ...	1
20	National Library, Dublin ...	1
21	Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.	*1
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Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	21
	I.—Countries outside India —*(continued).*	
	UNITED KINGDOM—*(continued).*	
	(a) Institutions—(concluded).	
22	Society of Antiquarians of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.	1
23	Society of Antiquarians of Scotland, Edinburgh.	1
24	Board of Indian Civil Service Studies, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.	1
25	Imperial Institute, London ...	1
26	Indian Institute, Oxford ...	*1
27	Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, London.	1
28	Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh.	1
29	Royal Institution, 21, Albemarle Street, London.	1
30	The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.	1
30A	National Library of Ireland, Department of Science and Art, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.	1
	(b) Officials.	
31	Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, India Office, London.	*5
32	Her Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, London.	
33	India Office Library, London ...	
	(c) Private Individuals.	
34	Sir James Peile, K.C.S.I., India Office, London.	1
35	Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.S.I., India Office, London.	1
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Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	38
	I.—Countries outside India *—(continued).*	
	UNITED KINGDOM—*(concluded).*	
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36	Sir George M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., India Office, London.	1
37	Sir William Muir, K.C.S I., Edinburgh University.	1
38	Dr. James Burgess, C.I.E., 22, Seton Place, Edinburgh.	1
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41	R. Sewell, Esq., 6, Palace Mansions, Buckingham Gate, London, S.-W.	1
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42A	V. A. Smith, Esq., I.C.S., Gwynfa, Cheltenham, England.	1
	(d) Newspapers and Periodicals.	
43	The *Times*, Printing House Square, London, E.C.	*1
44	The *Athenæum*, 11, Breams' Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.	1
45	The *Academy*, 43, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.	1
46	The *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, Oriental Institute, Woking.	1
	FRANCE.	
47	Bibliotheque National, Paris ...	*1
48	Muse Guimet, 30, Avenue du Trocadero, Paris.	1
49	Institut de France, Paris ...	1
50	La Sociéte Asiatique, care of E. Leroux, 28, Rue Buonaparte, Paris.	*1
51	Mons. Em. Senart, 18, Rue François, 1er, Paris.	1
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	I.—Countries outside India *—(continued).*	
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52	Dr. Lucian Scherman, Editor, *Orientalische Bibliographie*, Munich, Bavaria, Germany.	1
53	University Library, Berlin ...	1
54	University Library, Leipzig ...	1
55	University Library, Bonn ...	1
56	University Library, Munchen ...	1
57	Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.	1
58	Deutsche Morgenlandische Gesellschaft, Halle, $\frac{a}{s}$, Leipzig.	*1
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63	Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.	*1
64	Imperial and Royal Museum (Arts), Vienna.	1
65	Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth ...	1
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66	Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.	*1
67	University Library, Florence ...	1
68	R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.	1
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	ITALY—*(concluded).*	
69	Count Angelo de Gubernatis, *viâ* S. Martino al Marco No 11, Rome.	1
	OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.	
70	University Library, Leyden, Holland,	*1
71	Royal Institute of Netherlands India, the Hague, Holland.	1
72	Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburgh, Russia.	*1
73	Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.	1
74	Museum of National Archæology, Copenhagen, Denmark.	1
75	University Library, Upsala, Sweden,	1
76	University Library, Christiania, Norway.	1
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77	American Oriental Society, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.	*1
78	Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.	1
79	Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.	1
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80	The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.	1
81	Literary and Historical Society, Quebec Canada.	1
82	Melbourne Library, Melbourne ...	1
83	University Library, Melbourne ...	1
84	University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.	1
85	Asiatic Society, Colombo, Ceylon ...	1
86	Archæological Commissioner, Colombo, Ceylon.	1
87	Librarian, Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.	1
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	FOREIGN COLONIES.	
88	Genootschap Van Kunsten en, Wettenschappen Waspada, Batavia, Java.	1
	Total, Countries outside India ...	92
	II.—India.	
	(1) IMPERIAL.	
1	Imperial Library, Calcutta ...	*5
2	Indian Museum, Calcutta ...	*1
3	Department of Revenue and Agriture.	*2
4	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.	*1
	(2) PROVINCIAL.	
	MADRAS.	
	(a) Institutions.	
5	Secretariat Library, Fort St. George,	*1
6	University Library, Madras ...	*1
7	Public Library, Madras... ...	*1
8	Presidency College, Madras ...	*1
9	School of Art, Madras	*1
10	Literary and Scientific Society, Madras.	*1
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12	Christian College Library, Madras ...	*1
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13	Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D., Government Epigraphist, Bangalore.	1
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15	R. T. H. Griffiths, Esq., Kotagiri, Palni Hills.	1
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	Brought forward ...	20
	II.—India—*(continued.)*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(continued).*	
	BOMBAY.	
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16	Secretariat Library, Bombay ...	1
17	University Library, Bombay ...	1
18	Sassoon Mechanics' Institute Library, Bombay.	*1
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20	School of Art, Bombay... ...	1
21	Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Bombay,	*1
22	College of Science, Poona ...	1
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24	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay.	1
25	H. Cousens, Esq., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Bombay.	1
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26	Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.	*1
27	University Library, Senate House, Calcutta.	1
28	Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.	1
29	Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.	1
30	Public Library, Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta.	1
31	Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.	*1
32	Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Reading Rooms and Library Institute, 336, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	1
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	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(continued).*	
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	(b) Private Individuals.	
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35	G. A. Grierson, Esq., C.S., care of Secretary to Government, Bengal.	1
36	Bábu Hara Prashad Shastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Calcutta.	1
37	Bábu Purna Chandra Mukarji, Panihati, near Calcutta.	1
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	(a) Institutions.	
38	Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.	1
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40	Public Library, Allahabad ...	1
41	Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.	*1
42	Sanskrit College, Benares ...	*1
43	Thomason College, Roorkee ...	1
44	Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares ...	1
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Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	52
	II.—India—*(continued).*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(continued).*	
	PANJÁB.	
48	Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.	*1
49	Panjáb Public Library, Lahore ...	*1
50	Museum Library, Lahore ...	*1
51	School of Art, Lahore	1
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LIB OF BOM BRAN OF TI ROYA ASIATI

No. 1511M. OF 1901.

GOVT., N.-W. P. AND OUDH,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 16TH AUGUST 1901.

RESOLUTION BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF OUDH.

READ—

I.—Annual progress reports of the Archæological Survey Department of India, North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces Circle, for the years 1895-1896 to 1900-1901.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH (ARCHÆOLOGY).

RESOLUTION.—As this is the last report which the Archæological Surveyor will submit to the present Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour desires to notice briefly the work which has been done in the Archæological Department of this Government during the last six years.

2. The more noticeable operations of the Archæological Department during that period may be grouped under three heads:—

(a) The revision of the list of the archæological remains in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh belonging to Government;

(b) the execution of works of restoration or conservation; and

(c) the preparation of reports, and illustrated accounts of the buildings.

3. The revision of the lists of remains has been hitherto restricted to buildings the property of the State. This list is now nearly exhaustive. But there are in many districts valuable archæological remains which belong to private individuals, or collections of individuals, and the time has come for bringing these remains also on the list, and of undertaking in association with the owners the necessary measures of repair and conservation.

4. During the first two years of the period under notice but little was done beyond ordinary maintenance on the scale then approved. These two years were a time of famine and financial pressure when all avoidable expenditure had to be postponed to more urgent requirements. But in the remaining years a good deal has been done by the Public Works Department, which, in all archæological matters, acts under the directions of the Archæological Surveyor. The following is a brief summary of the more important works of restoration or repair that have been carried out.

At Agra a large sum has been spent on the Táj proper. This work included inlaid work and white and black marble bordering, as well as stone work; and called for great care and delicacy in execution. It is noticeable that in all kinds of restorative work the Archæological

Surveyor has tapped a vein of latent natural talent, which has given excellent results. In fact the Department has called into activity a school of artizans expert in this style of work. Many of them claim to be the descendants of the artificers who worked under the Emperors Akbar and Sháhjahan.

The four buildings associated with the Táj, known as Saheli Burj, which were in parts almost bordering on ruin, have been thoroughly repaired, and partially restored, as also have been the east and west pavilions. The Fatehpuri Mosque, situated at the entrance to the Táj enclosure, which also had become dilapidated, has been, with the concurrence of its managers, thoroughly restored.

5. Beyond the cost of ordinary maintenance, no money has been spent on Itmad-ud-daula's Tomb; but projects have now been sanctioned for restoring the missing marble balustrade round the top of the tomb, for redecorating the vestibule in the ground floor, and for restoring the missing inlaid work on the pavilion near the river. A project has also been sanctioned and funds provided for repairs to the Chini-ki-Rauza.

6. The most important work executed in the Agra Fort is the large structural repairs to the foundations which had become so undermined by the decay of ages that the stability of the superstructure was endangered. The repairs extend to the underground vaults and passages of the Diwán-i-Khás, the platform on which Jahángir's black marble throne stands, the Khás Mahal, and the Jahángiri Mahal.

The west wing of the Jahángiri Mahal has been restored; and the restoration of the whole of this most interesting palace, the best existing specimen of the combined Hindu and Muhammadan styles, has been decided upon and is in progress. It has already been completely surveyed.

The Archæological Surveyor is now engaged in the survey of the Khás Mahal, Saman Burj, Shish Mahal, and Anguri Bágh, which are parts of Sháhjahan's palace: and when this survey is completed, he will take up that of the Royal Baths, the Nagína Mosque, the Diwán-i-Ám, the Machchi Bháwan, the Moti Masjid, the Salimgarh, and the Umar Singh and Delhi Gates. These detailed surveys are designed to furnish materials for descriptive and illustrative volumes such as those referred to in paragraph 11 below.

7. Before passing from Agra, mention may here be made of the conversion of the barren ravines between the Táj and the Fort into a Public Park. This work, begun as a relief work during the famine of 1897, has been since largely extended and is now approaching completion. A channel has been constructed which brings water from the Agra Canal, fifteen miles distant, to the Park (in which an ornamental reservoir has been made), and to the Táj Gardens. Hitherto the approach to the Táj lay through squalid surroundings: and the gardens suffered from an inconvenient and inadequate water supply. By the completion of the Park both defects will be removed, and a pleasant recreation ground at the same time provided of which the city stood

much in need. The creation of the Park became only possible through the generosity of the late Viceroy, Lord Elgin, who allotted ten lakhs of rupees to this Government after the famine for expenditure at the Lieutenant-Governor's discretion.

8. Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra has been surveyed and put into thorough repair. Subsidiary work of restoration to the Kánch Mahal (a splendid specimen of early 17th century Moghal architecture), the gateways, and causeways, is now in progress.

9. The palaces at Fatehpur Sikri have been completely surveyed, and conservation works on an extensive scale have been executed. They include restoration and repairs to the Panch Mahal and Jodh Bái's palace, underground Dáláns, the Buland Darwáza, Toshi Khána or Alms House, the Hakím's Baths, and the great Bíoli. In this connexion it may be mentioned that a specially interesting feature of the Archæological Surveyor's work has been the restoration of frescoes, dating from the Moghal period, which were discovered in the Fatehpur Sikri buildings (and also in the Agra Fort and at Sikandra). No attempt has been made to restore the whole frescoes which are of the nature of panels decorated with floral and geometrical ornamentation, and, with few exceptions, not of landscape scenery. The restoration of a few panels thus suffices to give a true idea of the original.

Attention may also be here called to the restoration of the mother-of-pearl canopy over Sheikh Salim Chishti's Tomb in the quadrangle of the great mosque at Fatehpur Sikri.

10. During his visit to Agra in December 1899, His Excellency Lord Curzon made a most minute inspection of all the important archæological remains at Agra, Sikandra and Fatehpur Sikri, and recorded detailed instructions in regard to the repair and conservation of each. The points noticed by His Excellency the Viceroy have been worked into the departmental programme, and effect is being gradually given to all of them.

11. The important ancient buildings at Allahabad, Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Bahraich have been repaired and are now in good condition. Sanction has been given and funds provided for the restoration of the interesting remains at Majhera in the Muzaffarnagar district, and negotiations are in progress with the *mutwalis* of the Jaunpur mosques for the conservation and repair of these splendid remains of the Sharqi architecture, the only specimens of the kind in Northern India.

It may be added, although the matter does not strictly arise from the Archæological Surveyor's present report, that the repair of the Jamma Masjid at Lucknow, which was in great danger of collapsing, has lately been taken in hand: one-half of the cost of this work will fall on local contributions.

12. The preceding observations have dealt with special works of repairs and restoration. In addition to them there has, of course, been much work done on the ordinary maintenance of ancient buildings in the custody of the Department of Public Works.

13. Up to October 1898 the office of Archæological Surveyor was held by Dr. Führer, and, on his retirement, Mr. E. W. Smith succeeded to the post. Although Dr. Führer was nominally Archæological Surveyor, he was actually engaged on epigraphical and antiquarian work, while Mr. Smith had practically held charge of the Archæological Survey work.

During Dr. Führer's incumbency a report begun by him, completed by Mr. P. C. Mukerji, and edited by Mr. Vincent Smith, I.C.S., on excavations at the supposed site of Kapilavastu was submitted by this Government to the Government of India. It has not yet been published. Mr. Vincent Smith also completed the descriptive text of the plates (103 in number), prepared some years before, of the Kankâli Tila at Muttra, and the volume has just been published under the title of the *Jaina Stupa and Some Other Antiquities at Muttra*. Previously to this (in 1896) Mr. Vincent Smith published under the auspices of this Government his note on *The Remains near Kasia in the Gorakhpur District*.

14. It has been stated above that Mr. E. W. Smith, the Archæological Surveyor, had completed the survey of Akbar's capital at Fatehpur Sikri; the results have been published in four handsome volumes entitled *The Moghal Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri*. Mr. Smith is now engaged in preparing a handbook to Fatehpur Sikri founded on his large work, and embellished with selected drawings. This will doubtless be a help to antiquarians and travellers.

The Archæological Surveyor has also published this year *The Moghal Colour Decoration of Agra*, an ornate volume dealing principally with the Chini-ka-Rauza, a building of exceptional interest because of its possessing an outside coating of rich tiles worked up into numerous beautiful designs, while the interior is ornamented with frescoes. It is the only building of the kind in the Province. In addition to the Chini-ka-Rauza, the volume treats of the Kánch Mahal at Sikandra, to which allusion has already been made.

The whole of the drawings dealing with Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra are ready for publication, but the letterpress remains to be written.

A portfolio of Indian architectural drawings was prepared by Mr. Smith in 1898 under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders. They exhibit selected specimens of the Moghal architecture of Fatehpur Sikri, as well as details of Akbar's tomb and of the Kánch Mahal at Sikandra.

These drawings cannot fail, when they are better known, to influence for good modern Indian designs and workmanship.

15. The only other publication to which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to refer is the illustrated report on the Antiquities of the Lalitpur district by Mr. P. C. Mukerji, which was printed by this Government. The report is not included in the Archæological series, but the Lieutenant-Governor was glad to give encouragement and assistance to an earnest workman in the fields of archæology, though he does not

belong to the Archæological Department. His Honour greatly regrets that there are in these Provinces at present so few independent enquirers in the field of archæological and antiquarian research.

16. If the preceding observations show that some progress has been made during the past few years in investigating, conserving, and bringing to public notice the archæological remains of the Provinces, Sir Antony MacDonnell well knows that much still remains to be undertaken. He trusts, however, that the path of further progress for some years has been clearly marked out; and he prays that more favourable seasons and a fuller treasury may enable his successors to achieve a greater measure of success in preserving for future generations the noble remains which these Provinces contain of bygone greatness.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Govr.,
N.-W. P., and Chief Commr. of Oudh,

W. H. NIGHTINGALE,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

ORDERED that copies of the Reports and Resolution be forwarded to the officers specified in the Distribution List appended to this report, and that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette.*

W. H. NIGHTINGALE,

Offg. Secretary.

No. ——M.
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Dated Naini Tal, the 1901.

COPY forwarded to——

Under-Secretary.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

No. $\frac{125}{\text{A.P.R.}}$, dated Lucknow, the 9th June 1901.

From—E. W. SMITH, ESQ., M.R.A.S., *Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,*

To—G. J. PERRAM, ESQ., *Offg. Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept., Buildings and Roads Branch.*

SIR,—In continuation of this office letter No. 75A.P.R., dated 22nd August 1900, I have the honour to submit the Annual Progress Report of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle of the Archæological Department for the year ending 31st March 1901.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of India, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, from the 1st April 1900 till the 31st March 1901.

Personal.—Mr. Edmund W. Smith, the Archæological Surveyor, was in England on sick leave from the 11th January till the 6th of October 1900, when he returned to duty. During his absence the Head Draftsman was in charge of the current duties of the office.

On his return to duty Mr. Smith corrected the final proofs of the letterpress for his new volume entitled the *Moghul Colour Decoration of Agra,* and the book was issued from the Government Printing Press, Allahabad, in April 1901.

The volume is fully illustrated with numerous coloured plates as well as measured drawings and photographs. Amongst other places it deals with the Chînî-kâ-Rauzâ, about the only tomb in the North-Western Provinces ornamented exteriorly with encaustic tiles. The Chînî-kâ-Rauzâ, although so unique in design, was till a few years ago practically unknown even to the inhabitants of Agrâ. It was brought to the notice of Government in the year 1892-93, with the result that it was surveyed the following year and then conserved. His Excellency the Viceroy visited the tomb with the Archæological Surveyor in December 1899.

2. *Office work.*—From April till the end of October 1900 the staff was engaged in penciling and inking in the work commenced in the field during the previous cold weather.

3. *Field work.*—During the months of November, December, January, February and March a part of the staff was engaged in surveying the Díwán-i-Khás and adjoining buildings in the Agrâ Fort, whilst the other part was engaged in connection with conservation works at Fathpûr Sîkrî and Agrâ. A design was prepared for the restoration of the guard house outside Jôdh Bâî's palace at Fathpûr Sîkrî as well as one showing how the old covered way which led from Akbar's private apartments (the Khwábgáh) to Jôdh Bâî's palace could be rebuilt.

Some paintings of Miriam's House and the Khwâbgáh at Fathpûr Sîkrî were varnished and drawn.

In all 27 line and coloured drawings were prepared and 19 photographs were taken during the season. Amongst the photographs are the Somnáth Gates in the Agrâ Fort and the old tombs at Majhêrâ in the Muzaffarnagar district referred to in paragraph 23 of the report.

4. The Díwán-i-Khás or Hall of Select Audience, in the Agrâ Fort, like the other inlaid marble palaces erected therein by Sháh Jahán, is covered with elaborate detail, both carved in relief and inlaid. Beneath the Díwán-i-Khás is the Shísh Mahal, or Palace of Glass, the walls and ceilings of which are spangled throughout with thousands of small mirrors of irregular shape set in plaster.

The Díwán-i-Khás consists of a white oblong shaped marble hall with apsidal ends. In front of it on the north side is an open pavilion the same length as the

hall, enclosed on the outer three sides by beautifully carved and inlaid coupled pillars connected together by engrailed arches. The pavilion is covered by a flat ceiling arched at the sides, made of small slabs of white marble carried on the flanges of iron joists concealed in the *terracing* of the roof.

The marble dadoes of the hall itself, which was used as the Church of England Chapel during the Mutiny of 1857, are carved with raised floral ornamentation, whilst the walls are panelled and the ceilings are richly groined. In the south wall are three deep arched recesses, and opposite them are three archways leading into the pavilion in front of the hall. Over both the recesses and archways are window openings filled in with exquisite rich floral marble tracery in contradistinction to the geometrical lattices so freely used in the earlier Moghul buildings erected by Akbar and Jahángír.

Round the cornices of buildings are inlaid inscriptions in black marble. A chronogram gives 1046 A.H. (1637 A.D.) as the date of its erection. A small doorway on the south-east corner of the hall leads into the private palaces known as the Saman Burj, Khás Mahal, &c., all of which were surveyed last year.

5. In front of the Díwán-i-khás, on the north side is an open terrace, upon which are two thrones, one of white marble and the other of black slate. The latter, known as Jahángír's throne, measures 10′ 7½″ in length, 9′ 10″ in breadth, and 6″ in thickness. It is supported on four octagonal pedestals 1′ 4″ in height, and round the edges of the throne is a raised inscription decorated with floral ornamentation, dated 1011 A.H. (1602 A.D.), three years before Akbar's death. It consists only of praises of Sultán Salím, afterwards known as Jahángír.

Both thrones needed repairing, and what was necessary has been done during the year. Jahángír's throne has been carefully drawn, including the inscriptions upon the sides.

6. *Conservation works.*—After his return from sick leave on the 7th October 1900 the Archæological Surveyor inspected and reported on the conservation of Bahû Begam's Tomb, Fyzabad, and on his return to Lucknow his report was prepared and submitted to the Local Government.

7. *Agra Fort.*—In November Mr. Smith examined the conservation works going on in the Agra Fort. A great deal of the work ordered to be done by His Excellency the Viceroy has been completed, and estimates have been prepared for the remainder. The restoration of the Jahángírí Mahal ordered by His Excellency must of necessity take some time to do owing to the size of the building and the intricate nature of the work.

8. *Díwán-i-Ám, Agra Fort.*—By order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor two *bays* of the Díwán-i-Ám were denuded of plaster and the red sandstone exposed, to ascertain whether the building was or was not originally plastered. The building was erected by Sháh Jahán in A. D. 1628, and the Archæological Surveyor is of opinion that about fifty or sixty years after its erection plaster may have been put on to arrest the decay of the stone work. One or two coats of plaster have been applied; the last in 1876, when His Majesty King Edward VII, then the Prince of Wales, visited Agra and held a *Darbár* in the Díwán-i-Ám. His Excellency the Viceroy ordered the plaster to be stripped off. The *bays*, now denuded of plaster, show the cornices and ceilings to be badly cracked, and it is doubtful whether the plaster can be removed without most seriously impairing the stability of the fabric. The matter will be again considered when His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor next visits Agra.

9. *Somnáth Gates.*—The broken and missing panels of the gates have been replaced by plain pieces of wood less rude and clumsy than those put on some years ago when the gates were brought to Agra from Kabul.

The unsightly iron railing round the gates has been removed and replaced by glazed and framed doors.

10. *Nagínâ Masjid.*—The marble balustrading on the north and south sides of the Masjid, where missing, has been replaced.

11. *Generally.*—The whitewash disfiguring the walls of many of the buildings in the Fort has not yet been removed, but the work is to be put in hand almost at once.

Mr. Smith saw the General Commanding the Agra Division and the Commanding Royal Engineer, and suggested that the unsightly yellow wash employed by the Military authorities for colouring the outside of the modern barracks in the Fort should be substituted by a red wash more in keeping with the old Moghul buildings. Both the General and the Engineer officer fell in with the suggestion, and in future the barracks are to be coloured red instead of ochre.

12. *Salîmgarh.*—The Military authorities commenced to repair the Salîmgarh, one of the oldest and finest buildings in the Fort, now used as a canteen for the troops. The carved dripstone was found to be in such a dilapidated state that the whole had to be taken down. It was then found the Military authorities had no workmen capable of restoring it, so it has been arranged that the Public Works Department should undertake the work, the expenses being borne by the Military authorities.

A letter was addressed to the Military Department, enquiring whether the unsightly gun carriages surrounding the courtyard of the Díwán-i-Ám could not be removed. The same Department was also addressed on the subject of the restoration of the inner Delhi Gate, and Mr. Smith proposed to Government that the old Agra City gates and walls, where standing, should be renovated as they are ancient landmarks and of historical importance.

13. *Táj.*—Estimates for the restoration of the pavilions* on the east and west sides of the Táj Garden were forwarded by the Local Government to the Archæological Surveyor for examination and report. (This work was ordered by His Excellency the Viceroy in December 1899.)

In November 1900 His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor personally inspected the pavilions in company with the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, and the Archæological Surveyor.

14. *Sikandrá.*—Towards the end of November the Archæological Surveyor inspected Akbar's Tomb and the Kánch Mahal at Sikandrâ, and obtained competent workmen for restoring portions of the old shell plaster dadoes round the cloisters on the ground floor.

The exterior walls of the cloisters will be coloured to match the red sandstone work.

15. *Itimâd-ud-daulah's Tomb.*—This tomb was inspected several times, and a report drawn up for the restoration of the pavilions on the four sides of the compound and for the balustrade round the upper platform or roof of the main building.

A proposition was also submitted to Government for improving the garden and planting the main avenues with cypress trees.

A report was also prepared dealing with the mural decoration of the vestibule in the main building in accordance with orders issued by His Excellency the Viceroy in December 1899, to take the place of the modern paintings done by the Public Works Department about 1885, which Lord Curzon so strongly disapproved of.

16. The Archæological Surveyor examined the Chînî-kâ-Rauzâ several times in connection with the works ordered to be undertaken there by the Viceroy in December 1899, all of which have now been completed.

* A sum of Rs. 15,919 has now been sanctioned for structural repairs to these pavilions.

17. *Fathpûr Sîkrî.*—The chief work undertaken at Fathpûr Sîkrî during the year under review was the restoration of the Díwán-i-Ám, and the large Báolí on the side of the Agra road by the Hakím's Baths, which were renovated in 1898-99.

A carved ceiling was prepared for the Turkish Sultânâ's house in place of that over the central chamber, which is crumbling to pieces.

Mr. Smith prepared a list of all the ancient buildings in and around Fathpûr Sîkrî for incorporation in the Public Works Department Register of Government Buildings, and reported to Government on the state of the buildings generally and advised what work should be undertaken during the coming year.

The Archæological Surveyor also called the attention of Government to the danger of stone quarrying being allowed at Fathpûr Sîkrî and the nuisance caused by the villagers bringing their pack horses and wares through the palace precincts. The question of quarrying is now under discussion and no doubt it will be stopped, while the pathway through the palace precincts has been closed to traffic.

Some more fragments of old mural paintings were found in Miriam's Kôthî, and these were varnished to protect them from further decay.

The restoration of the mother-of-pearl canopy over Salím Chishtí's Tomb was commenced by Mr. Smith, who is providing the material and workmen from a Government grant allotted for the purpose.

Owing to the delicacy and nature of the work and the difficulty in procuring the mother-of-pearl to match the old material, some time must elapse before it can be finished.

Arrangements were made for erecting signposts directing visitors to the various places of interest, and the names of the buildings were painted on small pieces of iron and fixed above the several entrances.

The large Turkish Bath in front of the Baland Darwázá was examined and a report was prepared and furnished to Government for its conservation.

Small portions of the coloured decorations in the Jámí Masjid and the Khwâbgáh were restored. In Jôdh Bâî's palace a few yards of the old decorated parapets and cornices were also restored.

Throughout the season the Archæological Surveyor was constantly in and out of Fathpûr Sîkrî, examining and watching over the progress of the conservation works.

In November His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Chief Secretary and Chief Engineer, visited Fathpûr Sîkrî. The Lieutenant-Governor was anxious to see for himself what was being done and very carefully examined the works in progress.

His Honour approved of the Archæological Surveyor working out a design for the restoration of the Guard House outside Jódh Báí's Palace and for the restoration of the old covered way which formerly connected Jódh Báí's Palace and the Khwábgáh.

Sir Antony MacDonnell also visited the historical buildings in Agra with the Superintending Engineer and Archæological Surveyor and personally examined the conservation works.

18. *Sárnáth, Benares.*—The Archæological Surveyor visited the Buddhist stûpa at Sárnáth in February and reported to the Local Government on the feasibility of allowing the Buddhists to build a dharmaśálá there. On his way to Benares Mr. Smith broke his journey at Jaunpur, inspected the splendid masjids there, and reported on their condition to Government, recommending their conservation. The Jaunpur masjids are some of the finest in Northern India and were erected by the Sharqí Kings of Jaunpur, who reigned between the years 1394 A.D. and 1486 A.D.

19. *Kásiá, Gorakhpur Division.*—About the middle of February Mr. Smith visited Kásiá, and after inspecting the Buddhist ruins proposed to Government that excavations should be commenced there during the next cold weather.

20. *Gorakhpur.*—On his return from Kásiá the Archæological Surveyor called at Gorakhpur and obtained for the Lucknow Museum some interesting Buddhist and Hindu sculptures from the gardens of the Commissioner and Collector, who thought with Mr. Smith they should be preserved in the Provincial Museum.

21. *Bahraich.*—After leaving Gorakhpur the Archæological Surveyor visited Sa'id Sálár Masa'ûd's celebrated dargâh at Bahraich. The dargâh was examined in March 1899 by Mr. Smith, who drew up a report for its restoration. At the time of Mr. Smith's visit nothing had been done to the building, but the work will now shortly be put in hand.

22. *Jhánsí and Lalitpur.*—At the commencement of March Mr. Smith visited Jhánsí and afterwards Lalitpur, where he drew up and submitted to Government a report for the restoration of the "Bánsá" masjid.

23. *Meerut Division.*—During March Mr. Smith inspected several archæological buildings in the Meerut Division, and submitted to Government a report dealing with their restoration. Those at Majhérá, Tháná Bhawan and Jalálábád were photographed, and prints of the negatives accompany this report.

24. On the 6th of March Mr. Perram, Officiating Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, visited Agra and remained there till the 13th. During that time he inspected, along with the Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer and the Archæological Surveyor, the principal historical buildings in Agra, Sikandrâ and Fathpûr Sîkrî.

25. *Statement showing expenditure incurred during the year* 1900-1901 *on Archæological Remains in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Circles, Provincial Works.*

FIRST CIRCLE, AGRA DISTRICT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
SIKANDRA—			
For restoration of a kiosk and two dáláns at Akbar's Tomb	3,650	0	0
Special repairs to the Kánch Mahal	2,162	0	0
Special repairs to the stone causeway on the west side of Akbar's Tomb...	2,996	0	0
AGRA.			
THE FORT—			
Special repairs to certain portions of the Jahángírí Mahal	3,167	0	0
Special repairs to the south-east pavilion of the Jahángírí Mahal ...	753	0	0
JAHÁNGÍRÍ MAHAL.—Structural repairs and restoration of west wing ...	17,192	0	0
JAHÁNGÍRÍ MAHAL.—Restoration of coloured decoration, carried out by Mr. Smith, Archæological Surveyor	277	11	4
(*N.B.*—Rs. 500 was originally sanctioned for this.)			
SÓMNÁTH GATES.—Special repairs	863	0	0
NAGÍNÁ MOSQUE.—Structural repairs...	2,350	0	0
THE TÁJ AND SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS—			
SAHÉLÍ BURJES Nos. 1, 3 and 4.—Certain restoration	1,349	0	0
SAHÉLÍ BURJ No. 4. Restoring the kiosks and carrying out structural repairs to the Kálí Masjid and enclosure wall round the Táj ...	2,987	0	0
TÁJ.—East and west pavilions in the Táj garden. Structural and other repairs	11,926	0	0
FATHPÚRÍ MASJID close to the Táj. Restoration of same on two estimates	23,957	0	0
CHÍNÍ-KÁ-RAUZÁ.—For providing and erecting a wire fence round the tomb and laying out the approach from the main road across the fields,	1,882	0	0
FATHPÚR SÍKRÍ—			
Special repairs to certain buildings	1,542	0	0
DIVING WELL near Baland Darwázá	16,686	0	0
BÁÓLÍ near Hakím's baths			
TANK near the above Báólí			
DIWÁN-I-ÁM.—Restoration of cloisters			

	Rs.	a.	p.
Renewal of painted decorative works, varnishing old paintings, reproducing specimens of shell plaster cornices in Jódh Báí's palace, and renovating mother-of-pearl ornamentation on canopy over Salím Chishtí's Tomb	1,161	0	6
This work was carried out by the Archæological Surveyor. Rs. 1,545 was set aside for the work, out of which Rs. 1,161-0-6 was expended.			
Total, First Circle ...	94,900	11	10

SECOND CIRCLE.

LUCKNOW—	Rs.	a.	p.
Rebuilding two pillars carrying the arches at the Jumá Masjid ...	1,936	0	0
Special repairs to Jumá Masjid	6,215	0	0
Special repairs to the Residency buildings	429	0	0
Ditto ditto	1,649	0	0
Special repairs to the Nawábí bridge over the Gumti river	3,752	0	0
Renewing the staircase of the Álam Bágh house	318	0	0
Annual repairs to the closed cemeteries and monuments	529	0	0
FYZABAD—			
Special repairs to Bahú Begam's Tomb. [The enclosure walls have been pakka plastered and top concreted, the gateways are floored with brick edges]	7,297	6	4
BAHRAICH—			
Constructing a marble tomb and floor in Saiyid Sálár Masa'úd's shrine ...	2	0	0
(*N.-B.*—Rupees 14,018 have been sanctioned for this work, which has just been commenced.)			
Total, Second Circle ...	22,127	6	4

THIRD CIRCLE.

ALLAHABAD—	Rs.	a.	p.
Renovating three old tombs in the Khusrú Bágh	3,014	7	9
Paving with stones the floors of rooms and passages in Khusrú's mother's tomb	1,259	1	9
Annual repairs to above tombs	127	8	2
Repairs to railing, &c., round the Aśóka pillar in the Fort	71	8	11
ERICH, JHÁNSI DISTRICT—			
Special repairs to the Jumá Masjid	471	10	5
KÁLINJAR, BÁNDÁ DISTRICT—			
Removing trees from the Fort walls, including repairs of roadway ...	199	13	7
JHÁNSI—			
Annual repairs to the Memorial Cemetery	95	3	1
Annual repairs to levelling ground, &c.	97	5	7
JÁLAUN—			
Cemeteries. Annual repairs, &c.	45	1	2
HAMIRPUR—			
Annual repairs to monuments in the district	39	15	1
BÁNDÁ—			
Annual repairs to General Whitlock's memorial	30	4	9
SÁRNÁTH, BENARES DISTRICT—			
Repairs to the stone stúpa (Dhamek)	70	0	0
CHUNÁR, MIRZAPUR DISTRICT—			
Hill Fort	2,256	0	0
GHÁZIPUR DISTRICT—			
Bhitrí Lát Aśóka's stone	1	9	4
SÁRNÁTH, BENARES—			
(New work.) Constructing a corrugated iron shed for Buddhist sculptures	2,058	4	1
Total, Third Circle ...	9,837	13	8

Extract of above expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
FIRST CIRCLE	94,900	11	10
SECOND „	22,127	6	4
THIRD „	9,837	13	8
Total ...	1,26,865	15	10

26. *Programme for cold season,* 1901-1902.—The survey of the historical buildings in the Agra Fort will be gone on with.

(2) The excavations of the Buddhist remains at Kásiá will be taken in hand in accordance with G. O. No. $\frac{479M.}{78}$, dated 14th March 1901.

(3) The restoration of the mother-of-pearl canopy over Salím Chishtí's Tomb at Fathpûr Sîkrî will be proceeded with.

(4) The modern mural paintings on plaster in the vestibule of Itímád-ud-daulah's Tomb at Agra will be removed and the whole chamber repainted in accordance with the Viceroy's orders.

(5) The conservation works now going on in various parts of the Province will be periodically visited and inspected by the Archæological Surveyor.

(6) Three monographs will be prepared by Mr. Smith for the *Journal of Indian Art* on the Moghul Colour Decoration of Agra.

(7) Mr. Smith will also commence his handbook to Fathpûr Sîkrî, as desired by His Excellency the Viceroy.

EDMUND W. SMITH, *M.R.A.S.,*

Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

List of Drawings made by the Archæological Survey of India, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, during the year ending 31*st March* 1901.

Annual number.	Serial number.	Draftsman's name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
1	1072	Bhairav Bakhsh ...	Fathpûr Síkrí, Miriam's Kóthí ...	Remains of fresco on south inside wall of the reception room ...	½ full size ...	...	...
2	1073	„ „ ...	„ „ Khwábgáh ...	Remains of fresco on west side of window over the north door ...	½ full size ...	...	...
3	1074	„ „ ...	„ „ „ ...	Remains of fresco on north side of window over the east door ...	½ full size ...	...	...
4	1075	Fazl-ud-din, II ...	Agra. The Fort, Díwán-i-Khás ...	Detail of carved marble panel upon plinth round north side of verandah.	½ full size ...	2nd January 1901.	...
5	1076	„ I ...	„ „ „ ...	Detail of carved marble panel upon plinth of central archway leading from verandah into the hall.	½ full size ...	„ ...	...
6	1077	Bhairav Bakhsh ...	„ „ „ ...	Detail of carved marble plinth on south side of the Audience Chamber.	½ full size ...	„ ...	13th January 1901.
7	1078	Ram Singh... ...	„ „ „ ...	Detail of carved marble spandril over central arched recess in south wall of the Audience Chamber.	½ full size ...	„ ...	18th January 1901.
8	1079	Sohan Lal	„ „ „ ...	Detail of the carved marble plinth on south side of the hall ...	½ full size ...	„ ...	...
9	1080	Ghulam Rasul Beg ...	Jódh Bái's Palace, Fathpûr Síkrí, Guard House.	Plan and elevation showing proposed restoration	50 ft.=1 ft. ...	...	...
10	1081	„ „ ...	Fathpûr Síkrí	Covered way between Khwábgáh and Jódh Bái's Palace. Plan and elevation showing proposed restoration of the covered way.	150 ft.=1 ft. ...	...	...
11	1082	Sohan Lal	Agra. The Fort, Díwán-i-Khás ...	Detail of carved marble dado along the east end of the Audience Chamber.	½ full size ...	19th January 1901.	6th February 1901.
12	1083	„ „	„ „ „ ...	Detail of carved marble dado on the north side of the Audience Chamber.	½ full size ...	7th February 1901.	20th February 1901.
13	1084	„ „	„ „ „ ...	Detail of carved floral screen in white marble, in upper part of north wall of Audience Chamber over the central arched opening leading into the verandah.	½ full size ...	21st February 1901.	...
14	1085	Ram Singh... ...	„ „ „ ...	Detail of carved white marble spandril over the easternmost arch-way leading from the Audience Hall on to the verandah.	½ full size ...	19th January 1901.	1st February 1901.
15	1086	„ „	„ „ „ ...	Detail of carved floral screen in white marble, in upper part of the north wall of the Audience Chamber over the easternmost arched opening leading on to the verandah.	½ full size ...	2nd February 1901.	18th February 1901.

16	1087	„ „ ...	...	„	„	„	...	Detail of cornice in white marble round the inside of the Audience Chamber.	½ full size ...	19th February 1901.	25th February 1901.
17	1088	„ „ ...	...	„	„	„	...	Detail of white marble cornice round the inside of the verandah on the north side of the Audience Chamber.	½ full size ...	25th February 1901.	...
18	1089	Bhairay Bakhsh	...	„	„	„	...	Detail of bases of coupled columns on the north side of the verandah (inlaid white marble).	½ full size ...	4th February 1901.	19th February 1901.
19	1090	„ „	...	„	„	„	...	Detail of caps of coupled columns on the north side of the verandah of white marble.	½ full size ...	20th February 1901.	...
20	1091	Fazl-ud-din, I	...	„	„	„	...	Section through verandah on north side of the Audience Chamber from east to west looking south.	50 ft.=1 ft. ...	24th January 1901.	16th February 1901.
21	1092	„ I	...	„	„	„	...	Section through the Audience Chamber from east to west looking south.	50 ft.=1 ft. ...	18th February 1901.	...
22	1093	„ II	...	„	„	„	...	Detail of carved white marble dado on side of door, on south-east side of Audience Chamber leading to the Saman Burj.	½ full size ...	21st January 1901.	7th February 1901.
23	1094	„ II	...	„	„	„	...	Detail of carved plinth in white marble, round the verandah on the north side of the Audience Chamber.	½ full size ...	7th February 1901.	19th February 1901.
24	1095	„ II	...	„	„	„	...	Inscriptions on Jahángír's black marble throne in front of the Díwán-i-Khás.	5 ft. = 1 ft. ...	20th February 1901.	24th March 1901.
25	1096	„ II	...	„	„	„	...	Jahángír's black marble throne in front of Díwán-i-Khás ...	25 ft. = 1 ft. ...	25th March 1901.	27th March 1901.
26	1097	„ I	...	„	„	„	...	Cross section through Díwán-i-Khás showing Shísh Mahal beneath	50 ft. = 1 ft. ...	24th March 1901.	...
27	1098	Ram Singh	...	„	„	„	...	Carved white marble spandril over main arch across the east end of the hall.	5 ft. = 1 ft. ...	6th March 1901.	27th March 1901.

EDMUND W. SMITH, *M.R.A.S.*,

Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

List of Photographic Negatives taken by the Archæological Survey of India, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending 31st March 1901.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate.	Description and direction from which taken.	By whom taken.
D-765 ...	Agra Fort	Somnáth Gates	8½″ × 6½″ ...	Front view of gates	Archæological Surveyor.
D-765A ...	„ „	„ „	„	„ Duplicate	„
D-766 ...	Jalálábád, Muzaffarnagar district ...	Ancient well at Ghausgarh Fort showing adjacent masjid.	„	From S.-E. corner	„
D-767 ...	„ „ ...	Masjid at Ghausgarh	„	Detail of west front from the east	„
D-768 ...	Majhérá, Muzaffarnagar district ...	Tomb of Díwán Sa'íd Muhammad Khán ...	„	From the east	„
D-769 ...	„ „ ...	„ „ „	6½″ × 4¾″ ...	Entrance gate from south	„
D-770 ...	„ „ ...	„ „ „	„	Detail of mínárs on angles of tomb	„
D-771 ...	„ „ ...	Tomb of Sa'íd Saif Khan	8½″ × 6½″ ...	From the east	„
D-772 ...	„ „ ...	Maqbará of Sa'íd Chhajjú Khán	6½″ × 4¾″ ...	„ south-east	„
D-773 ...	„ „ ...	Maqbará of Sa'íd Umar Núr	8½″ × 6½″ ...	„ north-west	„
D-774 ...	„ „ ...	Octagonal well	6½″ × 4¾″ ...	„ front	„
D-775 ...	„ „ ...	Tomb of Sa'íd Chhajjú Khán...	„	„ back	„
D-776 ...	„ „ ...	„ „	„	Entrance gate	„
D-777 ...	„ „ ...	General view of the Tomb	8½″ × 6½″ ...	From the north-west	„
D-778 ...	Thánú Bháwan, Muzaffarnagar district ...	Masjid of Maulaví Sa'íd-ud-dín	„	„ north-east	„
D-779 ...	„ „ ...	Maqbará of Maulaví Shaikh Muhammad ...	„	„ south-east	„
D-780 ...	„ „ ...	„ „ „	„	„ south-east. Duplicate	„
D-781 ...	„ „ ...	Masjid of Pír Muhammad	„	„ north-east	„
D-782 ...	Agra. The Fort	Salímgarh	„	„ north-east corner	„

EDMUND W. SMITH, *M.R.A.S.*,

Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Report by A. R. Sutherland, Esq., Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Provincial Works, Buildings and Roads Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the conservation of Archæological Buildings in the 1st Circle of Superintendence for the year 1900-1901.

As in the case of last year the whole of the work was confined to the Agra district with the exception of some petty repairs in the Rohilkhand Division.

2. The expenditure in the Agra district amounted to Rs. 93,603, out of which Rs. 40,197 was spent on the Táj buildings, Rs. 24,825 on the Fort, and Rs. 19,773 on Fatehpur Sikri. A full description and details of the work carried out are given in the Executive Engineer's report, and it is unnecessary to go over the same ground.

3. Mr. G. J. Joseph, Executive Engineer, was in charge of the Agra Division throughout the year, and Rai Bahádur Sohan Lal, Executive Engineer, District Engineer of Agra, till the end of February 1901, when he was relieved by Rai Sahib Hari Kishen Pant.

4. In the Rohilkhand Division the sum of Rs. 252 was spent in petty repairs on the different buildings.

Report by Mr. G. J. Joseph, Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division, on the conservation of archæological buildings in the Agra district during the year 1900-1901.

Sikandra.

(1) *Restoration of a kiosk and two dáláns at the Sikandra Mausoleum.*—A revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,331, was sanctioned for these two works, and a sum of Rs. 2,687 was expended last year on the restoration of the kiosk and east *dálán*. The allotment for 1900-1901 was Rs. 3,644, and the total expenditure Rs. 3,650. The west *dálán*, which was in a very shaky condition, has been thoroughly restored, and the renewals consisted of 28 stone shafts and capitals, 38 carved brackets, 3 roof slabs, 3 carved lintels, and 179 pieces of stone used in various parts of the building. In addition to these 168 old brackets, lintels, and shafts that were out of position were carefully removed and refixed, and a good deal of plaster work and some renewal of terracing were done.

(2) *Special repairs to the Kánch Mahál at Sikandra.*—The amount of the sanctioned estimate for this work was Rs. 2,163, and full allotment to this amount was made. The total expenditure during 1900-1901 was Rs. 2,162.

This picturesque building was in the possession of the Sikandra Orphanage for many years, and was rescued from them after it had been ruthlessly disfigured to adapt it to a modern dwelling-house, and the interior freely splashed with plaster and whitewash. Decay and structural instability were also noticeable in many places. The building has been thoroughly restored structurally and otherwise, and a few of its main and most striking features have been brought back to their original appearance. The renewals consisted of 18 carved stone sills, 56 ornamental panels, 60 ornamental borders, 5 stone chaukats, 34 ornamental cornices, 2 carved brackets, 121 pieces carved stone, and 10 Jáli work screens. One of the handsome carved spandrels of the archway over the porch was thrust outwards and looked dangerous. This has been carefully restored. In addition to the above, 748 c. ft. pakka brickwork, 3,348 s. ft. lime plaster, and 1,353 s. ft. roof concrete were done, and the internal carved stonework was freed from the unsightly plaster and whitewash.

(3) *Special repairs to the stone platform on the west side of the Sikandra Mausoleum.*—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,137, was sanctioned for this work, and an allotment of Rs. 3,000 was made. The total expenditure during 1900-1901 was Rs. 2,996.

The restoration of this causeway and the water channel running along the middle of it was ordered by His Excellency the Viceroy. About half the work has been done with the funds provided this year. The renewals and repairs consisted of 1,068 c. ft. new stonework and 15,068 s. ft. taking up and refitting old stone paving. The details of new work done consisted of 24 edge stones, 16 ornamental stone panels, 175 white stone flags, 266 border stones, and 1,120 pieces of stone of different sizes for the pavement and ornamental projecting face stones. The number of stones taken up from the old pavement, dressed, and refixed was 4,190.

The Fort, Agra.

(1) *Special and structural repairs to certain portions of the Jahángiri Mahál.*—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 10,803, was sanctioned for this work, out of which Rs. 8,000 were allotted and expended during 1899-1900. The balance of Rs. 2,803 was allotted in 1900-1901, and the total expenditure incurred in completing the work was Rs. 3,167.

The quantities of work done are 190 c. ft. new carved stonework, 87 c. ft. new plain stonework, 181 c. ft. stonework with old stones, 611 roof slabs, using old and new slabs, and 241 c. ft. *pakka* brickwork. The restoration of the east side of the Jahángiri Mahál and of the north-west kiosk were both completed. The details

of the renewals are 36 carved brackets, 28 face stones and capitals of pillars, 8 columns, 4 lintels, 4 ornamental cornice stones, 10 roof slabs, 8 new drip stones, and 9 other pieces of stone in sundry renewals. All carved work was replaced by carefully wrought copies of the originals.

(2) *Special repairs to the south-east pavilion of the Jahángiri Mahál.*—The amount of the sanctioned estimate for this work was Rs. 755. Full allotment was made, and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 753.

Whilst the special repairs to this pavilion were in progress last year, and nearing completion, the floor suddenly gave way. The uncut logs of wood supporting the floor had completely rotted away, and this was undoubtedly the cause of the collapse. In restoring the floor four rolled steel joists were used. Old and new stones were used under the terracing, and everything was finished off as it existed originally. The terracing of course was new.

(3) *Special repairs to the gates of Somnáth.*—The amount of the sanctioned estimate for this work was Rs. 856. Full allotment was made, and the total expenditure came to Rs. 863.

The broken and missing panels of these gates were rudely patched up with boards of mango wood, by whom or when it is not known. These boards were removed and neatly replaced by boards of *deodár*, of which wood the gates themselves are made. The floor of the room in which the gates are kept was fast crumbling into dust and has been flagged over. The iron-barred screens enclosing the gates have been removed and replaced by glazed frames and doors to afford better protection from the weather.

(4) *Structural repairs to the Nagina Masjid.*—The sanctioned estimate for this work amounted to Rs. 2,816, and full allotment was made. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,350.

Excepting the restoration of two carved marble balustrades for the floor of the mosque and the refixing of the metal finials the work has been completed. The delay in the completion of the balustrades was due to the difficulty in procuring single pieces of flawless marble of the large dimensions required. The finials are being regilded, and as soon as they are ready they will be refixed. The renewals done consisted of 936 r. ft. black marble inlay, bordering 98 r. ft. three-lined inlay bordering, 388 pieces inlay work, 20 pieces white marblework, 104 s. ft. white marble flooring, 11 lengths carved white marble coping (*kangra*), and 4 marble uprights.

(5) *Structural repairs to, and restoration of, the west wing of the Jahángiri Mahál.*—The sanctioned estimate for this work amounted to Rs. 27,005, and the allotment for 1900-1901 was Rs. 17,197. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 17,192.

The west wing of the Jahángiri Mahal was a huge wreck with few traces left of its original form and beauty. It was fortunate that some traces did exist and were sufficiently clear and distinct to help and guide us in the way in which the structural restoration should be carried out and to enable us with the aid of weather-worn fragments to reproduce carved designs of such details as panels, ceilings, columns, brackets, &c. The work done during the year consisted of the restoration on the ground floor of one large room with a handsome carved stone ceiling and on the second storey of five new roofs of smaller rooms. In the restoration were used 22 stone beams, 148 covering slabs of large span, 56 sills, 6 capitals of pillars, 15 bases of pillars, 32 carved brackets, 96 drip stones, 10 carved window stones, 104 pieces arch stones, and 722 pieces of plain and carved stones in miscellaneous repairs to pillars, panels, cornices, parapets, brackets, and jambs of the main entrance; 5 large carved brackets were also fitted at the top of the main entrance to complete the cluster. The carved work in every case was the reproduction of unobliterated originals.

In addition to the above Rs. 500 have been expended by Mr. Edmund W. Smith, Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on colour decorations in the Jahángiri Mahál.

THE TÁJ AND SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS.

(1) *Certain restorations to Saheli Burjes Nos.* 1, 3 *and* 4.—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,327, was sanctioned in 1899-1900 for these restorations, and a sum of Rs. 5,000 was allotted and expended on the work last year. The balance Rs. 1,327 was allotted and expended in 1900-1901.

The restorations were practically completed last year. A few minor items of work remained to be done and were completed this year. The bulk of the allotment went in paying for completed work, the cost of which last year's allotment was inadequate to meet.

(2) *Restoring two kiosks of Saheli Burj No.* 4, *and carrying out certain structural repairs to Káli Masjid and enclosure wall of the Táj*—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,965, was sanctioned for this work, and full allotment was made. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,987.

The two missing kiosks at the back of Saheli Burj No. 4, of which the bases only existed, were built anew to match the two front kiosks. The Kali Masjid and a portion of the Táj enclosure wall were alsot horoughly repaired and made structurally safe. Details for the two kiosks are not necessary, as they are both entirely new. In the other two works the details consisted of 3,907 c. ft. *pakka* brickwork, 10,624 s.ft. *pakka* plaster, 20 stone sills, 70 face stones, 98 holdfasts and 21 finials, all new.

(3) *Structural and other repairs to the east and west pavilions in the Táj Garden.*—The sanctioned estimate for this work amounted to Rs. 15,919, and the allotment for 1900-1901 was Rs. 11,919. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,926.

The structural repairs consisted of the renewal of many decayed and missing stones from the walls and vaults of the superstructure. Much of the inlay work on the external surface of the domes had fallen out and has been restored. The ornamental marble and red stone pavements of both the pavilions were in very bad order and encrusted with dirt. The stone being the softer material had worn down more rapidly than the marble, and the result was a rugged surface on which little pools of water collected in the rains. The pavements were entirely taken up, and in relaying the stone and marble a large percentage of old pieces had to be rejected, because it was found impossible to fit them again with geometrical accuracy. The renewals therefore are more extensive than was at first anticipated. A very good job however is being made of it, and when completed the handsome pavement will be well worth the trouble and cost of its restoration. The work in these two pavilions is three-fourths finished, and it is impossible to give details whilst the work is in progress and everything is in confusion more or less. The whitewash on the internal surfaces of both the pavilions has been removed.

(4) *Restoration of the Fatehpuri Masjid near the Táj building.*—Two estimates were sanctioned for this work, the amounts of which were Rs. 12,429 and Rs. 10,851 respectively, and full allotments were made on both. It was at first intended in 1900-1901 to confine the operations to special repairs only, and to complete the thorough restoration of the mosque the year following; hence the submission of the first estimate. When the work was in progress a second estimate was called for to complete the restoration in 1900-1901, and the second estimate was accordingly submitted. The cost of restoration on both estimates amounted to Rs. 23,957 against a total allotment of Rs. 23,270.

This fine mosque has been for ages in charge of the Muhammadan community of Tájganj, who have done little or nothing towards its proper maintenance, owing probably to their inability to raise funds for the purpose. Through sheer neglect its condition had gone from bad to worse, and it was being suffered to go to ruin

when the question of its restoration was taken up. The *dálán*s along the basement, facing the entrance to the Táj, were let by the Muhammadan community to shop-keepers and curio-sellers, by whom unsightly *chappars* had been erected to shade their shops. These *chappars* were a perpetual eyesore to visitors to the Táj. Funds for the restoration of this mosque were promised by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the condition that the Muhammadan community agreed to make over the care of the mosque to the Public Works Department for future maintenance and to the removal of the *chappars* and ejectment of the shop-keepers from the lower *dálán*s. An agreement was drawn up in which these terms were made quite clear, and on its acceptance by Government funds were granted for the necessary restoration.

The quantities of work done are as follows :—

New stonework	5,7[illegible]	c. ft.
Renewals with old stone	1,793	„
New marblework	172	s. ft.
Stone pavement	3,394	„
Pakka brickwork	10,917	„

The four corner towers surmounted by kiosks were stripped of all stones to the masonry core and were then restored. This amounted almost to renewal. The structural repairs done both inside and outside were extensive. The marble spandrels of the arch over the main entrance to the mosque were restored. The whole range of basement *dálán*s was thoroughly restored. The details consisted of 148 edge stones, 47 bases and capitals of pillars, 28 shafts of pillars, 24 arch and vault stones, 43 brackets, 273 face stones between brackets supporting drip stones, 447 plain face stones, 215 carved face stones, 110 drip stones, 250 pieces of stone for kiosk domes, 25 roof slabs, 131 pieces carved Voussoir stones of vaults, 161 pieces carved balustrade, 181 carved balustrade uprights, and 877 pieces of stone, plain and carved, used in sundry repairs and renewals of portions of panels, drip stones, cornices, bases of pillars, brackets, finials, and a vast amount of minor items.

(5) *The Chini-ka-Rauza, Agra.*—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,803, was sanctioned for providing a wire fence round the Chini-ka-Rauza and laying out approach roads, &c. Full allotment was made, and the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,882.

The wire fencing has been completed, the grounds round the tomb have been cleared, and approach roads have been made which allow of carriages being driven up close to the tomb. Signposts have been erected to guide visitors. The entrances to the underground vaults on the side facing the river have been closed with iron gratings, and a passage has been opened by which the vaults can be entered from within the fenced enclosure. The old well has been repaired, and some masonry work has been done towards conservation. A new hut has been built for the chaukidár in charge.

Fatehpur-Sikri.

(1) *Special and structural repairs to certain archæological buildings at Fatehpur-Sikri.*—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 8,316, was sanctioned for this work in 1899-1900, and an allotment of Rs. 7,000 was made and expended during that year. The balance of Rs. 1,316 was allotted in 1900-1901, and the total expenditure against it was Rs. 1,542.

Structural repairs to the underground *dálán*s of Buland Darwaza and its surrounding corridors, to the Royal Alms-house or Toshakhána, and to the Hakim's Bath were thoroughly done in 1899-1900. Extensive special repairs were also done that year to these buildings. In 1900-1901 little work was done, and the greater portion of the allotment went in paying for excess work executed in the previous year. The details of further work done are in the Hakim's Bath—14 carved brackets, 7 carved lintels, 32 roof slabs, and 20 stair stones.

(2) *Special repairs to (a) the diving well or Jhálrá near the Buland Darwaza, (b) the báoli near the Hakim's Bath, (c) the tank near the báoli, and (d) the cloisters round the courtyard of the Diwán-i-Am Fatehpur-Sikri.*—The amount of the sanctioned estimate for this group of works was Rs. 20,852 and the allotment was Rs. 16,684. The total expenditure during 1900-1901 was Rs. 16,686.

(*a*) *The diving well or Jhálrá near the Buland Darwáza.*—The work consisted of renewals and restorations of stone brackets and other missing or decayed stones that caused disfigurement. No attempt was made to restore the diving well to its original appearance, nor was this considered necessary. Some rubble masonry and a good deal of lime pointing had besides to be done to restore structural impairment. The quantities of work done are 624 c. ft. new stonework, 88 c. ft. stonework with old stone, 419 c. ft. rubble masonry, and 10,313 s. ft. lime pointing. The details are 33 carved stone brackets, 20 stone edge pieces, 1 stone pillar, 128 stone pieces in sundry repairs and renewals, and 8 roof slabs.

(*b*) *Báoli near the Hakim's Bath.*—This báoli was in a very dilapidated condition. The weathered stones, the fallen and missing brackets, face stones, balustrades, &c., could be counted by hundreds. The restoration is about three-fourths done, and consists of 2,291 c. ft. new stonework and 92 c. ft. stonework with old stone. The details are 52 stone flags and edge pieces, 25 stone stairs, 4 lengths balustrading, 17 face stones, and 1,133 pieces of stone, large and small, in numerous repairs and renewals.

(*c*) *Tank near the báoli.*—The wall on the north side of this tank had completely collapsed, and in its renewal 3,277 c. ft. rubble masonry and 1,177 s. ft. lime plaster were accounted for. The channel by which drainage flows into this tank was also rectified.

(*d*) *Cloisters round the courtyard of the Diwán-i-Am.*—These cloisters, enclosing the three sides of the Diwán-i-Am quadrangle, were in a tottering condition and were a blemish that invariably caught the eye of all visitors on their first entering the palace enclosure, and their restoration was taken in hand just in time to prevent their collapsing. The heavy concrete roof is laid on single stone slabs with massive stone beams placed at intervals, and these are supported by stone pillars and brackets. Long drip stones project from the roofs, over which are carved stone parapets. The high plinth is faced with carved stone. The restoration is three-fourths done, and the quantities of work executed are 3,753 c. ft. new stonework, 1,447 c. ft. stonework with old stone, 4,143 s. ft. rubble masonry, and 3,504 s. ft. lime plaster. The details are 153 stone panel borders, 121 stone sills, 182 face stones, 16 bases and 8 capitals of pillars, 25 pieces of stone over brackets, 7 lengths of balustrading, 1 stone lintel, 12 carved brackets, 36 cornice stones, 335 drip stones, and 448 pieces of old stone used in repairs to parapets and other miscellaneous work.

In addition to the above the following amounts were expended by Mr. Edmund W. Smith, Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

(1) On restoration of paintings and renewing decorations and mother of-pearl work in Sheikh Salim Chistis' shrine at Fatehpur-Sikri, Rs. 1,045.

(2) On decorative work in Salim Chistis' shrine at Fatehpur-Sikri, Rs. 500.

Report by J. Heinig, Esq., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, Provincial Works, Buildings and Roads Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the conservation of Archæological Buildings in the 3rd Circle of Superintendence for the year 1900-1901.

DURING the year 1900-1901 expenditure was incurred on the following important Archæological Works :—

Allahabad District.

(1) Renovating the three Mausoleums of Sultán Khusru, his mother and sister at Khusru Bágh.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,898, was sanctioned for this work in G. O. No. $\frac{3547W.}{93}$, dated 13th September 1899, for renovating the worst parts of the stone-work of these tombs and renewing parts of the colour decoration. Rupees 2,000 was spent in the year 1899-1900 and Rs. 3,014 during 1900-1901. The total expenditure on the work was Rs. 5,014. The work was completed at a saving of Rs. 1,884, as the restoration of colour was deferred under orders of the Chief Engineer.

(2) Paving with stone the floors of rooms and passages in the crypt of Khusru's mother's tomb, for which an estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 1,259 in G. O. No. $\frac{1316W.}{93}$, dated 28th March 1900, was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,259.

Mirzapur District.

(3) *Chunár Hill Fort.*—The maintenance of this building during the year cost Rs. 2,256. No original work of any sort was carried out in connection with the Fort.

Benares District.

(4) *Sárnáth Stone Stúpa (Dhamik).*—In addition to the usual repairs to this stúpa, a corrugated iron shed was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,058 for keeping the Buddhistic sculptures discovered from an underground chamber close to the stúpa.

Bánda District.

(5) *Kálinjar Fort.*—Steps were taken to repair this building with a view to prevent further injury to it. A sum of Rs. 200 was spent on the necessary repairs, and an estimate for restoring the stone canopy, and providing it with a roof and restoring the old gates one by one, is under preparation.

Jhánsi District.

(6) *Jama Masjid at Erich in Jhánsi.*—An estimate for special repairs was sanctioned and the work completed. All the urgent repairs have been carried out, and the Masjid is now in a fairly good condition.

Jaunpur District.

2. Preliminary estimates for special repairs to the following important works are under submission :—

(1) Atala Masjid,
(2) Jhenjhari Masjid, and
(3) Jami Masjid.

An estimate for providing a stone paved floor to the dip of the stone bridge over the Sai river at Sikrára, called the Pul Guzar, is also under consideration.

3. These are all the important works carried out during the year, in addition to the usual petty repairs which have generally been carried out from the annual repair grant; the remaining monuments enumerated in Appendix K of the Public Works Department Manual of Orders are in good or fair order, and consequently no expenditure was incurred in their maintenance.

4. A statement of expenditure incurred during the year has been forwarded to Mr. E. W. Smith, the Architectural Surveyor.

APPENDIX A.

List of Officers of the Archæological Survey Department, with periods of incumbency.

General Sir A. Cunningham,	1861 to 1871 ...	Archæological Surveyor to the Government of India.
General Sir A. Cunningham,	1871 to 1885 ...	Director-General of the Archæological Survey Department.
Mr. A. C. L. Carlyle ...	1871 to 1882 ...	First Assistant Archæological Surveyor.
Mr. J. D. Beglar ...	1871 to 1880 ...	Second Assistant Archæological Surveyor.
Mr. J. D. Beglar ...	1885 to 1890 ...	Archæological Surveyor, Bengal Circle.
Dr. J. Burgess ...	1873 to 1881 ...	Archæological Reporter in the Bombay Presidency.
Dr. J. Burgess ...	1881 to 1885 ...	Archæological Surveyor, Western and Southern India.
Dr. J. Burgess ...	1885 to 1889 ...	Director-General, Archæological Survey Department.
Mr. H. B. W. Garrick ...	1880 to 1885 ...	Assistant Archæological Surveyor.
Mr. H. B. W. Garrick ...	1885 to 1890 ...	Assistant Archæological Surveyor, Panjáb Circle.
Major H. H. Cole ...	1868	Employed on making lists, drawings, and photographs.
Major H. H. Cole ...	1880 to 1883 ...	Curator of Ancient Monuments.
Mr. J. F. Fleet, I.C.S. ...	1882 to 1885 ...	Government Epigraphist.
Major J. B. Keith ...	1886 to 1887 ...	Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D. ...	1885 ...	Curator, Lucknow Museum.
Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D. ...	1885 to 1886 ...	Archæological Surveyor (until the arrival of Major Keith).
Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D. ...	1886 to 1887 ...	Assistant Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.
Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D. ...	1887 to 1898 ...	Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.
Mr. E. W. Smith ...	1886 to 1890 ...	Architectural Assistant, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.
Mr. E. W. Smith ...	1890 to 1898 ...	Architectural Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.
Mr. E. W. Smith ...	1898 to present time.	Archæological Surveyor and Curator, Lucknow Museum.
Mr. C. J. Rodgers ...	1886 to 1890 ...	Archæological Surveyor, Panjáb Circle, with Sind and Rájputána.
Mr. H. Cousens ...	1885 to 1890 ...	Assistant Archæological Surveyor, Western and Southern India.
Mr. H. Cousens ...	1890 to present time.	Archæological Surveyor, Bombay Circle.
Mr. A. Rea	1882 to 1890 ...	First Assistant Surveyor, Western and Southern India.
Mr. A. Rea	1890 to present time.	Archæological Surveyor, Madras.

Dr. Hultzsch ...	... 1886 to present time.	Government Epigraphist, Madras.
Bábu P. C. Mukarji	... 1885 to 1886	... Draftsman.
Bábu P. C. Mukarji	... 1887 to 1888	... Employed in making a survey of the Ancient Buildings and Antiquities in Lalitpur.
Bábu P. C. Mukarji	... 1899	... Employed on excavations in the Nepal Tarái.
Mr. W. F. Heath	... 1876 to 1885	... Executive Engineer, Special Archæological Division, Agra.

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* *Names of other Government officers and gentlemen who have materially assisted Archæological Research in these Provinces.*

Mr. F. S. Growse	...	...	From 1861 to 1890.
Mr. H. G. Keene	...	...	From 1848 to 1882.
Mr. Vincent A. Smith	...	...	From 1872 to present time.
Dr. W. Hoey	...	...	From 1873 to 1899.
Mr. W. C. Peppe.			

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* This list is not exhaustive. There are many others who have done much, but those named have been most prominent.

APPENDIX B.

Abstract of Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh since the year 1872.

Year.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
From March 1872 to March 1878 ...	4,18,584	Taken from Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Resolution No. C./1387B.R., dated 24th March 1885.
1878-79	53,816	Figures furnished by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1879-80	80,540	
1880-81	82,603	
1881-82	92,788	
1882-83	80,107	
1883-84	74,352	
1884-85	43,579	
1885-86	8,942	
1886-87	8,607	
1887-88	2,639	Totals of the figures entered in Appendix C.
1888-89	3,979	
1889-90	991	
1890-91	15,375	
1891-92	6,588	
1892-93	2,768	
1893-94	9,449	
1894-95	12,850	
1895-96	15,178	
1896-97	19,732	
1897-98	8,387	
1898-99	11,530	
1899-1900	91,999	
1900-1901	1,31,296	
1901-1902	98,721	Totals of estimates sanctioned and provision made in the Budget. *Vide* Appendices E and E (1).

APPENDIX B (1).

Abstract of Expenditure incurred by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh since 1887-88.

Year.	Expenditure.	Source of Expenditure.								Remarks.
		Nazúl.	Rents of shops attached to buildings in Agra held in trust by Muhammadan Committee of Local Agents.	Municipal.	*Dargah* Saiyid Salar Fund under Deputy Commissioner and *Dargah* Committee.	Bahu Begam Endowment Fund.	Husainabad Trust Fund.	Shah Najaf Trust Fund.	Subscriptions and miscellaneous.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88	25,673	1,677	463	* 6,304	4,887	127	10,413	1,372	430	Details given in Appendix D.
1888-89	56,260	† 3,590	411	* 7,669	1,417	950	41,792	371	60	
1889-90	27,305	† 6,179	660	568	1,917	1,534	13,721	2,716	10	
1890-91	16,510	† 2,841	799	5,048	573	645	4,008	2,586	10	
1891-92	18,792	† 2,139	702	2,405	533	954	5,586	6,463	10	
1892-93	16,099	1,324	908	587	474	2,335	7,133	2,438	900	
1893-94	22,230	3,222	216	622	856	660	14,967	1,687	...	
1894-95	15,106	1,282	1,681	661	776	1,277	6,296	3,133	...	
1895-96	22,639	1,037	2,162	1,143	1,262	497	14,420	2,118	...	
1896-97	18,385	1,534	3,787	518	698	588	6,983	4,277	...	
1897-98	11,007	1,123	2,932	116	315	608	4,237	1,676	...	
1898-99	26,472	6,058	2,600	22	442	416	7,284	9,525	125	
1899-1900	29,756	7,360	1,657	227	62	497	11,810	8,018	125	
1900-1901	20,250	4,384	2,145	124	294	605	7,300	4,898	500	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,26,484	43,750	21,123	* 26,014	14,506	11,693	1,55,950	51,278	2,170	

* Includes donation from Native Princes. See entry in Appendix D under Muttra district.
† „ subscriptions. See entry in Appendix D under Etáwah district.

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, incurred during the past fourteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds.

Division.	District.	Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
						Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Agra.	Agra ...	Securing the finial on top of south-west minaret in the Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Varnishing the frescoes and painted decoration upon the walls of Khowabágh and Miriam's Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Samman Burj in Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Sheikh Salim Chishti's Tomb at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Restoring the lightning conductor attached to Buland Darwáza at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Sikandra Garden buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Replacing inlaid work at Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Petty repairs to Táj buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Petty repairs to Itmád-ud-daula buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to verandah roof of Sheikh Salim Chishti's Tomb at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Chitore Gate at Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Rebuilding a portion of eastern enclosure wall at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to walls and roof of Akbari Tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to roads and buildings at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,483	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Archæological buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,581	4,382	5,452	4,991	5,314	5,674	7,488	...	
		Replacing the fallen pieces of inlaid works in Sikandra entrance gate, Naubatkhána arches.	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to inlaid work in Itmád-ud-daula's Mausoleum.	...	...	...	12,201	...	...	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Storing stone slabs lately fallen from Táj Darwáza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Rebuilding portion of south and east enclosure wall of Sikandra Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115	...	...	...	
		Rebuilding fallen portions of enclosure wall of Sikandra Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	...	...	...	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

State ment of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.														
		Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
AGRA—*(continued)*.	Agra—*(continued)*.	Conservation of certain buildings of historical and archæological interest at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,352	3,808	2,622	...	...	...	...	
		Restoration of certain buildings of historical and archæological interest at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,707	...	...	1,452	17,034	...	
		Repairs to entrance door of Birbal's daughter's Kothi at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs for the conservation of Kánch Mahal at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	...	...	...	...	...	
		Restoration of certain buildings of historical interest at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,246	...	...	939	...	
		Providing an enclosure wall and a gate to Kánch Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to north and south *dáláns*, Táj Entrance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	985	...	...	...	Contribution works.
		Repairing walls and drains on the west of Táj Garden that carry water from Jumna river to *dáláns*, Táj Entrance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	...	...	...	...	
		Carrying out certain works to Chini-ká-Rauza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	...	...	...	...	...	
		Replacing the inlaid work removed from the Samman Burj and Diwán-i-Khás buildings in the Fort.	...	1,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to the Táj ...	54	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,179	...	
		Testing lightning conductor attached to the Táj.	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Putting in order the lightning conductor attached to the Táj.	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Constructing additional arches for strengthening the roof of the Tahkhána in Birbal's daughter's house at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Making habitable Miriam's Kothi at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Fixing iron gratings to Somnáth Gate.	...	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Certain works executed at Fatehpur Sikri on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.	...	...	...	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to *dáláns* and stables attached to the Táj Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,497	...	...	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Agra—*(continued)*.	Special repairs to the main entrance to Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	890	...	
		Restoring certain works in connection with Saheli Burj, Nos. 1, 3, and 4, subsidiary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,025	1,349	
		Special structural repairs to certain portions of Jahángir's Mahal in the Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,714	3,167	
		Restoration of a kiosk and two *dálans* at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,687	3,650	
		Special repairs to Archæological buildings at Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,233	...	
		Clearing the well at the Táj Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	
		Annual repairs to Archæological buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,670	
		Special repairs to Somnáth Gate and providing glazed framing in front side of the same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	
		Fresco work in the Jahángiri Mahal, Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	
		Special repairs to certain Archæological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,541	
		Special repairs to Fatehpur mosque near the Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,967	
		Restoring two kiosks of Saheli Burj, No. 4, and carrying out certain structural repairs to the Káli Masjid and enclosure wall of Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,987	
		Providing an awning over Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	
		Structural repairs and restoration of the west wing of the Jahángiri Mahal quadrangle in Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,192	
		Structural repairs to Archæological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,684	
		Providing out-houses at the Sikandra Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,441	
		Special repairs to stone platform, &c., on the west of Sikandra Mausoleum.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,996	
		Special repairs to Kánch Mahal, Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,162	

A.—*(continued)*.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
		ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.															
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
AGRA—*(concluded)*.	Agra—*(concluded)*.	Providing wire fence, &c., round the Chini-ká-Rauza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,882	
		Structural repairs to Nagina Masjid in Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,350	
		Restoring the Fatehpur Masjid west of the Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,990	
		Special repairs to south and east pavilions of the Jahángiri Mahal in Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	753	
		Structural repairs to east and west garden pavilions in Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,926	
		Renovating paintings, renewing decorations and mother-of-pearl work ornamentation in Sheikh Salim Chishti's shrine at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	723	Contribution works.
		Renewal of the mother-of-pearl ornamentation on the canopy surmounting Salim Chishti's cenotaph.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	Contribution works.
		Decoration work in Salim Chishti's shrine at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	Contribution works.
	Muttra	Repairs to Gobindya's Temple at Brindaban.	...	...	412	...	...	198	...	...	230	225	230	222	224	237	
		Special repairs to Jugal Kishore's Temple at Brindaban.	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Fortified *Sarai* at Chhata	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Paving with stones the passage leading to Gobindya's Temple at Brindaban.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	...	
	Farrukhabad.	Mosque and *sarai* at Khudaganj, built by Yakub Khan in 1739 A. D.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Renewal and re-creation of the Elephant Capital of the Asoka Pillar at Sankisa.	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Makhdum Jahan's Mosque at Kanauj.	644	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to mosque of Makhdum Jahan and other buildings of historical interest.	...	344	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Etáwah	Special repairs to Jama Masjid.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contribution works.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.		
Rohilkhand.	Bareilly...	Tomb of Hafiz-ul-mulk Rahmat Khan at Bareilly.	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Budaun...	Repairs to Jama Masjid	500	500	...	...	...	...	1,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Restoration of old mosque.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	
Lucknow.	Lucknow.	Certain alterations and repairs to Shah Najaf Imámbára.	..	...	...	...	4,575	1,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contribution works.
		Certain alterations and repairs to Portico, Picture Gallery, Husainabad Baradari.	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contribution works.
		Fixing Tablets to Moti Mahal.	...	...	..	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Annual repairs to Chatar Manzil.	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
LUCKNOW—*(concluded)*.	Lucknow—*(concluded)*.	Annual repairs to Husaina Bágh.	...	...	...	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Annual repairs of Machhi Bhawan.	609	275	345	328	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to Jama Masjid.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,215	
		Rebuilding two pillars carrying the 3 arches to Jama Masjid.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,936	
		Renewing the staircase at Alambágh House.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	Special repairs to Bahu Begam's Tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,297	
	Bahraich...	Constructing marble stone torch and floor in Syed Salar Masud shrine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Contribution works.
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad.	Fixing three marble slabs, giving the history of the Monolith in the Allahabad Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Erecting and scaffolding around the Asoka pillar, Allahabad Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to tomb at Khusru Garden.	...	...	10	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,789	2,000	...	
		Paving with stone the floor of the rooms and passage in the crypt of Khusru's mother's tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,259	
		Renovating three old tombs in the Khusru Bágh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,015	
		Annual repairs to tombs in the Khusru Bágh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	
		Repairs to railings, &c., in Asoka's pillar in the Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	
	Bánda ...	Removing trees from Fort wall of Kalinjar, including repairs of roadway and slopes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
						Rs.	Rs.									Rs.	
ALLAHABAD—*(concluded)*.	Jalaun...	Repairs to Chaurási Gambaz at Kálpi.	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhánsi...	Annual repairs to old temple near Pachwára Lake.	...	...	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to temple at Jarumath on Jhánsi and Nowgong road.	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Jama Masjid at Erich.	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	
		Special repairs to temple near Vochoro Lake.	...	...	...	...	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
		ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.															
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	
Benares	Benares	Annual repairs to Sarnáth Tope.	...	...	...	...	...	22	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to Sarnáth Tope.	...	...	...	...	...	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to Fatima Buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,769	...	3,447	...	...	...	...	Contribution works.
		Clearing roots and jungle from the Sarnáth Tope.	...	34	44	32	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Constructing a shed for Buddhist sculptures at Sarnáth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,058	
		Annual repairs to the stone stupa at Sarnáth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	
	Mirzapur	Constructing a new small cupola over an ancient inscribed stone tablet at Hallia.	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to Iftar-Bhar Khan's Tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

BENARES.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
		ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.															
			Rs.		Rs.											Rs.	
BENARES—*(concluded)*.	Jaunpur ...	Preservation of the Lál Darwáza Mosque.	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gházipur	Preservation of Monolith Column at Bhitori.	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Annual repairs to Asoka's stone pillar, Bhitori.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(concluded).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(concluded)*.															Remarks.
		Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.									
GORAKHPUR.	Gorakhpur.	Repairs to the buildings containing the Statue of Buddha (Matha Kuar) at Kassia.	...	40	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Annual repairs to Budh Temple at Kassia.	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX D.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh incurred during the past fourteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like.

District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
	Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper.															
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Repairs to floor in Táj.	...	...	1,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Repairs to Diwán-i-Ám and Diwán-i-Khás, Agra Fort.	...	...	947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Clearing the black rubbing on Jahángiri Mahal, Agra Fort	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Repairs to Moti Masjid.	...	...	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
	Repairs to door in Palace near Anguri Bágh, Agra Fort.	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Certain leakage repairs in buildings, Agra Fort.	...	...	...	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Making two iron railing doors at Táj.	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jama Masjid ...	31	337	406	673	302	683	79	1,547	1,968	3,651	2,876	2,447	1,335	1,830	
	Akbari Masjid ...	337	28	30	10	90	99	16	14	19	13	6	56	13	95	
	Nawáb Mautmid Khan Mosque.	11	9	74	60	56	115	25	16	4	65	3	36	42	129	
	Sultan Purvez Mosque	12	10	2	13	10	6	3	73	156	14	7	26	117	66	
	Khwaja Wafa Mosque	16	5	3	9	236	...	...	8	1	20	16	8	3	6	Rents of shops attached to these buildings held in trust by the Muhammadan Committee of Local Agents.
	Idgah Mosque ...	...	...	2	9	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	7	...	
	Jal Mosque ...	...	5	13	4	4	5	...	2	4	2	6	14	...	19	
...	Fatehpuri Mosque ...	53	4	2	1	...	...	79	7	...	18	1	...	3	...	
	The Jama Mosque at Itmádpur.	3	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	
	Ranza Diwánji Begam Mosque.	...	...	2	11	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	
	Rafi-ul-Zamin Mosque	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	
	Eunuchs' Mosque ...	...	7	...	9	2	...	12	3	8	...	14	13	4	...	
	Táj—															
	(*a*) Allowance to khádims and pensioners.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	880	654	
	(*b*) Oil at Táj Tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	54	38	
	(*c*) Conservancy establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	180	120	
	Sikandra—															
	Servants and chaukídárs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	339	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
	Itmád-ud-daula—															
	Caretaker and servants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	216	80	
	Rámbágh—															
	Chaukídár and sweepers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	102	...	

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

Division.	District.	Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Agra—*(continued)*.	Agra—*(concld.)*.	Agra Fort—															
		(a) Angúri Bágh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	360	240	*Nazúl* Fund.
		(b) Caretakers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	480	320	
		(c) Chaukídárs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	40	
		(d) Sweepers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	96	64	
		Sikandra, Rámbágh, Táj—															
		Servants and chaukídárs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	
	Muttra	Fortified *Sarai* at Chháta.	...	80	...	100	378	360	302	130	93	197	21	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
		Fortified *Sarai* at Kosi.	...	450	...	135	...	300	600	500	584	500	50	4	47	...	Kosi Municipality.
		Jugal Kishore Temple at Brindaban.	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brindaban Municipality Rupees contributed by Government for work 1890-91.
		Temple of Madan Mohan at Brindaban.	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brindaban Municipality.
		Muttra *Ghâts* ...	6,017	6,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal contributions donations from Native Princes.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								Rs.	
Etáwah	Repairs to Jama Masjid in old city, Etáwah.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	By Municipality, Rs. 100; by local subscription, Rs. 900.
	Ekdil Gateway ...	1,044	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rupees 624 from *Nazúl* Funds and Rs. 444 from subscriptions.
	Ajitmal Gateway ...	...	526	292	50	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rupees 1,053 from *Nazúl* Funds and Rs. 415 from subscriptions.
Aligarh	Masjid Pilkhána in the Sikandra Ráo tahsíl.	50					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Public subscriptions.
Bareilly	Tomb of Hafiz-ul-Mulk Rahmat Khan, the Rohilla Chief.	...	...	...	...	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal.
	Mosque in Chándpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	Repairs made by Hakim Raza Husain.
	Cemetery in the inn of the time of King Sháhjahán.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	Repairs made by Sh. Asghar Ali.
	Cemetery of Nawáb Najib-ud-daula in Najíbabad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	Rupees 2 per mensem given by the Municipality of Najíbabad to a watchman.
Bijnor...	Jama Masjid in Mandáwar of the time of Ghore dynasty.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Repairs made by subscriptions.
	Well in Mandawar of the time of Ghore dynasty.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Mosque in Jahánabad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	
	Tomb of Miram Shah Muhammad Shah in Bijnor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
		Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*.															
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lucknow.	Lucknow.	The Residency at Lucknow.	56	714	187	3,489	1,880	45	22	81	419	18	23	18	60	...	Municipal.
		Imámbára, Husainabad.	8,752	15,390	4,747	2,061	3,676	3,960	5,211	2,987	5,978	3,730	3,976	4,512	4,710	2,961	Husainabad Trust Fund.
		Imámbára, Asaf-ud-daula.	661	16,804	8,356	1,772	912	3,047	9,752	2,625	74	96	195	1,875	4,945	4,201	
		Masjid connected with Asaf-ud-daula.	...	7,253	618	43	...	126	...	3	258	628	63	743	737	...	
		Rúmi Darwáza ...	1,000	2,345	...	132	...	...	...	...	8,089	2,527	...	...	1,042	...	
		Nawáb Sadat Ali Khan's Tomb.	...	573	782	411	998	...	4	681	21	2	3	154	376	138	
		Shah Najaf, containing Tombs of King Ghazi-ud-din Haidar and his wife.	1,372	371	2,716	2,586	6,463	2,438	1,687	3,133	2,118	4,277	1,676	9,525	8,018	4,898	Shah Najaf Trust Fund.
	Rae Bareli.	Constructing enclosure wall round the old large well.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	Municipal Funds.
Fyzabad.	Fyzabad	Stuccoed brick Tomb, Bahu Begam.	127	950	1,534	645	954	2,335	660	1,277	497	588	608	416	497	322	Bahu Begam's Stipend Fund.
		Bahu Begam's Imámbára.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	
		Bahu Begam's Mosque.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
		Bahu Begam's Residence (Moti Mahal).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	
		Gulláb Bári ...	530	603	549	526	527	400	1,811	600	598	600	600	548	600	903	*Nazúl* Fund.
		Four Gateways of Shuja-ud-daula's time.	204	214	214	210	217	225	215	242	217	226	275	681	1,375	1,406	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Bahraich	Dargah Saiyid Salar Masaud.	4,887	1,417	1,917	573	533	474	856	776	1,262	698	315	442	62	294	Dargah Trust.
FYZABAD—(concld.)	Sultánpur	Mosque at Isauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	30	*Nazúl* Fund.
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad.	Boundary walls of Khusru Bágh, Allahabad.	...	1,704	2,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
		Tombs in Khusru Bágh, Allahabad.	...	...	...	561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,789	2,126	...	
		Repairs to Bibi Tamolín's tomb in Khusru Garden used as a residence of the Superintendent of the Government Gardens.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	
		Fixing three marble slabs, giving the history of the Monolith in the Allahabad district.	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Erecting scaffolding around Asoka's pillars in the Allahabad district.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
ALLAHABAD—*(continued)*.	Cawnpore.	Desdani Tank, Músanagar.	...	50	...	...	...	...	129	90	...	...	112	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
		Táláb Sheoji Mal at Derapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	399	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
		Old Temple at Ghátampur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	125	...	From the income of mauza Narainpur, pargana Ghátampur, assigned for the maintenance of this temple.
	Fatehpur	Emperor Aurangzeb's Pavilion at Khajuha.	297	300	300	299	148	2	62	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
FYZABAD.	Bánda ...	Approaches to Kalinjar Fort at Girwan.	22	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	...	363	...	42	23	6	*Nazúl* Fund.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.															
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Jalaun...	Repairs to a mosque situated in Municipal Garden, Orai.	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Orai Municipal Fund.
Jhánsi...	Barwa Sagar Bundela Castle and Fort.	...	117	151	175	126	164	680	150	96	148	115	112	40	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
	Barwa Sagar Tank ...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jarainki-Marhia Temple on Nowgong road.	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fourteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(concluded).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(concluded)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
BENARES.	Jaunpur	Jaunpur Fort. Repairs to embankment.	...	...	376	71	165	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	Municipal Funds.
		Bridge over the Gumti river at Jaunpur. Repairs to ancient shops.	231	100	5	153	4	92	...	80	140	...	10	...	...	...	
		Construction of a *pakká* floor over the Gumti Bridge.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	Municipal public works repairs.
GORAKHPUR.	Basti ...	Shrine (Rauza) of Kabir Sahib in village Qázipur, pargana Maghar East, tahsíl Khalílabad. Belonging to Musalmáns.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	Held *muáfi* by Karam Kabir, the *mujawar* (attendant on the shrine).
		Shrine (Rauza) of Kabir Sahib in village Qázipur, pargana Maghar East, tahsíl Khalílabad. Belonging to Kabir Panthi, Hindu *Faqír*.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	The attendants lay out the money out of their earnings from the offerings made at the shrine.

APPENDIX E.

List showing the Estimates which have been sanctioned for Archæological Works, the actual expenditure incurred and allotments made during the years 1899-1900, 1900-1901 *and* 1901-1902.

Item number.	Name of work.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure incurred in 1899-1900.	Expenditure incurred during 1900-1901.	Amount allotted in 1901-1902.	Remarks.
	Incompleted works of 1899-1900.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Restoring certain works in connection with Saheli Burj Nos. 1, 3 and 4 subsidiary buildings to the Táj Mahal at Agra.	6,327	5,025	1,349	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
2	Special repairs to certain Archæological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri, Agra district.	8,316	6,999	1,542	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
3	Special structural repairs to certain portions of the Jahángiri Mahal in the Fort at Agra.	10,803	7,714	3,167	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
	Total, 1899-1900 ...	25,446	19,738	6,058		
	Estimates sanctioned in 1900-1901.					
4	Special repairs to the Fatehpuri Mosque near the Táj at Agra.	12,429	...	12,967	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
5	"Revised Estimate" for restoration of a kiosk and 2 *dálans* at the Sikandra Mausoleum, Agra district.	6,331	2,687	3,650	...	Completed.
6	Restoring two kiosks of the Saheli Burj No. 4 and carrying out certain structural repairs to the Káli Masjid and the enclosure wall of the Táj at Agra.	2,965	...	2,987	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
7	Special repairs of stone platform, &c., on the west side of Sikandra Mausoleum near Agra.	6,137	...	2,996	3,141	In progress.
8	Structural repairs and restoration of the west wing of the Jahángiri Mahal, Agra Fort.	*27,005	...	17,192	9,813	In progress.
9	Structural repairs to the Archæological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri, Agra district.	20,852	...	16,684	4,168	In progress.
10	Providing an awning over Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, Agra district (estimate sanctioned by Executive Engineer).	198	...	175	...	Completed.
11	Special repairs to the Kánch Mahal at Sikandra in the Agra district.	2,163	...	2,162	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
12	Providing out-houses at the Sikandra Garden, Agra district.	1,443	...	1,441	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
13	Special repairs to the south-east pavilion of the Jahángiri Mahal in the Agra Fort.	755	...	753	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
14	Special repairs to the Somnáth Gate and providing glazed framing in front and side of the same, Agra district.	856	...	863	...	Completed in 1901-1902.
15	Providing wire fencing, &c., round the Chini-ka-Rauza at Agra.	1,803	...	1,882	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
16	Structural repairs to Nagína Mosque in the Agra Fort ...	2,816	...	2,350	...	In progress.
17	Restoring the Fatehpur Masjid west of the Táj at Agra...	10,851	...	10,990	...	In progress.
18	Structural repairs to the east and west pavilion in the Táj at Agra.	15,919	...	11,926	3,993	In progress.
19	Constructing a shed for Buddhist sculptures at Sarnáth in the Benares district.	2,044	...	2,058	...	In progress.
20	Repairs to the shrine of Saiyid Salar at Bahraich ...	3,351	...	...	...	Contribution work.
	Total, 1900-1901 ...	1,17,918	2,687	91,076		
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901-1902.					
21	Constructing a Chauburji over the well inside the Táj Garden at Agra.	714	...	...	714	In progress.
22	Providing missing marble balustrade to the Itmád-ud-daula at Agra.	14,763	...	...	5,000	In progress.
23	Structural repairs to the whole tower and restoration of the uppermost storey of the north-east kiosk at the Chini-ka-Rauza, Agra.	2,644	...	...	2,644	In progress.
	Carried over ...	18,121	...	...		

* To extend over two years, *i.e.*, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

List showing the Estimates which have been sanctioned for Archæological Works, the actual expenditure incurred and allotments made during the years 1899-1900, 1900-1901 *and* 1901-1902—(concluded).

Item number.	Name of work.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure incurred in 1899-1900.	Expenditure incurred during 1900-1901.	Amount allotted in 1901-1902.	Remarks.
		Rs.			Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	18,121	...	...	...	
24	Restoring the stone screen round the top on the north and south angles of the building in the Jahángiri Mahal, Agra.	4,828	...	...	4,828	In progress.
25	Structural repairs to Archæological buildings in Fatehpur Sikri, Agra district.	12,955	...	...	12,955	In progress.
26	Restoration of the dado and frieze over the small door leading into the passage to the crypt of Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, Agra district.	655	...	...	...	In progress.
27	Restoring the upper front wall of the Jahángiri Mahal facing the river in the Agra Fort.	32,788	...	...	15,000	In progress.
28	Restoring outer compound wall facing the Fatehpuri Masjid and the Saheli Burj at Táj, Agra.	12,068	...	...	12,068	In progress.
29	Conservation of the Delhi Darwáza at Agra	1,123	...	...	1,123	In progress.
30	Substituting a large railing for that existing round the cross at the Massacre Ghát at Cawnpore.	210	...	...	210	In progress.
31	Special repairs to the tomb of Saiyid Diwan Muhammad Khan and jungle clearing of the three tombs and well at Majhera in the Muzaffarnagar district.	3,500	...	...	3,500	In progress.
32	Restoration of the inlay work in the pavilion facing the river at Itmáddaula, Agra district.	1,301	...	...	1,301	In progress.
	Petty works sanctioned in 1901-1902 *by the Superintending Engineers.*					
1	Providing wire netting doors to the 4 minarets at Sikandra, Agra district.	...	...	...	70	
		Rs.				
2	Annual repairs to Táj Superintendent's House ... 103					
	Special " " " ... 160	...	...	...	263	
3	Annual repairs to Dák Bungalow at Sikandra ... 130					
	Special " " " ... 208	...	...	...	338	
4	Repairs to the building known as "Bansa," Lalitpur district.	...	...	...	199	
	Total, 1901-1902 ...	87,549	...	...		

APPENDIX E (1).

Provision made in the Budget of the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1901-1902, *under head "Provincial" for Annual Repairs to Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper.*

Division.	District.	Buildings.	Fixed average for each building.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Agra	Muttra	Temple of Govind Deoji	230	
	Agra	Rámbágh	500	
		Tomb of Itmad-ud-daula	500	
		Chini-ka-Rauza	3,000	
		Moti Masjid		
		Diwán-i-Ám		
		Machhi Bháwan		
		Nagína Masjid		
		Throne of Jahángir		
		Diwán-i-Khás		
		Samman Burj		
		Khás Mahal		
		Shish Mahal		
		Angúri Bágh		
		Jahángiri Mahal		
		Somnáth Gate		
		Táj Mahal, Agra	2,000	
		Tomb of Akbar at Sikandra	1,000	
		Kánch Mahal at Sikandra	50	
		Archæological Buildings at Fatehpur Sikri	6,000	
Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	Tombs in Khusru Bágh	130	
Benares	Benares	Sarnáth Tope	50	
	Mirzapur	Cupola over an old inscription (stone) at Hallia ...	3	
	Gházipur	Asoka's stone, Bhitari	10	
		Total ...	13,473	

APPENDIX F.

List of Volumes constituting the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.

List of Volumes constituting the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.

Prescribed number in new Series.	Name of book.	Author or editor.	Date (passed or proposed) of publication.	*Provincial numbers.*		
				Western India.	Southern India.	Northern India.
I	Report of the first season's operations in the Belgaum and Kaladgi Districts.	Burgess ...	1874 ...	I	...	...
II	Report on the Antiquities of Kathiawár and Kach	Burgess ...	1876 ...	II	...	...
III	Report on the Antiquities of the Bidar and Aurangabad Districts	Burgess ...	1878 ...	III	...	...
IV	The Buddhist Caves and Their Inscriptions	Burgess ...	1883 ...	IV	...	...
V	The Caves of Elura and other Brahmanical and Jaina Caves in Western India.	Burgess ...	1884 ...	V	...	...
VI	The Buddhist Stupas of Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta ...	Burgess ...	1887 ...	...	I	...
VII	List of Antiquarian Remains in the Presidency of Madras (Volume I).	Sewell ...	1882 ...	...	II	...
VIII	List of Inscriptions and Sketches of Dynasties of Southern India (Volume I).	Sewell ...	1884 ...	...	III	...
IX	South Indian Inscriptions (Volume I)	Hultzsch ...	1890 ...	...	IV	...
X	South Indian Inscriptions (Volume II)	Hultzsch ...	1891 ...	...	V	...
XI	Report on the Sharqi Architecture of Jaunpur	Führer and Smith.	1889 ...	...	...	I
XII	Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Führer ...	1891 ...	...	...	II
XIII	Epigraphia Indica of the Archæological Survey of India (Volume I).	Burgess ...	1891 ...	...	...	...
XIV	Epigraphia Indica of the Archæological Survey of India (Volume II).	Burgess ...	1893 ...	...	...	...
XV	South Indian Buddhist Antiquities	Rea ...	1894 ...	...	VI	...
XVI	Revised List of Antiquities, Bombay	Cousens ...	1897 ...	VIII	...	...
XVII	List of Architectural and Archæological Remains in Coorg ...	Rea ...	1894 ...	...	VII	...
XVIII	Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri ...	Smith ...	1895 ...	...	...	III
	Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri (Part II)...	Smith ...	1896 ...			
	Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri (Part III)	Smith ...	1897 ...			
	Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri (Part IV)	Smith ...	1898 ...			
XIX	List of Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions, in the Central Provinces and Berar.	Cousens ...	1897 ...	...	...	IV
XX	The Jaina Stupa and some other Antiquities of Muttra ...	V. A. Smith ...	1900 ...	...	...	V
XXI	Chalukyan Architecture, including examples from the Ballari District in Madras.	Rea ...	1896 ...	...	VIII	...
XXII	Bower Manuscript	Hœrnle ...	1894 ...	...	...	...
XXIII	Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrát	Burgess ...	1896 ...	VI	...	...
XXIV	The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad	Burgess ...	...	VII	...	...
XXV	Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company in the Presidency of Madras.	Rea ...	1897 ...	...	IX	...
*XXVI	...	...	...	...	...	VI
*XXVII	...	...	...	...	...	VII
*XXVIII	...	...	...	...	...	VIII
XXIX	South Indian Inscriptions (Volume III, Part I)	Hultzsch ...	1899 ...	...	X	...
XXX	Moghul Colour Decorations of Agra	Smith ...	1900 ...	...	...	IX
XXXI	List of Antiquarian Remains in His Highness the Nizam's Territory.	Cousens ...	1900 ...	...	...	...

*These numbers will be utilized for reports bearing on the same subject to which they were originally assigned [*vide* Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Archæology and Epigraphy), No. 3672—42-6, dated the 16th October 1899].

APPENDIX G.

List of Archæological Reports, published under the authority of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which are included neither in Sir Alexander Cunningham's Series nor in the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.

List of Archæological Reports, published under the authority of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which are included neither in SIR ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM'S *Series nor in the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.*

Number.	Title of work.	Name and official designation of author.	Date of publication.	Publishing Press.	Size and number of volumes, and number of pages in each volume.	Issue price of each volume or of complete work.	Whether still sold at the Government Press or Book Depôt, or not.	Whether copies exist in Public or Official Libraries.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p.			
1	Description of the Antiquities at Kalinjár.	F. Maisey ...	1848	Baptist Mission Press.	8vo.; pages 41, with plates.	...	Not sold.	No.	
2	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1891-92.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1892	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 15.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
3	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1893.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1893	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 47.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
4	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1894.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1894	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 41.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
5	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1895.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1895	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 11.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
6	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1896.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1896	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 10.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
7	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1897.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1897	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 18.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
8	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1898.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1898	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 20.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
9	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1899.	V. A. Smith, I.C.S., and E. W. Smith, Archæological Surveyor.	1899	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 23.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
10	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March 1900.	E. W. Smith, Archæological Surveyor.	1900	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 55.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
11	List of Photographic Negatives of the Monumental Antiquities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	A. Führer, Ph. D., Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1889	Government of India Central Printing Office.	Foolscap; pages 13.	...	No ...	No.	
12	List of Christian Tombs and Monuments of Archæological or Historical Interest and their Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	A. Führer, Ph. D., Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1896	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 188.	6 0 0	Yes ...	Yes.	
13	The Remains near Kassia in the Gorakhpur District.	V. A. Smith, I.C.S.	1896	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Super royal 4to.; 26 pages and 1 plan.	1 8 0	Yes ...	Yes.	
14	Portfolio of Indian Architectural Drawings.	Edmund W. Smith	1897	Messrs. Griggs & Sons, Hanover Street, Peckham, London.	Imperial folio; 8 pages, with 52 plates.	9 0 0	Yes ...	Yes.	

List of Archæological Reports, published under the authority of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which are included neither in SIR ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM'S *Series nor in the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India*—(concluded).

Number.	Title of work.	Name and official designation of author.	Date of publication.	Publishing Press.	Size and number of volumes, and number of pages in each volume.	Issue price of each volume or of complete work.	Whether still sold at the Government Press or Book Depôt, or not.	Whether copies exist in Public or Official Libraries.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p.			
15	Objects of Antiquarian Interest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Prepared under the orders issued by this Government Resolution No. 950B.R.C., dated 5th July 1876.	...	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 77.	...	Not sold.	No copies in Official Libraries.	Probably these Reports were sent to Dr. Führer when he was compiling his *Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*. The information contained in these reports was for the most part incorporated by Dr. Führer in his compilation.
16	I-(A)—Monuments which, from their present condition and historical or archæological value, ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.	Prepared under the orders conveyed in Home Department Resolution No. 3 168—183, dated 26th November 1883, and No. 5 170—82, dated 22nd May 1885.	...	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 31.	...	Not sold.		
17	I-(B)—Monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by minor measures.				Foolscap; pages 15.	...	Not sold.		
18	II-(A)—Monuments in possession or charge of Government, or in respect of which Government must undertake cost of all measures of conservation.				Foolscap; pages 25.	...	Not sold.		
19	II-(B)—Monuments in possession of private bodies or individuals.				Foolscap; pages 17.	...	Not sold.		
20	III—Monuments which, from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance, it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.				Foolscap; pages 65.	...	Not sold.		
21	Report on the Antiquities in the District of Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces.	Purna Chandra Mukarji.	1899	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Super royal 4to.; pages 39 and 13 diagrams.	...	No ...	Yes.	
22	Plates illustrating the Report on the Antiquities in the District of Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces.	Purna Chandra Mukarji.	1899	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Super royal 4to.; 98 plates.	...	No ...	Yes.	

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March 1901.

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India.	
	UNITED KINGDOM.	
	(a) Institutions.	
1	British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.	*1
2	Bodleian Library, Oxford ...	*1
3	London University Library, Burlington Gardens, London, W.	*1
4	Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.	*1
5	Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.	1
6	Glasgow University Library, Glasgow	1
7	Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.	1
8	Trinity College Library, Dublin ...	1
9	Christ College Library, Cambridge...	1
10	Balliol College Library, Oxford ...	1
11	Library, Owen's College, Manchester	1
12	Victoria University Library, Manchester.	1
13	Corpus Christi College Library, Cambridge.	1
14	National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.	*1
15	Advocates' Library, Edinburgh ...	1
16	The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.	1
17	Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.	1
18	Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, Edinburgh.	1
19	Royal Irish Academy, Dublin ...	1
20	National Library, Dublin ...	1
21	Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.	*1
	Carried over ...	21

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	21
	I.—Countries outside India—*(continued).*	
	UNITED KINGDOM—*(continued).*	
	(a) Institutions—(concluded).	
22	Society of Antiquarians of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.	1
23	Society of Antiquarians of Scotland, Edinburgh.	1
24	Board of Indian Civil Service Studies, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.	1
25	Imperial Institute, London ...	1
26	Indian Institute, Oxford ...	*1
27	Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, London.	1
28	Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh.	1
29	Royal Institution, 21, Albemarle Street, London.	1
30	The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.	1
30A	National Library of Ireland, Department of Science and Art, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.	1
	(b) Officials.	
31	His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, India Office, London.	*5
32	His Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, London.	
33	India Office Library, London ...	
	(c) Private Individuals.	
34	Sir James Peile, K.C.S.I., India Office, London.	1
35	Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.S.I., India Office, London.	1
	Carried over ...	38

NOTES.—(1) The list will not apply to the distribution of the official Epigraphical Supplement to the *Indian Antiquary* or to the reports of a purely Epigraphical character.

(2) Officials and Institutions which should have preference over others in any distribution which does not cover the whole list are indicated by asterisks.

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31*st March* 1901—(continued).

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	38
	I.—Countries outside India —*(continued).*	
	UNITED KINGDOM—*(concluded).*	
	(c) Private Individuals—(concluded).	
36	Sir George M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., India Office, London.	1
37	Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., Edinburgh University.	1
38	Dr. James Burgess, C.I.E., 22, Seton Place, Edinburgh.	1
39	J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.I.E., Schloss Wildeck, Aargau, Switzerland.	1
40	R. Sewell, Esq., 6, Palace Mansions, Buckingham Gate, London, S.-W.	1
41	Dr. A. F. Hœrnle, 38, Banbary Road, Oxford.	1
42	V. A. Smith, Esq., I.C.S., Gwynfa, Cheltenham, England.	1
	(d) Newspapers and Periodicals.	
43	The *Times*, Printing House Square, London, E.C.	*1
44	The *Athenæum*, 11, Breams' Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.	1
45	The *Academy*, 43, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.	1
46	The *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, Oriental Institute, Woking.	1
	FRANCE.	
47	Bibliotheque National, Paris ...	*1
48	Muse Guimet, 30, Avenue du Trocadero, Paris.	1
49	Institut de France, Paris ...	1
50	La Sociéte Asiatique, care of E. Leroux, 28, Rue Buonaparte, Paris.	*1
51	Mons. Em. Senart, 18, Rue François ler, Paris.	1
	Carried over ...	54

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	54
	I.—Countries outside India— *(continued).*	
	GERMANY.	
52	Dr. Lucian Scherman, Editor, *Orientalische Bibliographie*, Munich, Bavaria, Germany.	1
53	University Library, Berlin ...	1
54	University Library, Leipzig ...	1
55	University Library, Bonn ...	1
56	University Library, Munchen ...	1
57	Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.	1
58	Deutsche Morgenlandische Gesellschaft, Halle, $\frac{a}{s}$, Leipzig.	*1
59	Professor F. Keilhorn, C.I.E., University, Gottingen.	1
60	Count Carlo von Landberg-Hollberger, Schloss Tutzing, Oberbayern, Germany.	1
61	Professor A. Weber, Ph. D., 56, Ritterstrasse, Berlin.	1
62	Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D., Bad Ilmenau in Thuringia Schleusinge Strasse, 9, Germany.	1
	AUSTRIA.	
63	Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.	*1
64	Imperial and Royal Museum (Arts), Vienna.	1
65	Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth ...	1
	ITALY.	
66	Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.	*1
67	University Library, Florence ...	1
68	R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.	1
	Carried over ...	71

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March 1901—(continued).

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	71
	I.—Countries outside India— *(continued).*	
	ITALY—*(concluded).*	
69	Count Angelo de Gubernatis, *viâ* S. Martino al Marco No. 11, Rome.	1
	OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.	
70	University Library, Leyden, Holland	*1
71	Royal Institute of Netherlands India, the Hague, Holland.	1
72	Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburgh, Russia.	*1
73	Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.	1
74	Museum of National Archæology, Copenhagen, Denmark.	1
75	University Library, Upsala, Sweden	1
76	University Library, Christiania, Norway.	1
	AMERICA.	
77	American Oriental Society, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.	*1
78	Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.	1
79	Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.	1
	BRITISH COLONIES.	
80	The Museum Canterbury, New Zealand.	1
81	Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.	1
82	Melbourne Library, Melbourne ...	1
83	University Library, Melbourne ...	1
84	University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.	1
85	Asiatic Society, Colombo, Ceylon ...	1
86	Archæological Commissioner, Colombo, Ceylon.	1
87	Librarian, Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.	1
	Carried over ...	90

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	90
	I.—Countries outside India— *(concluded).*	
	FOREIGN COLONIES.	
88	Genootschap Van Kunsten en, Wetenschappen Waspada, Batavia, Java.	1
	Total, Countries outside India ...	91
	II.— India.	
	(1) IMPERIAL.	
1	Imperial Library, Calcutta ...	*5
2	Indian Meseum, Calcutta ...	*1
3	Department of Revenue and Agriculture.	*2
4	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.	*1
4A	His Excellency the Governor-General of Indo-Chino, care of Consul-General for France, 6, Hare Street, Calcutta.	1
	(2) PROVINCIAL.	
	MADRAS.	
	(a) Institutions.	
5	Secretariat Library, Fort St. George	*1
6	University Library, Madras ...	*1
7	Public Library, Madras ...	*1
8	Presidency College, Madras ...	*1
9	School of Art, Madras	*1
10	Literary and Scientific Society, Madras.	*1
11	Government Central Museum, Madras.	*1
12	Christian College Library, Madras ...	*1
	(b) Officials.	
13	Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D., Government Epigraphist, Bangalore.	1
14	A. Rea, Esq., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Madras.	1
	(c) Private Individuals.	
15	R. T. H. Griffiths, Esq., Kotagiri, Palni Hills.	1
15A	Colonel H. S. Olcott, President, Theosophical Society, Madras.	1
	Carried over ...	22

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March 1901—(continued).

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	22
	II.—India—*(continued).*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(continued).*	
	BOMBAY.	
	(a) Institutions.	
16	Secretariat Library, Bombay ...	1
17	University Library, Bombay ...	1
18	Sassoon Mechanics' Institute Library, Bombay.	*1
19	Asiatic Society, Bombay ...	1
20	School of Art, Bombay	1
21	Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Bombay.	*1
22	College of Science, Poona ...	1
23	Principal, Deccan College, Poona ...	1
24	Watson Museum at Rajkot, Kathiawár.	1
	(b) Officials.	
25	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay.	1
26	H. Cousens, Esq., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Bombay.	1
	BENGAL.	
	(a) Institutions.	
27	Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.	*1
28	University Library, Senate House, Calcutta.	1
29	Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.	1
30	Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.	1
31	Public Library, Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta.	1
32	Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.	*1
33	Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Reading Rooms and Library Institute, 336, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.	1
	Carried over ...	40

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	40
	II.—India—*(continued).*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(continued).*	
	BENGAL—*(concluded).*	
	(b) Private Individuals.	
34	Dr. A. M. Stone, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.	1
35	Surgeon-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.	1
36	G. A. Grierson, Esq., C.S., care of Secretary to Government, Bengal.	1
37	Bábu Hara Prashad Shastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Calcutta.	1
38	Bábu Purna Chandra Mukarji, Panihati, near Calcutta.	1
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	
	(a) Institutions.	
39	Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.	1
40	University Library, Allahabad ...	*1
41	Public Library, Allahabad ...	1
42	Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.	*1
43	Sanskrit College, Benares ...	*1
44	Thomason College, Roorkee ...	1
45	Nágri Pracharini Sabha, Benares ...	1
	(b) Officials.	
46	E. W. Smith, Esq., Archæological Surveyor, Lucknow.	*1
	(c) Private Individuals.	
47	F. O. Oertel, Esq., Divisional Engineer, Benares.	1
	Carried over ...	54

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March 1901—(continued).

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	54
	II.—India—*(continued).*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(continued).*	
	PANJÁB.	
48	Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.	*1
49	Panjáb Public Library, Lahore ...	*1
50	Museum Library, Lahore ...	*1
51	School of Art, Lahore	1
52	University Library, Lahore ...	1
53	Government College Library, Lahore	1
54	Lahore and Meean Meer Institute, Lahore.	1
55	Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi...	1
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
56	Secretariat Library, Nagpur ...	*1
57	Museum Library, Nagpur ...	*1
58	Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture, Nagpur.	1
	BURMA.	
59	Archibald Constable, Esq., Maymyo, Burma.	1
60	Secretariat Library, Rangoon ...	*1
61	Bernard Free Library, Rangoon ...	1
62	Phayre Museum, Rangoon ...	1
	ASSAM.	
63	Secretariat Library, Shillong ...	1
	COORG.	
64	Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.	1
65	Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Mercára.	1
	BERAR.	
66	Resident's Library, Hyderabad ...	*1
	Carried over ...	73

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	73
	II.—India—*(continued).*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(concluded).*	
	ANDAMANS.	
67	Lt.-Col. R. C. Temple, Port Blair ...	*1
	NATIVE STATES.	
	MYSORE.	
68	Oriental and Mixed Library, Bangalore.	1
69	Resident's Library, Bangalore ...	1
70	His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore	1
71	Diwan Sahib, Mysore, Bangalore ...	1
72	B. L. Rice, Esq., C.I.E., Mysore ...	1
	HYDERABAD.	
73	His Highness the Nizam's Minister, Hyderabad.	*1
74	Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti.	*1
75	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Akola.	1
	CENTRAL INDIA.	
76	Rajkumar College, Indore ...	1
77	Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.	1
	RÁJPUTÁNA.	
78	College Library, Ajmer	1
79	Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.	*1
80	Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E., Jaipur ...	1
81	†Darbár Library, Jaipur, Rájputána	1
82	Secretary to the Jaipur Museum, Jaipur.	1
	BARODA.	
83	Library of the Resident at Baroda ...	1
84	His Highness the Gaekwar, Baroda	1
	Carried over ...	91

†To be addressed to the Political Resident, Jaipur.

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March 1901—(concluded).

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	91
	II.—India—*(continued).*	
	NATIVE STATES—*(concluded).*	
	TRAVANCORE.	
85	His Highness the Mahárája of Travancore.	1
	INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.	
86	The *Madras Mail*, 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	1
87	The *Times of India*, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.	1
88	The *Englishman*, 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.	1
	Carried over ...	95

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	Brought forward ...	95
	II.—India—*(concluded).*	
	INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—*(concluded).*	
89	The *Calcutta Review*, 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	1
90	The *Pioneer*, Allahabad ...	1
91	The *Indian Antiquary*, Bombay ...	1
92	The *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay ...	1
	Total, India ...	99
	Total, Countries outside India ...	91
	GRAND TOTAL ...	190

GOVT., U. P. OF AGRA AND OUDH,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
(ARCHÆOLOGY.)

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MEMORANDUM.

THE Office of Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, was held by Mr. E. W. Smith till the 21st November 1901, when by his sudden death the Archæological Survey of India lost the services of a valuable officer, who had laboured zealously in the interests of the United Provinces for over fifteen years, editing and bringing out several valuable works on ancient Muhammadan architecture. For the remainder of the year Munshi Gholam Rasool Beg, Head Draftsman, held charge of the current duties of the office.

No archæological or architectural publications were issued during the year, but Mr. Smith, before his death, contributed to the *Journal of Indian Art and Industry* certain articles on the Moghal Colour Decoration of Agra, and one of these, illustrated by 19 plates, has been published in Volume IX, No. 78, of that Journal.

The restoration and conservation of ancient buildings continued to be vigorously pushed on during the year, and a sum of Rs. 1,32,864 was expended, mostly in the Agra district, where a great deal was done, in the way of restoration, in connection with the Táj, the buildings in the Fort, and at Fatehpur-Sikri. Details of the works carried out are given in the report by Mr. Polwhele, Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division.

In the Lucknow district Rs. 5,574 was spent in renovating the Jama Masjid, and the special repairs to the old Nawábi bridge cost Rs. 6,742.

In the Bahraich district Rs. 5,281 was expended in constructing a marble stone hall in front of the famous shrine of Saiyid Salar Masaud.

The usual annual repairs were carried out for the preservation of the buildings and monuments in the remaining districts of the Province.

The details of the expenditure on the preservation of historical and architectural monuments incurred by public bodies, grants, trusts, and the like, during the year under review, are given in Appendix D of this report.

In the Provincial Budget for the current year there is a "reserve" of Rs. 1,00,000 for archæological works, which will practically all be spent.

NAINI TAL:
The 22nd September 1902.

W. H. NIGHTINGALE,
Secy. to Govt., U. P. of Agra and Oudh, Public Works Department.

X-9

No. $\frac{97}{9-91}$, dated Lucknow, the 2nd August 1902.

From—MUNSHI GHOLAM RASOOL BEG, *Head Draftsman in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Archæological Surveyor, U. P. of Agra and Oudh,*

To—W. H. NIGHTINGALE, ESQ., *Secy. to Govt., U. P. of Agra and Oudh, P. W. Dept., Buildings and Roads Branch.*

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. $\frac{1746M.}{89}$, dated 31st July 1902, I have the honour to submit the Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1902.

2. In accordance with Despatch No. $\frac{A}{28}$, Public Records, dated 29th December 1892, from Her late Majesty's Secretary of State for India, I forward under separate cover duplicate prints of the three photographs taken during the year, to be forwarded to the India Office in accordance with the instructions contained in the above despatch.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1902.

Personal.—Mr. E. W. Smith held charge of the office of the Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Circle, from the commencement of the year until the date of his death from cholera at Motipur, in the Bahraich district, on the 21st November 1901. Munshi Gholam Rasool Beg, Head Draftsman, then assumed charge of the current duties of the office for the remaining portion of the year.

The Archæological Survey of India suffered a heavy loss by the death of Mr. Smith, who had served over fifteen years in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

2. *Handbook to Fatehpur Sikri.*—The late Mr. E. W. Smith was engaged during the summer months in preparing his manuscript for the Handbook to Fatehpur Sikri. The volume remained unfinished on account of the sudden death of the writer.

3. *Office work.*—The drawings commenced last year of the Díwán-i-Khás in the Agra Fort, and referred to in the past year's Annual Progress Report, were proceeded with during the summer season.

4. *Field work.*—The survey of the Shísh Mahal, mentioned in last year's Annual Progress Report, which was commenced by the late Archæological Surveyor in November last, was continued.

A part of the staff was engaged in surveying the Shísh Mahal, whilst the other part was engaged in connection with the conservation works at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra.

Besides the 25 coloured drawings of the paintings in the Itimád-ud-daulah's tomb at Agra, which have been prepared in connection with the restoration work of the tomb, 17 line and 8 coloured drawings have been prepared of the Shísh Mahal, Angúri Bágh, Díwán-i-Khás, and Khás Mahal in the Agra Fort *(vide* Appendix I), and 3 photographs of Shísh Mahal *(vide* Appendix II) have been taken during the cold season 1901-1902.

5. *Kasia, in the Gorakhpur district.*—Owing to the death of Mr. Smith, the excavation of the Buddhist remains near Kasia, in the Gorakhpur district, has been postponed until an Archæological Surveyor for these Provinces is appointed.

6. *The Journal of Indian Art and Industry.*—During the year under report the late Mr. Smith contributed to the *Journal of Indian Art and Industry* three articles on the Moghul Colour Decoration of Agra, accompanied by 53 coloured drawings and 3 photographs illustrating examples from the Chíní-ka-Rauzá, Itimád-ud-daulah's tomb, Akbar's tomb, and the Kánch Mahal. One of these articles, illustrated by 19 plates, has been published in Volume IX, No. 78, of the Journal.

7. *Inscriptions.*—At the instance of Dr. E. Hultzsch, Government Epigraphist, Madras, impressions of two out of six large slabs of polished black marble were forwarded to Professor F. Kielhorn, of Gottingen, Germany, inscribed with portions of two plays in Sanskrit and Prákrit, one of which, entitled *Lalitavigraharája Nátaka*, was composed in honour of the King Vigraharája Deva of Sakambhari or Sámbhar by the Mahakavi Somadeva, and the other *Harakeli Nátaka* by King Vigraharája Deva himself.

These stones were found in 1875-76 on removing the fallen cloisters on the north side of the mosque known as Arhai-din-ka Jhopra at Ajmer and kept in wooden boxes inside the *Masjid*. At the request of Dr. A. Führer, the then Archæological Surveyor of the United Provinces, the stones were presented in October 1894 to the Provincial Museum at Lucknow by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara. If the site on which the fallen cloisters of this mosque lie is carefully explored, the missing portions of these two Nátakas might be discovered. Dr. F. Kielhorn contributed a paper in June 1891 to the *Indian Antiquary*, Volume XX, on these two dramas. He has now published these inscriptions in a book entitled *Bruchstücke Indischer Schauspiele in Inschriften Zu Ajmere.*

The late Mr. E. W. Smith supplied Dr. E. Hultzsch, Government Epigraphist, Madras, with some impressions of copper plates, which are deposited in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. Two out of these have been published in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Volume VII, Part II. These are—

(a) Kahla Plate of the Kalachuri Sodhadeva, dated Samvat* 1134.—This plate was found on the 15th August 1889 by a cultivator in his field at Kahla in tappa Athaisi, pargana Dhuriapar, of the Gorakhpur district, and presented by Dr. W. Hoey, I.C.S., to the Lucknow Museum in 1895. This inscription belongs to a hitherto unknown branch of the Kalachuri family and records a grant of land.†

(b) Lucknow Museum Plate of Kirtipala, dated Samvat 1167.—This plate was brought by a tenant to a fair at Bhatpar, in the Gorakhpur district, and sold as waste to a coppersmith. Dr. W. Hoey, I.C.S., recovered it from him and presented it to the Lucknow Museum in 1898. This inscription records a grant of land, and differs from other grants in this that it does not contain an order to officials and others, but simply records the fact that the King made a certain donation.†

I furnished Dr. F. Kielhorn in January 1902 with three impressions of the inscribed statue which was found at Kasia, in the Gorakhpur district. This statue is now deposited in the Lucknow Museum *(vide* note 2, page 17, Part I, Volume XXVI, of the New Imperial Series of the Archæological Survey Reports).

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* Dr. F. Kielhorn, of Gottingen, was furnished with two additional impressions of this plate in January 1902.

† Abstracted from Dr. F. Kielhorn's paper in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Volume VII, Part II.

During his visit to Benares in February 1901, the late Mr. E. W. Smith discovered an inscribed stone known as Nál* close by a small Brahmanical temple near Sarang Tal. This stone he acquired, with the permission of the Commissioner of the Benares Division, from the Collector of Benares, and presented it, in July 1901, to the Provincial Museum at Lucknow for safe custody.

8. *Sikandra near Agra.*—At the recommendation of the Archæological Surveyor, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the sum of Rs. 625 for the restoration of the dado and frieze over the small door leading into the passage to the crypt of Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, in the Agra district. But as soon as the frieze was finished Mr. Smith died, and Government ordered the remaining work to be stopped.

The restoration of the causeway on the west side of Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra was undertaken, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor also sanctioned Rs. 11,240 for the restoration of the east causeway and gate, and Rs. 14,778 for restoring the plinth and spandrils in the east and west sides of the southern gate at Sikandra. These works will be executed in the year 1902-1903.

9. *Fatehpur Sikri.*—The restoration of the mother-of-pearl work canopy over Sheikh Salím Chishtí's tomb at Fatehpur Sikri, which was commenced in the year 1900-1901, was continued, but, owing to the death of Mr. Smith and the difficulty in procuring the mother-of-pearl to match the old material, the work was stopped by order of the Local Government when only three-fourths of the cornice of the canopy had been finished.

10. *Itimád-ud-daulah's Tomb, Agra.*—His Excellency the Viceroy visited this tomb in December 1899, and disapproved of the mural paintings in the vestibule, which had been restored by the Public Works Department some seven or eight years ago. His Excellency ordered that "the whole of this modern work should be removed, and if, as is possible, the original designs below have faded or been obliterated beyond recognition, the panels should be repainted with as close an approximation as possible to the designs and colours in the neighbouring untouched panels." In October 1901 the Archæological Surveyor submitted to Government an estimate for the restoration of the old paintings, which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor approved. In November the modern paintings were drawn and photographed, and the modern work of the northern side was removed and the walls reprepared. When so much was done Mr. Smith died and the work was stopped by the order of Government.

11. *Salímgarh, in the Agra Fort.*—Salímgarh is one of the oldest and finest buildings in the Agra Fort, now used as a canteen for the troops. The late Archæological Surveyor prepared and submitted to Government a note on the restoration of this lovely building, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to sanction the sum of Rs. 1,514 for the restoration of the fabric. The work will be taken in hand by the Public Works Department.

12. *Modern cloister like buildings in the courtyard of the Diwán-i-Ám, Agra Fort.*—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned Rs. 260 for the demolition of the modern cloister like buildings on the north-east and north-west sides of the Díwán-i-Ám in the Agra Fort. With the permission of the Director-General of Military Works, Simla, the demolition has been carried out by the Provincial Public Works Department.

13. *Jaunpur.*—Instructions were issued to the Divisional Engineer, Benares, to inspect once a year in January the Jamí, Atálá, and Lál Darwázá mosques and the tombs of the Jaunpur Kings at Jaunpur, and report to the Collector of the place the repairs necessary, which the Collector will arrange to have carried out by persons interested in the buildings.

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* A heavy stone used for athletic purposes.

14. *Statement showing expenditure incurred during the year* 1901-1902 *on Archæological Remains in the* 1st, 2nd, *and* 3rd *Circles, Provincial Works, of the Public Works Department in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.*

FIRST CIRCLE.

AGRA DISTRICT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
FATEHPUR SIKRI—			
Structural repairs to the Archæological buildings	4,206	0	0
	11,354	0	0
Making and fixing sign posts and sign boards for the Archæological buildings	570	0	0
Restoring the Guard House attached to Jodh Bái's palace	1,601	0	0
Renewal of the mother-of-pearl ornamentation on the canopy surmounting Salím Chishti's cenotaph	419	0	0
SIKANDRA—			
Special repairs to the stone platform, &c., in the west of Sikandra Mausoleum	3,334	0	0
Restoration of the dado and frieze over the small door leading into the passage to the crypt of Akbar's Tomb...	596	0	0
Providing wire netting doors to the four minarets at Sikandra ...	70	0	0
THE TÁJ AND SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS—			
Structural repairs to the east and west pavilions in the Táj	4,392	0	0
Restoring outer compound wall facing the Fatehpuri *Masjid* and the Sahélí Burj at Táj	10,940	0	0
Restoring the Sírhí Darwázá facing the entrance gate to the Táj ...	5,245	0	0
Special repairs to the mosque attached to the Táj	4,316	0	0
Restoring the Fatehpuri *Masjid* west of the Táj	195	0	0
Constructing a Chauburji over the well inside the Táj garden... ...	712	0	0
CHINÍ-KA-RAUZÁ—			
Structural repairs to the whole tower and restoration of the uppermost storey of the north-east kiosk	2,710	0	0
ITIMÁD-UD-DAULAH'S TOMB—			
Providing missing marble balustrades	5,010	0	0
Structural repairs to the corner kiosks and the restoration of the inlay work to the west pavilion	2,215	0	0
Restoration of the inlay work in the pavilion facing the river ...	1,300	0	0
Structural repairs to walls and platform of the pavilion facing the river ...	523	0	0
Restoring the first portion of the coloured mural decoration in the vestibule	417	0	0
Constructing a grain godown in the cattle shed at Itimád-ud-daulah's tomb,	175	0	0
JAHÁNGIRI MAHAL, AGRA FORT—			
Structural repairs and restoration of the west wing of the Jahángiri Mahal quadrangle	9,013	9	0
Restoring the upper front wall facing the river	15,036	0	0
Restoring the stone screen round the top on the north and south angles...	4,376	0	0
Restoring the balustrade over the upper dripstone...	1,285	0	0
SAMAN BURJ, AGRA FORT—			
Restoring inlay work	1,249	0	0
NAGINÁ *Masjid*, AGRA FORT—			
Structural repairs	380	0	0
DIWÁN-I-ÁM, AGRA FORT—			
Removing the cloister-like buildings surrounding the courtyard ...	261	0	0
KHÁS MAHAL, AGRA FORT—			
Restoration of marble screens	530	0	0
DELHI DARWÁZÁ—			
Construction of the Delhi Darwázá	1,020	0	0
AGRA DISTRICT—			
Annual repairs to the Archæological buildings in the Agra district ...	14,140	0	0

MUTTRA DISTRICT.

BRINDABAN—			
Annual repairs to Govind Deo's temple...	230	0	0
Carried over ...	1,07,820	0	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward ...	1,07,820	0	0
MEERUT DIVISION.			
MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT—			
Annual repairs to the Archæological buildings	660	0	0
BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT—			
Annual repairs to the Archæological buildings	500	0	0
ALIGARH DISTRICT—			
Annual repairs to the Archæological buildings	200	0	0
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
BAREILLY DISTRICT—			
Fatehganj West or Bithaura large obelisk of red sandstone	36	0	0
Sháhdana monuments	84	0	0
Total, First Circle ...	1,09,300	0	0
SECOND CIRCLE.			
LUCKNOW DISTRICT—			
Renovating the Jámí *Masjid*	5,574	0	0
Repairing the grounds, &c.	1,472	0	0
Special repairs to the Residency buildings	1,287	0	0
Special repairs to the Nawábi bridge	6,743	0	0
Annual repairs to monuments	528	0	0
FYZABAD DISTICT—			
Special repairs to Begam's Tomb	402	13	8
BAHRAICH DISTRICT—			
Constructing a marble stone hall in front of Saiyid Sálár Masaud's shrine,	5,281	0	0
Total, Second Circle ...	21,287	13	8
THIRD CIRCLE.			
ALLAHABAD DISTRICT—			
Providing iron gates for Asóka pillars	103	0	0
Repairs to tombs in Khusrú Bágh	104	0	0
LALITPUR, JHÁNSI DISTRICT—			
Repairs to the Bansa buildings	202	0	0
BENARES DISTRICT—			
In keeping clean and tidy Sárnáth stone stúpa (Dhamek)	87	0	0
GHÁZIPUR DISTRICT—			
For keeping the Vítrí Lát (Asóka's stone) enclosure wall and iron gate in good condition and repairs	19	0	0
CHUNÁR, MIRZAPUR DISTRICT—			
In maintaining hill fort	1,756	0	0
Total, Third Circle ...	2,276	0	0

TOTAL OF ABOVE EXPENDITURE.

FIRST CIRCLE	1,09,300	0	0
SECOND „	21,287	13	8
THIRD „	2,276	0	0
Total ...	1,32,863	13	8

15. *Programme for cold season* 1902-1903.—The survey of the historical buildings in the Agra Fort will be continued.

GHOLAM RASOOL BEG,

Head Draftsman in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

APPENDIX I.

List of Drawings made by the Archæological Survey of India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, during the year ending 31st March 1902.

Annual number.	Serial number.	Draftman's name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
1	1099	Ram Singh ...	Agra. The Fort	*Angúrí Bágh.*—Detail of carved brackets supporting the balustrades on the north side of the courtyard.	5 ft. = 1 ft. ...	6th November 1901.	19th November 1901.
2	1100	„	„	*Shish Mahal.*—Detail of panels over the dadoes on the right hand side of the main entrance.	½ full size ...	20th December 1901.	24th December 1901.
3	1101	„	„	„ Detail of panel on the right hand side of the opening of the vestibule on the south-east angle.	„ ...	3rd January 1902.	16th January 1902.
4	1102	„	„	„ Detail of panel on the eastern wall of the vestibule,	„ ...	17th January 1902.	3rd February 1902.
5	1103	„	„	„ Detail of panel on the north-east corner of the vestibule.	„ ...	4th February 1902.	20th February 1902.
6	1104	„	„	„ Detail of ceiling of the main doorway	„ ...	21st February 1902.	13th March 1902.
7	1105	Sohan Lal	„	*Angúrí Bágh.*—Detail of plinth, cap, and base of the columns to the south side of the courtyard.	¼ full size ...	15th November 1901.	20th November 1901.
8	1106	„	„	„ Detail of stone brackets showing the dripstones on the south side of the courtyard.	5 ft. = 1 ft. ...	22nd November 1901.	25th November 1901.
9	1107	„	„	*Shish Mahal.*—Detail of dado borders	½ full size ...	26th November 1901.	3rd December 1901.
10	1108	„	„	„ Detail of dado panel on the left hand side of the main doorway.	„ ...	4th December 1901.	14th December 1901.
11	1109	„	„	„ Detail of panel on the left hand side of the central archway of the main chamber.	„ ...	15th December 1901.	22nd December 1901.
12	1110	„	„	„ Detail of soffit of the opening on the south-east corner of the vestibule.	„ ...	23rd December 1901.	5th January 1902.
13	1111	„	„	„ Detail of interior cornice of the vestibule ...	Full size ...	6th January 1902.	28th February 1902.
14	1112	„	„	*Angúrí Bágh.*—Detail of coloured parapet	½ full size ...	1st March 1902,	22nd March 1902.
15	1113	Bhairáv Bakhsh ...	„	*Shish Mahal.*—Detail of colour decoration work on the northern wall of the principal chamber.	¼ full size ...	5th February 1902.	28th February 1902.
16	1114	„	„	*Diwán-i-Khás.*—Detail of coloured parapet...	½ full size ...	1st March 1902,	20th March 1902.
17	1115	Fazl-ud-din II ...	„	*Angúrí Bágh.*—Detail of balustrades on the north side of the courtyard.	5 ft. = 1 ft. ...	7th November 1901.	16th November 1901.
18	1116	„	„	„ Detail of balustrades on the west side of the courtyard.	„ ...	18th November 1901.	21st November 1901.
19	1117	„	„	„ Section and elevation of the central chamber on the south side of the courtyard.	25 ft. = 1 ft. ...	21st November 1901.	12th December 1901.

20	1118	"	"	*Shish Mahal.*—Detail of coloured spandril on the western wall of the vestibule.	½ full size ...	13th December 1901.	19th January 1902.
21	1119	"	"	" Detail of panel on the eastern wall of the vestibule,	" ...	20th January 1902.	2nd February 1902.
22	1120	"	"	" Detail of panels above the eastern doorway to the inner chamber.	" ...	3rd February 1902.	28th February 1902.
23	1121	"	"	" Detail of soffit of the central opening to the principal chamber.	¼ full size ...	1st March 1902,	20th March 1902.
24	1122	Sohan Lal	"	*Angúrí Bágh.*—Detail of twisted column, cap, and spandril of central chamber on the south side of the central courtyard.	5 ft. = 1 ft. ...	2nd March 1902,	15th March1902.
25	1123	Bhairav Bakhsh ...	"	*Khás Mahal.*—Detail of coloured parapet above the cornice ...	½ full size ...	Ditto ...	16th March 1902.
26	1124	"	Agra	*Itimád-ud-daulah.*—Detail of colour decoration on the spandril of the north wall of the southern vestibule.	Full size ...	1st November 1901.	15th November 1901.
27	1125	"	"	" Detail of colour decoration on the recesses in the southern vestibule.	" ...	16th November 1901.	30th November 1901.
28	1126	"	"	" Detail of spandril of the recesses in the southern vestibule.	" ...	1st December 1901.	16th December 1901.
29	1127	"	"	" Ditto ditto ditto ...	" ...	17th December 1901.	23rd December 1901.
30	1128	"	"	" Ditto ditto ditto ...	" ...	1st January 1902.	15th January 1902.
31	1129	Ram Pratab ...	"	" Ditto ditto ditto ...	" ...	1st November 1901.	15th November 1901.
32	1130	"	"	" Detail of decorated borders on the walls of the southern vestibule.	" ...	17th November 1901.	30th November 1901.
33	1131	"	"	" Ditto ditto ditto ...	" ...	30th November 1901.	10th December 1901.
34	1132	"	"	" Detail of decorated spandrils in the south vestibule.	" ...	11th December 1901.	30th December 1901.
35	1133	"	"	" Detail of decorated recesses in the southern vestibule.	" ...	1st January 1902.	15th January 1902.
36	1134	Govind Ram ...	"	" Ditto ditto ditto ...	" ...	1st November 1901.	16th November 1901.
37	1135	"	"	" Ditto ditto ditto ...	" ...	17th November 1901.	6th December 1901.
38	1136	"	"	" Ditto ditto ditto ...	" ...	7th December 1901.	24th December 1901.
39	1137	"	"	" Ditto ditto ditto ...	" ...	1st January 1902.	15th January 1902.
40	1138	Bhura Mal... ...	"	" Ditto ditto ditto ...	" ...	1st November 1901.	15th November 1901.
41	1139	Jivan	"	" Detail of decorated borders around the arches of the southern vestibule.	" ...	Ditto ...	18th November 1901.
42	1140	"	"	" Ditto ditto ditto ...	" ...	20th November 1901.	10th December 1901.
43	1141	"	"	" Detail of decorated recesses in the southern vestibule.	" ...	15th December 1901.	24th December 1901.

APPENDIX I.

List of Drawings made by the Archæological Survey of India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, during the year ending 31st March 1902—(concluded).

Annual number.	Serial number.	Draftsman's name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
44	1142	Jivan	Agra	*Itimád-ud-daulah.*—Detail of decorated recesses in the southern vestibule.	Full size ...	2nd January 1901.	15th January 1902.
45	1143	Chatru	„	Ditto ditto ditto ...	„ ...	1st November 1901.	17th November 1901.
46	1144	„	„	Ditto ditto ditto ...	„ ...	19th November 1901.	27th November 1901.
47	1145	„	„	Ditto ditto ditto ...	„ ...	28th November 1901.	10th December 1901.
48	1146	„	„	Ditto ditto ditto ...	„ ...	11th December 1901.	23rd December 1901.
49	1147	„	„	Ditto ditto ditto ...	„ ...	2nd January 1902.	15th January 1902.
50	1148	Bhura Mal... ...	„	Ditto ditto ditto ...	„ ...	20th December 1901.	5th January 1902.

GHOLAM RASOOL BEG,

Head Draftsman in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

APPENDIX II.

List of Photographic Negatives taken by the Archæological Survey of India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, during the year ending 31*st March* 1902.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate.	Description and direction from which taken.	By whom taken.
D-783 ...	Agra. The Fort	Shish Mahal	10″ × 8″ ...	Interior view of the central archway to the principal chamber (from south).	Gholam Rasool Beg.
D-784 ...	„	„	„ ...	Interior view showing a part of ceiling and its neck (from west).	„
D-785 ...	„	„	„ ...	Interior view showing the decorative work from the dado to the cornice (from east).	„

GHOLAM RASOOL BEG,
Head Draftsman in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Report by J. R. C. Nicolls, Esq., Officiating Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Provincial Works, Buildings and Roads Branch, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, on the Conservation of Archæological Buildings in the 1st Circle of Superintendence for the year 1901-1902.

THE expenditure in the 1st Circle was, as in previous years, almost entirely confined to the Agra district, where the restoration of selected portions of the principal archæological buildings continued to be vigorously pushed on in addition to the usual work of conservation.

Under the head "Original Works" a total sum of Rs. 93,450 was expended on works of an important character, and in many cases undertaken by the express order of His Excellency the Viceroy. The distribution of expenditure among the archæological buildings was as follows :—

	Rs.
Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra...	4,000
The Fort, Agra...	32,130
The Táj	25,800
The Delhi Gate...	1,020
The Chiní-ká-Rauza	2,710
Itimád-ud-Daulah's Tomb...	9,640
Fatehpur Síkrí...	18,150

The accompanying report by Mr. A. C. Polwhele, Divisional Engineer, gives a clear and concise account of the work done.

Mr. E. H. Hankin rendered valuable assistance in working out designs for the restoration of pierced stone balustrades missing from the Fort and Itimád-ud-Daulah's tomb.

The following sums were also expended under the head "Repairs" to archæological buildings :—

	Rs.
In the Agra district	14,140
„ Muttra „	228
„ Muzaffarnagar district	660
„ Bulandshahr „	500
„ Aligarh district	200
„ Bareilly „	120
Total ...	15,850

The charge of the Agra Division was held by Messrs. G. J. Joseph, D. W. Aikman, and A. C. Polwhele, Executive Engineers, respectively, and Rai Sahib Hari Kishan Pant, Assistant Engineer, continued to hold charge of the district.

Report by A. C. Polwhele, Esq., Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division, on the Conservation of Ancient Buildings in the Agra Division for the year 1901-1902.

SIKANDRA.

1. *Special repairs to the stone platform on the west side of the Sikandra Mausoleum.*—This is a raised walk, 728′ long × 72′ wide, leading from the west gate to the Mausoleum. It had fallen into a state of ruin, and His Excellency the Viceroy ordered that it should be repaired.

The repairs were begun in 1900-1901, and have now been completed.

The work consisted mainly of relaying old red sandstone paving and making good the missing pieces.

THE FORT, AGRA.

2. *Structural repairs to, and restoration of the west wing of, the Jahángíri Mahal.*—This work was commenced in 1900-1901, and has now been completed at a cost of Rs. 26,208. The west wing of the Jahángíri Mahal, which is one of the most beautiful structures in the Fort, had fallen into a state of ruin, but sufficient traces remained of its carved sandstone brackets, panels, &c., to enable the restoration to be undertaken.

The work done during the year consisted of the restoration of the third storey which involved the renewal of some delicately carved red sandstone pillars and brackets, and the restoration of the dripstone and *kangra*.

An attempt was also made, at the instigation and under the direction of the Archæological Surveyor, to reproduce a portion of a painted fresco around the parapet.

3. *Restoring the stone screen round the top of the north and south angles of the building in the Jahángíri Mahal.*—This is a carved red sandstone *pardah* screen, 10 feet in height, extending round the entire river front of the flat roof of the Jahángíri Mahal: 220 lineal feet of it had disappeared, and has now been replaced at a cost of Rs. 4,376.

4. *Restoring the upper front wall of the Jahángíri Mahal facing the river in the Agra Fort.*—This is a part of the inner wall of the Fort. It was surmounted by a screen wall pierced with doorways, which gave access from the courtyard of the Jahángíri Mahal to a balcony running along the face of the wall.

This screen wall had almost entirely disappeared, and the carved sandstone pilasters and panels with which the wall was faced were much weathered and decayed, but by the aid of existing traces of the original work and the patterns on the adjoining tower, which were continued along the wall also, true restoration of the entire façade up to the top of the screen wall has been rendered possible. No traces were, however, found to show how the actual top surface of the wall was finished; but, from the existence of a doorway in the tower at the south end, and a *kangra* pattern on the tower, it is reasonable to suppose that there was a walk along the top of the wall, with a parapet on the outside.

It is probable that there was a *jáli* balustrade along the balcony, which would otherwise have been extremely dangerous, and also along the inner edge of the walk on top of the wall; in fact, mortice holes are said to have been seen in the jamb of the doorway leading out of the tower. This jamb has now disappered. The existence of these balustrades being uncertain, a small piece only will be restored as a suggestion of what the original most probably was.

The work of restoration consists in rebuilding the entire face of the wall, 180′ in length, using as much of the original carved stone work as possible and replacing all the weathered and decayed pieces with new stone in which the old patterns are accurately reproduced.

The restoration has been completed up to the top of the doorways in the screen wall, a height of about 30′.

5. *Restoring the balustrade over the upper dripstone all round the Jahángíri Mahal in the Fort at Agra.*—This work comprised 260 lineal feet of new red sandstone pierced screen 1′ 7½″ high.

No trace was found of the original balustrade, but the mortice holes for the uprights could be traced, showing that a balustrade once existed. The height of the balustrade was calculated, and the patterns worked out by Mr. E. H. Hankin, Chemical Examiner to Government, who has made a study of pierced *(jáli)* patterns, and who very kindly gave the Public Works Department the benefit of his knowledge and assistance.

6. *Restoring the inlay work in the Saman Burj Jasmine Tower.*—The work consisted in *(a)* removing pieces of marble which had split or cracked and replacing them by new pieces; *(b)* replacing pieces of the inlay which had been picked out or otherwise disappeared.

Many of the pieces of marble which had to be replaced were highly inlaid with a floral pattern in coloured stones. These have been reproduced with the greatest possible accuracy.

The Táj, Agra.

7. *Structural and other repairs to the east and west pavilions in the Táj garden.*—The greater part of this work was done in 1900-1901; it consisted in *(a)* renewing decayed and missing stones in the walls, *(b)* restoring inlay work on the exterior of the domes, and *(c)* relaying the marble and sandstone pavements.

The work has been completed during the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 16,318.

8. *Restoring the outer compound wall facing the Fatehpuri Masjid and the Saheli Burj at the Táj.*—This is the west wall of the outer quadrangle of the Táj, in the centre of which is the principal gate by which all visitors to the Táj go in and out. The red sandstone facing on the exterior of the wall had completely fallen off, and the rough brick hearting, repaired with modern pointing, was exposed to view and most unsightly.

The wall has now been entirely refaced with finely dressed red sandstone slabs at a total cost of Rs. 10,937.

The work also involved 680 cubic feet of ornamental work in the plinth and coping.

9. *Restoring the Sírhi Darwáza at the Táj.*—This work comprised *(a)* general structural repairs, *(b)* restoring black and white marble inlay work of the finial columns, and *(c)* plastering the interior surface of the entire south wall of the quadrangle. The surface of the plaster has been coloured to imitate red sandstone, and by slightly varying the shades of colour a good suggestion of the general appearance of the original sandstone facing has been produced at a small cost.

This work was highly approved of by the late Lieutenant-Governor.

10. *Special repairs to the Mosque at the Táj.*—The estimate amounted to Rs. 6,239, of which Rs. 4,316 were spent during the year.

The work consists of *(a)* renewing the pieces of black and white marble inlay which have disappeared from the borders of the dado; *(b)* restoring the carved sandstone panels and friezes, for which plane stone had at some time been substituted, probably for the sake of economy, and also where the carved patterns had so badly weathered as to be barely traceable; *(c)* removal of defective blocks of sandstone in the honeycombed pendentives of the domes, and substitution of sound stones; *(d)* general structural repairs.

The Tomb of Itimád-ud-daulah.

11. *Providing missing marble balustrade to the Itimád-ud-daulah at Agra.*—This was one of the works specially ordered by His Excellency the Viceroy. It consists in providing a perforated white marble balustrade around the upper floor of the building; there are evidences of the existence of a balustrade, but no traces of the original balustrade itself have been found. Mr. E. H. Hankin, again, very kindly calculated the height of the balustrade and worked out the patterns.

The new balustrade has been completely carved and erected on the east side of the building, the length being 63′ and the height 2′ 0½″. A portion of the north side has also been completed.

12. *Restoration of the corner kiosks and restoration of the inlay work in the pavilion facing the river at Itimád-ud-daulah.*—There were three separate estimates for this work, which has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,039.

It consisted in replacing many pieces of white marble inlay, of both geometrical and floral patterns, which had disappeared from the panels on the exterior of the pavilion, and also in general structural repairs to the cloisters forming the river frontage of the garden and to the terminal kiosks.

The Delhi Gate at Agra.

13. This is one of the old gateways of the city of Agra on the road to Muttra and Delhi. It has been structurally repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,026, the work consisting mainly in renewing decayed pieces of red sandstone in the arch and facing of the gateway.

Fatehpur Sikri.

14. *Structural repairs to the Archæological Buildings at Fatehpur Sikri.*—One estimate, amounting to Rs. 20,852, provided for general repairs to *(a)* the diving well or *jhálrá* near the Buland Darwáza, *(b)* the *baoli* near the Hakím's Bath, *(c)* the tank near the *baoli*, and *(d)* the cloisters around the courtyard of the Díwán-i-Ám.

The bulk of this work was carried out during the year 1900-1901, and was described in the report for that year. The work which remained has now been completed, the total outlay being Rs. 20,894.

A second estimate of Rs. 12,955 provided for general repairs to *(a)* the Doctor's house and *(b)* the tank in front of the Khwábgah.

This work has been completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 11,354 and consisted in—

(a) general masonry and plaster repairs to the Doctor's house and baths to arrest further decay;

(b) the restoration of carved sandstone brackets and beams in the roof of the Doctor's house;

(c) the restoration of a perforated sandstone balustrade 89′ in length × 2′ high, along the balcony of the Doctor's house; and

(d) replacing a perforated sandstone balustrade, 116′ in length × 1′ 8″ high around the tank opposite the Khwábgah.

THE restoration of bits of coloured mural decoration at Sikandra and Itimád-ud-daulah, and the renewal of the mother-of-pearl work on the tomb of Salím Chishtí at Fatehpur Sikri, which were being carried out under the superintendence of the Archæological Surveyor, have been held in abeyance since the death of Mr. Edmund Smith, the late Archæological Surveyor.

Report by G. K. Watts, Esq., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Provincial Works, Buildings and Roads Branch, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, on the Conservation of Archæological Buildings in the 2nd Circle of Superintendence for the year 1901-1902.

FYZABAD DISTRICT.

I.—Interesting buildings of Shuja-ud-Daula's time :—

(1) *Imám Bára.*—Floor and portion of roof renewed.

(2) *Mosque.*—In good order.

(3) *Archways in Chauk market.*—In good order.

(4) *Shuja-ud-daula's tomb.*—In good order.

(5) *Bundi Khanam's tomb.*—Occupied by Church Mission.

(6) *Buildings at Guptar Park on the Gogra river with roof of glazed tiles.* —In good order.

The above buildings are maintained as *nazúl* buildings.

II.—*Begam's tomb.*—In good order, and is maintained from Wasiqa or Trust Fund.

III.—*Sarharpur masonry bridge over Majhoi on Fyzabad-Jaunpur 2nd class road.* —In good order. This is maintained by District Board.

IV.—*Akbar's Bridge at Akbarpur.*—In good order.

BAHRAICH DISTRICT.

Shrine of Saiyid Salar Masaud.—In good order. Construction of a marble stone hall and floor in front of tomb is being carried out by Public Works Department as a contribution work, and other ordinary and special repairs and petty original works are being carried out by Dargah Committee.

SULTÁNPUR DISTRICT.

I.—*Musalmán tomb, Aldemau.*—There are a few Musalmán tombs of brick masonry and one of dark stone within an enclosure about 120′ long and 80′ wide on a fairly high piece of ground on the left bank of Gumti at Aldemau. Outside the enclosure and on a lower piece of ground, to the north-east of it, there are a few Musalmán tombs of brick masonry. All the tombs here, including enclosure walls, are more or less in a decayed condition. The enclosure wall has mostly fallen down and portions only remain standing on the north and south sides, very much out of plumb. Some of the tombs, having been reduced to ground level, are scarcely visible, while most of the rest are in such a bad state of repair that they will practically have to be rebuilt should it be considered necessary to preserve them. The main tomb with stone work is, however, a little better preserved than any other, and might be repaired for about Rs. 30.

II.—*Lingam of Shiva.*—To the north of village of Dharanpur, which is situated half a mile to the north of the village Patua, is a lingam of Shiva. It is about 2′8″ in circumference and 1′4″ in height and is of great antiquity.

III.—*Dhopap noted Lingam at Nanamau.*—The noted lingam of Shiva is placed in a high piece of ground at the left bank of the Gumti known as Dhopap. It is a place of historical character, and a bathing fair is held every year.

PARTÁBGARH DISTRICT.

Two small Buddhist stupas in stone. A Buddhist temple at Behar on the Partábgarh and Sirathu road. The temple contains a stone image, which is in a fair state of preservation.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT.

Tombs of (1) *Sa'adat Ali Khan,* (2) *Murshid Zadi,* (3) *Ghazi-ud-din Haidar, and* (4) *Muhammad Ali Shah.*—These tombs are maintained from the Husainabad Endowment Fund, and kept in a good state of repair and conservation by the Husainabad authorities.

RAE BARELI DISTRICT.

I.—*Crenelated battlements and gateway.*—General condition is fair. The rear portion of and tops of the battlements are overgrown with grass. The south jamb of the gateway and the north portion of the battlements are out of plumb. The two outer corners of face walls are crumbling away, and, unless repaired, will eventually lead to the collapse of the entire structure. No repairs have been done during the year.

II.—*Baoli inside Fort.*—The general aspect of this is ruinous; the brick work is in an advanced state of disintegration, and parts are covered with creeper and other jungle growths.

SITAPUR DISTRICT (MISRIKH).

Tank.—In fair order.

HARDOI DISTRICT (SHAHABAD).

Maqbara of Nawáb Diler Khan.—The building is in a dilapidated condition. The roof of the upper storey, which was a dome, has fallen down. The parapet of the western outer wall has also fallen down.

Report by H. G. Boyce, Esq., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, Provincial Works, Buildings and Roads Branch, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, on the Conservation of Archæological Buildings in the 3rd Circle of Superintendence for the year 1901-1902.

DURING the year under report only slight repairs, where necessary, were carried out to the archæological buildings.

No major works of any magnitude or importance were undertaken during the year, but steps were taken to conserve the following buildings under annual or special repairs :—

I.—I Allahabad Division ...	(1) Iron gates in entrances to fenced enclosure surrounding Asoka's stone pillar in the Allahabad Fort. (2) Repairs to the three tombs of Sultan Khushru, his mother, and sister at Khushru Bágh, Allahabad.
II.—II Allahabad Division...	(1) Bansa buildings at Lalitpur.
III.—Benares Division ...	(1) Sarnath stone stupa, Benares. (2) Chunar Hill Fort and Cemetery, Mirzapur. (3) Jami Masjid, Jaunpur. (4) Atala Masjid, Jaunpur. (5) Vitree Lât (Asoka's Stone), Gházipur.

The repairs to the stone bridges over the Gumti and Sai rivers are carried out by the Public Works Department.

The Chunar Hill Fort, on the maintenance of which a sum of Rs. 1,756 was spent in the year, has now been adapted for utilization by the Reformatory School, which is to be moved from Bareilly on the 15th July 1902.

It has been decided to restore the temple of Nilkanth, and to re-build the several gates that are in ruin, in connection with the old Fort at Kalinjar in the Bánda district. The Executive Engineer has been directed to consult the Archæological Surveyor in regard to the preparation of the estimates. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,727, for special repairs to the three tombs of Sultan Khushru, his mother and sister at Khushru Bágh at Allahabad has also been lately referred to the Archæological Surveyor for opinion.

APPENDIX A.

List of Officers of the Archæological Survey Department, with periods of incumbency.

General Sir A. Cunningham,	1861 to 1871 ...	Archæological Surveyor to the Government of India.
General Sir A. Cunningham,	1871 to 1885 ...	Director-General of the Archæological Survey Department.
Mr. A. C. L. Carlyle	... 1871 to 1882 ...	First Assistant Archæological Surveyor.
Mr. J. D. Beglar	... 1871 to 1880 ...	Second Assistant Archæological Surveyor.
Mr. J. D. Beglar	... 1885 to 1890 ...	Archæological Surveyor, Bengal Circle.
Dr. J. Burgess ...	... 1873 to 1881 ...	Archæological Reporter in the Bombay Presidency.
Dr. J. Burgess ...	... 1881 to 1885 ...	Archæological Surveyor, Western and Southern India.
Dr. J. Burgess ...	... 1885 to 1889 ...	Director-General, Archæological Survey Department.
Mr. H. B. W. Garrick	... 1880 to 1885 ...	Assistant Archæological Surveyor.
Mr. H. B. W. Garrick	... 1885 to 1890 ...	Assistant Archæological Surveyor, Panjáb Circle.
Major H. H. Cole	... 1868 ...	Employed on making lists, drawings, and photographs.
Major H. H. Cole	... 1880 to 1883 ...	Curator of Ancient Monuments.
Mr. J. F. Fleet, I.C.S.	... 1882 to 1885 ...	Government Epigraphist.
Major J. B. Keith	... 1886 to 1887 ...	Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D.	... 1885 ...	Curator, Lucknow Museum.
Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D.	... 1885 to 1886 ...	Archæological Surveyor (until the arrival of Major Keith).
Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D.	... 1886 to 1887 ...	Assistant Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.
Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D.	... 1887 to 1898 ...	Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.
Mr. E. W. Smith	... 1886 to 1890 ...	Architectural Assistant, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.
Mr. E. W. Smith	... 1890 to 1898 ...	Architectural Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.
Mr. E. W. Smith	... 1898 to 21st November 1901. Now vacant.	Archæological Surveyor and Curator, Lucknow Museum.

Mr. C. J. Rodgers	... 1886 to 1890 ...	Archæological Surveyor, Panjáb Circle, with Sind and Rájputána.
Mr. H. Cousens ...	... 1885 to 1890 ...	Assistant Archæological Surveyor, Western and Southern India.
Mr. H. Cousens ...	... 1890 to present time.	Archæological Surveyor, Bombay Circle.
Mr. A. Rea ...	... 1882 to 1890 ...	First Assistant Surveyor, Western and Southern India.
Mr. A. Rea ...	... 1890 to present time.	Archæological Surveyor, Madras.
Dr. Hultzsch ...	... 1886 to present time.	Government Epigraphist, Madras.
Bábu P. C. Mukarji	... 1885 to 1886 ...	Draftsman.
Bábu P. C. Mukarji	... 1887 to 1888 ...	Employed in making a survey of the Ancient Buildings and Antiquities in Lalitpur.
Bábu P. C. Mukarji	... 1899 ...	Employed on excavations in the Nepal Tarái.
Mr. W. F. Heath	... 1876 to 1885 ...	Executive Engineer, Special Archæological Division, Agra.

** Names of other Government officers and gentlemen who have materially assisted Archæological Research in these Provinces.*

Mr. F. S. Growse	...	From 1861 to 1890.
Mr. H. G. Keene	...	From 1848 to 1882.
Mr. Vincent A. Smith	...	From 1872 to present time.
Dr. W. Hoey	...	From 1873 to 1899.
Mr. W. C. Peppe.		

* This list is not exhaustive. There are many others who have done much, but those named have been most prominent.

APPENDIX B.

Abstract of Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh since the year 1872.

Year.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
From March 1872 to March 1878 ...	4,18,584	Taken from Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Resolution No. C. / 1387B.R., dated 24th March 1885.
1878-79	53,816	Figures furnished by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1879-80	80,540	
1880-81	82,603	
1881-82	92,788	
1882-83	80,107	
1883-84	74,352	
1884-85	43,579	
1885-86	8,942	
1886-87	8,607	
1887-88	2,639	Totals of the figures entered in Appendix C.
1888-89	3,979	
1889-90	991	
1890-91	15,375	
1891-92	6,588	
1892-93	2,768	
1893-94	9,449	
1894-95	12,850	
1895-96	15,178	
1896-97	19,732	
1897-98	8,387	
1898-99	11,530	
1899-1900	91,999	
1900-1901	1,31,296	
1901-1902	1,30,257	
1902-1903	1,20,782	Totals of estimates sanctioned and provision made in the Budget. *Vide* Appendices E and E (1).

APPENDIX B (1).

Abstract of Expenditure incurred by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh since 1887-88.

Year.	Expenditure.	Source of Expenditure.								Remarks.
		Nazúl.	Rents of shops attached to buildings in Agra held in trust by Muhammadan Committee of Local Agents.	Municipal.	*Dargah* Saiyid Salar Fund under Deputy Commissioner and *Dargah* Committee.	Bahu Begam Endowment Fund.	Husainabad Trust Fund.	Shah Najaf Trust Fund.	Subscriptions and miscellaneous.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88	25,673	1,677	463	* 6,304	4,887	127	10,413	1,372	430	Details given in Appendix D.
1888-89	56,260	† 3,590	411	* 7,669	1,417	950	41,792	371	60	
1889-90	27,305	† 6,179	660	568	1,917	1,534	13,721	2,716	10	
1890-91	16,510	† 2,841	799	5,048	573	645	4,008	2,586	10	
1891-92	18,792	† 2,139	702	2,405	533	954	5,586	6,463	10	
1892-93	16,099	1,324	908	587	474	2,335	7,133	2,438	900	
1893-94	22,230	3,222	216	622	856	660	14,967	1,687	...	
1894-95	15,106	1,282	1,681	661	776	1,277	6,296	3,133	...	
1895-96	22,639	1,037	2,162	1,143	1,262	497	14,420	2,118	...	
1896-97	18,385	1,534	3,787	518	698	588	6,983	4,277	...	
1897-98	11,007	1,123	2,932	116	315	608	4,237	1,676	...	
1898-99	26,472	6,058	2,600	22	442	416	7,284	9,525	125	
1899-1900	29,756	7,360	1,657	227	62	497	11,810	8,018	125	
1900-1901	20,250	4,384	2,145	124	294	605	7,300	4,898	500	
1901-1902	34,288	4,494	9,760	722	6,480	1,941	5,596	3,627	1,668	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,60,772	48,244	30,883	26,736	20,986	13,634	1,61,546	54,905	3,838	

* Includes donation from Native Princes. See entry in Appendix D under Muttra district.
† „ subscriptions. See entry in Appendix D under Etáwah district.

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh incurred during the past fifteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds.

Division.	District.	Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper.														Remarks.
		Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Meerut.	Dehra.	Annual repairs to Asoka's stone at Kalsi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
	Muzaffarnagar.	Annual repairs to Masjid of Shah Abdul Razaq at Jhinjhana.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	
		Annual repairs to monuments at Jhinjhana and Bhukarheri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	
	Bulandshahr.	Annual repairs to Archæological buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	
	Aligarh.	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	
Agra.	Agra.	Securing the finial on top of south-west minaret in the Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Varnishing the frescoes and painted decoration upon the walls of Khawabágh and Miriam's Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Samman Burj in Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Sheikh Salím Chishtí's Tomb at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Restoring the lightning conductor attached to Buland Darwáza at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Sikandra Garden buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Replacing inlaid work at Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Petty repairs to Táj buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Petty repairs to Itimád-ud-daula buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to verandah roof of Sheikh Salím Chishtí's Tomb at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Chitore Gate at Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Rebuilding a portion of eastern enclosure wall at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to walls and roof of Akbari Tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to roads and buildings at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,483	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Archæological buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,581	4,382	5,452	4,991	5,314	5,674	7,488	...	...	

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
AGRA—*(continued)*.	Agra—*(continued)*.	Replacing the fallen pieces of inlaid works in Sikandra entrance gate, Naubatkhána arches.	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to inlaid work in Itimád-ud-daula's Mausoleum.	...	...	...	12,201	...	...	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Storing stone slabs lately fallen from Táj Darwáza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Rebuilding portion of south and east enclosure wall of Sikandra Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	
		Rebuilding fallen portions of enclosure wall of Sikandra Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	...	...	...	...	
		Conservation of certain buildings of historical and archæological interest at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,352	3,808	2,622	...	...	...	...	...	
		Restoration of certain buildings of historical and archæological interest at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,707	...	...	1,452	17,034	...	...	
		Repairs to entrance door of Birbal's daughter's Kothi at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs for the conservation of Kánch Mahal at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Restoration of certain buildings of historical interest at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,246	...	...	939	...	...	
		Providing an enclosure wall and a gate to Kánch Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to north and south *dálán*, Táj entrance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	985	...	...	...	...	Contribution work.
		Repairing walls and drains on the west of Táj Garden that carry water from Jumna river to *dálán*, Táj entrance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	...	...	...	...	...	
		Carrying out certain works to Chini-ká-Rauza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Replacing the inlaid work removed from the Sammau Burj and Diwán-i-Khás buildings in the Fort.	...	1,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to the Táj ...	54	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,179	...	...	
		Testing lightning conductor attached to the Táj.	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Agra—*(continued)*.	Agra—*(continued)*.	Putting in order the lightning conductor attached to the Táj.	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Constructing additional arches for strengthening the roof of the Tahkhána in Birbal's daughter's house at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Making habitable Miriam's Kothi at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Fixing iron gratings to Somnáth Gate.	...	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Certain works executed at Fatehpur Sikri on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.	...	...	...	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to *dálán* and stables attached to the Táj Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,497	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to the main entrance to Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	890	...	...	
		Restoring certain works in connection with Saheli Burj, Nos. 1, 3, and 4, subsidiary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,025	1,349	...	
		Special structural repairs to certain portions of Jahángir's Mahal in the Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,714	3,167	...	
		Restoration of a kiosk and two *dálán* at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,687	3,650	...	
		Special repairs to Archæological buildings at Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,233	...	...	
		Clearing the well at the Táj Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	
		Annual repairs to Archæological buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,670	13,360	
		Special repairs to Somnáth Gate and providing glazed framing in front side of the same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	...	
		Fresco work in the Jahángiri Mahal, Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	...	
		Special repairs to certain Archæological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,541	...	
		Special repairs to Fatehpur mosque near the Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,967	...	
		Restoring two kiosks of Saheli Burj, No. 4, and carrying out certain structural repairs to the Káli Masjid and enclosure wall of Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,937	...	

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
		ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.																
																Rs.	Rs.	
AGRA—*(continued)*.	Agra—*(continued)*.	Providing an awning over Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	
		Structural repairs and restoration of the west wing of the Jahángiri Mahal quadrangle in Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,192	9,016	
		Structural repairs to Archæological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,684	4,210	
		Providing out-houses at the Sikandra Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,441	...	
		Special repairs to stone platform, &c., on the west of Sikandra Mausoleum.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,996	3,334	
		Special repairs to Kánch Mahal, Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,162	...	
		Providing wire fence, &c., round the Chini-ká-Rauza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,882	...	
		Structural repairs to Nagina Masjid in Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,350	383	
		Restoring the Fatehpuri Masjid west of the Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,990	195	
		Special repairs to south and east pavilions of the Jahángiri Mahal in Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	753	...	
		Structural repairs to east and west garden pavilions in Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,926	4,392	
		Renovating paintings, renewing decorations and mother-of-pearl work ornamentation in Sheikh Salim Chishti's shrine at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	723	...	Contribution works.
		Renewal of the mother-of-pearl ornamentation on the canopy surmounting Salim Chishti's cenotaph.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	420	
		Decoration work in Salim Chishti's shrine at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	
		Constructing a chauburji on the well inside the Táj Garden at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	
		Structural repairs to the whole tower and restoration of the uppermost storey of the north-east kiosk at Chini-ká-Rauza at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,716	
		Restoring the stone screen round the top in the north and south angles of the buildings in the Jahángiri Mahal in the Fort at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,376	

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*.

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
																	Rs.	
Agra—*(continued)*.	Agra—*(continued)*.	Restoring outer compound wall facing the Fatehpuri Masjid and the Saheli Burj in the Fort at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,937	
		Restoring the upper front wall of the Jahángiri Mahal facing the river in the Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,036	
		Providing missing marble balustrade to the Itimád-ud-daula at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,010	
		Conservation of the Delhi Darwáza at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	
		Providing wire netting doors to the four minarets at Sikandra mausoleum.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	
		Making and fixing sign posts and sign boards for the Archæological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	
		Restoring the dado and frieze over the small door leading into the passage to the crypt of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	
		Restoring the Sirhi Darwáza facing the inner entrance gate to Táj at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,245	
		Restoring the upper strip stone all round the Jahángiri Mahal in the Fort at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,285	
		Restoration of the inlay work in the pavilion facing the river at Itimád-ud-daula at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,301	
		Structural repairs to walls and platforms of the pavilion facing the river at Itimád-ud-daula at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	
		Restoring the first portion of the coloured mural decorations in the vestibule of Itimád-ud-daula's tomb at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	
		Restoration of screens in the Khás Mahal Fort at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	
		Special repairs to the mosque attached to the Táj at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,316	
		Structural repairs to the corner kiosks and restoration of the ceiling work to the next pavilion at Itimád-ud-daula Mausoleum at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,215	

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks
		Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*.																
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Agra—*(concluded)*.	Agra—*(concluded)*.	Restoring the guard's house at Jodh Bai's palace at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,601	
		Removing the modern, cloisterlike buildings surrounding the court-yard of Diwán-i-Ám at Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	
		Restoring inlay work in Samman Burj at Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,249	
		Colour washing the lower storey of the great buildings at Sikandra to match the sandstone.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	
		Structural repairs to Archæological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,354	
	Mutra.	Repairs to Gobindya's Temple at Brindaban.	...	...	412	...	...	198	...	...	230	225	230	222	224	237	228	
		Special repairs to Jugal Kishore's Temple at Brindaban.	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Fortified *sarai* at Chhata.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Paving with stones the passage leading to Gobindya's Temple at Brindaban.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	...	...	
	Farrukhabad.	Mosque and *sarai* at Khudaganj, built by Yakub Khan in 1739 A.D.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Renewal and re-creation of the Elephant Capital of the Asoka Pillar at Sankisa.	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Makhdum Jahan's Mosque at Kanauj.	644	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to mosque of Makhdum Jahan and other buildings of historical interest.	...	344	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Etá-wah.	Special repairs to Jama Masjid.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contribution work.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
		ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.																
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.		Rs.	
ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly.	Tomb of Hafiz-ul-mulk Rahmat Khan at Bareilly.	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to tomb at Shahdawa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	
	Budaun.	Repairs to Jama Masjid	500	500	...	...	...	...	1,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Restoration of old mosque.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow.	Certain alterations and repairs to Shah Najaf Imámbára.	...	...	...	...	4,575	1,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contribution work.
		Certain alterations and repairs to portico, Picture Gallery, Husainabad Bárádari.	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
		Fixing Tablets to Moti Mahál.	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Annual repairs to Chattar Manzil.	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
		ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.																
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
LUCKNOW—*(concluded)*.	Lucknow—*(concluded)*.	Annual repairs to Husainabad.	...	...	...	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Annual repairs of Machhi Bhawan.	609	275	345	328	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Renewing the staircase at Alambágh House.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	...	
		Renovating the Jama Masjid at Lucknow.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	
		Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,725	Contribution work.
		Preparing the grounds of the Jama Masjid at Lucknow.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,472	Ditto.
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad.	Special repairs to Bahu Begam's Tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,297	403	
	Bahraich.	Constructing marble stone torch and floor in Syed Salar Masud shrine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5,281	Contribution work.
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad.	Fixing three marble slabs, giving the history of the Monolith in the Allahabad Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Erecting and scaffolding around the Asoka Pillar, Allahabad Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to tomb at Khusru Garden.	...	...	10	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,789	2,000	...	...	
		Paving with stone the floor of the rooms and passage in the crypt of Khusru's mother's tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,259	...	
		Renovating three old tombs in the Khusru Bágh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,015	...	
		Annual repairs to tombs in the Khusru Bágh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	
		Repairs to railings, &c., in Asoka's Pillar in the Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	108	
	Bánda.	Removing trees from Fort wall of Kalinjar, including repairs of roadway and slopes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*.

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
						Rs.	Rs.									Rs.	Rs.	
Allahabad—*(concluded)*.	Jalaun.	Repairs to Chaurási Gambaz at Kálpi.	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhánsi.	Annual repairs to old temple near Pachwára Lake.	...	...	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to temple at Jarumath on Jhánsi and Nowgong road.	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Repairs to Jama Masjid at Erich.	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	...	
		Special repairs to temple near Vochoro Lake.	...	...	...	...	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to Bansa Buildings at Lalitpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	

Lucknow

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
		ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.																
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	
BENARES.	Benares.	Annual repairs to Sarnáth Tope.	...	...	...	...	...	22	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to Sarnáth Tope.	...	...	...	...	...	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to Fatima Buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,769	...	3,447	...	...	...	...	...	Contribution work.
		Clearing roots and jungle from the Sarnáth Tope.	...	34	44	32	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Constructing a shed for Buddhist sculptures at Sarnáth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,058	...	
		Annual repairs to the stone stupa at Sarnáth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	88	
	Mirzapur.	Constructing a new small cupola over an ancient inscribed stone tablet at Hallia.	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Special repairs to Iftar-Bhar Khan's Tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
		ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.																
			Rs.		Rs.											Rs.	Rs.	
BENARES—*(concluded)*.	Jaunpur.	Preservation of the Lál Darwáza Mosque.	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gházipur.	Preservation of Monolith Column at Bhitori.	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Annual repairs to Asoka's stone pillar, Bhitori.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(concluded).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(concluded)*.															Remarks.
		Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.									Rs.	
GORAKHPUR.	Gorakhpur.	Repairs to the buildings containing the Statue of Buddha (Matha Kuar) at Kassia.	...	40	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Annual repairs to Budh Temple at Kassia.	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Excavation in connection with the Buddhist remains near Kassia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	

APPENDIX D.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh incurred during the past fifteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like.

District.	Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Agra.	Repairs to floor in Táj.	...	...	1,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
	Repairs to Diwán-i-Ám and Diwán-i-Khás, Agra Fort.	...	...	947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Clearing the black rubbing on Jahángíri Mahal, Agra Fort.	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Repairs to Moti Masjid.	...	...	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Repairs to door in Palace near Angúri Bágh, Agra Fort.	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Certain leakage repairs in buildings, Agra Fort.	...	...	...	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Making two iron railing doors at Táj.	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jama Masjid ...	31	337	406	673	302	683	79	1,547	1,968	3,651	2,876	2,447	1,335	1,830	9,760	Rents of shops attached to these buildings held in trust by the Muhammadan Committee of Local Agents.
	Akbari Masjid ...	337	28	30	10	90	99	16	14	19	13	6	56	13	95	...	
	Nawáb Mautmid Khan Mosque.	11	9	74	60	56	115	25	16	4	65	3	36	42	129	...	
	Sultan Purvez Mosque	12	10	2	13	10	6	3	73	156	14	7	26	117	66	...	
	Khwaja Wafa Mosque	16	5	3	9	236	...	...	8	1	20	16	8	3	6	...	
	Idgah Mosque ...	...	...	2	9	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	
	Jal Mosque ...	...	5	13	4	4	5	...	2	4	2	6	14	...	19	...	
	Fatehpuri Mosque ...	53	4	2	1	...	...	79	7	...	18	1	...	3	...	...	
	The Jama Mosque at Itmádpur.	3	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	
	Rauza Diwánji Begam Mosque.	...	...	2	11	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	
	Rafi-ul-Zamin Mosque	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	
	Eunuchs' Mosque ...	...	7	...	9	2	...	12	3	8	...	14	13	4	...	...	
	Táj—																
	(a) Allowance to khádims and pensioners.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	880	654	...	
	(b) Oil at Táj Tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	54	38	63	
	(c) Conservancy establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	180	120	952	
	Sikandra—																*Nazúl* Fund.
	Servants and chaukídárs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	339	...	339	
	Itimád-ud-daula—																
	Caretaker and servants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	216	80	168	
	Rámbágh—																
	Chaukídárs and sweepers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	102	...	102	

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*.

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Agra—*(continued)*.	Agra—*(concluded)*.	Agra Fort—																
		(a) Angúri Bágh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	360	240	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
		(b) Caretakers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	480	320	...	
		(c) Chaukídárs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	40	...	
		(d) Sweepers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	96	64	...	
		Sikandra, Rámbágh, Táj—																
		Servants and Chaukídárs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	...	
		Putting wire netting in the Dargáh at Fatehpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	Contribution debitable to Fatehpur Síkrí Dargah Fund.
	Muttra.	Fortified *Sarai* at Chháta.	...	80	...	100	378	360	302	130	93	197	21	...	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
		Fortified *Sarai* at Kosi.	...	450	...	135	...	300	600	500	584	500	50	4	47	...	...	Kosi Municipality.
		Jugal Kishore Temple at Brindaban.	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brindaban Municipal Rupees contributed by Government for work 1890-91.
		Temple of Madan Mohan at Brindaban.	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brindaban Municipa
		Muttra *Ghâts* ...	6,017	6,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal contribution donati from N Princes.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*.

Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								Rs.	Rs.	
Repairs to Jama Masjid in old city, Etáwah.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	By Municipality, Rs. 100; by local subscription, Rs. 900.
Ekdil Gateway ...	1,044	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rupees 624 from *Nazúl* Funds and Rs. 444 from subscriptions.
Ajitmal Gateway ...	...	526	292	50	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rupees 1,053 from *Nazúl* Funds and Rs. 415 from subscriptions.
Masjid Pilkhána in the Sikandra Ráo tahsíl.	50					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Public subscriptions.
Tomb of Hafiz-ul-Mulk Rahmat Khan, the Rohilla Chief.	...	...	...	...	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal.
Mosque in Chándpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	Repairs made by Hakim Raza Husain.
Cemetery in the inn of the time of King Sháh Jahán.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	25	Repairs made by Sh. Asghar Ali.
Cemetery of Nawáb Najíb-ud-daula in Najíbabad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	Rupees 2 per mensem given by the Municipality of Najibabad to a watchman.
Jama Masjid in Mandáwar of the time of Ghore dynasty.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	Repairs are done from the income of charitable *muáfi* land.
Well in Mandáwar of the time of Ghore dynasty.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Repairs made by subscriptions.
Mosque in Jahánabad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	
Tomb of Miram Shah Muhammad Shah in Bijnor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Jama Masjid, Pilibhít	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,409	Private subscriptions.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*.

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lucknow.	Lucknow.	The Residency at Lucknow.	56	714	187	3,489	1,880	45	22	81	419	18	23	18	60	...	...	Municipal.
		Imámbára, Husainabad.	8,752	15,390	4,747	2,061	3,676	3,960	5,211	2,987	5,978	3,730	3,976	4,512	4,710	2,961	4,923	
		Imámbára, Asaf-ud-daula.	661	16,804	8,356	1,772	912	3,047	9,752	2,625	74	96	195	1,875	4,945	4,201	671	
		Masjid connected with Asaf-ud-daula.	...	7,253	618	43	...	126	...	3	258	628	63	743	737	...	...	Husainal Trust Fu
		Rúmi Darwáza ...	1,000	2,345	...	132	...	...	...	...	8,089	2,527	...	...	1,042	...	...	
		Nawáb Sadat Ali Khan's Tomb.	...	573	782	411	998	...	4	681	21	2	3	154	376	138	2	
		Shah Najaf, containing tombs of King Ghazi-ud-din Haidar and his wife.	1,372	371	2,716	2,586	6,463	2,438	1,687	3,133	2,118	4,277	1,676	9,525	8,018	4,898	3,627	Shah Na Trust Fu
	Rae Bareli.	Constructing enclosure wall round the old large well.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	Mun'ic Funds.
Fyzabad.	Fyzabad.	Stuccoed brick Tomb, Bahu Begam.	127	950	1,534	645	954	2,335	660	1,277	497	588	608	416	497	322	530	
		Bahu Begam's Imámbára.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	1,250	Bahu B Sti Fund.
		Bahu Begam's Mosque.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	54	
		Bahu Begam's Residence (Moti Mahal).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	107	
		Gulâb Bári ...	530	603	549	526	527	400	1,811	600	598	600	600	548	600	903	600	
		Four Gateways of Shuja-ud-daula's time.	204	214	214	210	217	225	215	242	217	226	275	681	1,375	1,406	1,951	*Nazúl* F
		Hasan Raza Khan's Mosque.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
		Hasan Raza Khan's Sarai.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	Under charg Dis Boar

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

Division.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
AGRA—*(concluded)*.	Bahraich.	Dargah Saiyid Salar Masaud.	4,887	1,417	1,917	573	533	474	856	776	1,262	698	315	442	62	294	6,480	Dargah Trust.
	Sultánpur.	Mosque at Isauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	30	30	*Nazúl* Fund.
	Allahabad.	Boundary walls of Khusru Bágh, Allahabad.	...	1,704	2,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Tombs in Khusru Bágh, Allahabad.	...	...	...	561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,789	2,126	...	...	
		Repairs to Bibi Tamolin's tomb in Khusru Garden used as a residence of the Superintendent of the Government Gardens.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
		Fixing three marble slabs, giving the history of the Monolith in the Allahabad district.	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Erecting scaffolding around Asoka's pillars in the Allahabad district.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

Division.	District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
		Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*.																
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Cawnpore.	Desdani Tank, Músanagar.	...	50	...	...	...	...	129	90	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
		Táláb Sheoji Mal at Derapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	399	...	...	Ditto.
		Old Temple at Ghatampur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	125	...	...	From the income of mauza Narainpur, pargana Ghatampur, assigned for the maintenance of this temple.
	Fatehpur.	Emperor Aurangzeb's Pavilion at Khajuha.	297	300	300	299	148	2	62	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
	Banda.	Approaches to Kalinjar Fort at Girwan.	22	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	...	363	...	42	23	6	9	*Nazúl* Fund.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.																
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Jalaun.	Repairs to a mosque situated in Municipal Garden, Orai.	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Orai Municipal Fund.
	Barwa Sagar Bundela Castle and Fort.	...	117	151	175	126	164	680	150	96	148	115	112	40	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
	Barwa Sagar Tank ...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jarainki-Marhia Temple on Nowgong road.	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
JHILKHAND.	List of houses purchased by the Municipality for the purpose of making a clear space round the Bansa, an archæological building of Firoz Shah's time in Lalitpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	585	Lalitpur Municipal Fund.
	Cost of clearing and levelling the site.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(concluded).

Division.	District.	Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(concluded)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Benares.	Jaunpur.	Jaunpur Fort. Repairs to embankment.	...	...	376	71	165	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	Municipal Funds.
		Bridge over the Gumti river at Jaunpur. Repairs to ancient shops.	231	100	5	153	4	92	...	80	140	...	10	...	...	...	...	
		Construction of a *pakká* floor over the Gumti Bridge.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	...	Municipal p works repa
		Repairs to the tombs of Eastern Muhammadan Kings adjacent to Jama-i-Masjid, City Jaunpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Municipality Jaunpur.
Gorakhpur.	Basti.	Shrine (Rauza) of Kabir Sahib in village Qazipur, pargana Maghar East, tahsíl Khalilabad. Belonging to Musalmáns.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	Held *muáfi* Karam E the *mu* (attendan the shrine
		Shrine (Rauza) of Kabir Sahib in village Qazipur, pargana Maghar East, tahsíl Khalilabad. Belonging to Kabir Panthi, Hindu *faqír*.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	The atten lay out money o their ea from the ings ma the shrin

APPENDIX E.

List showing the Estimates which have been sanctioned for Archæological Works, the actual expenditure incurred and allotments made during the years 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-1902, *and* 1902-1903.

Item number.	Name of work.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure incurred in 1899-1900.	Expenditure incurred during 1900-1901.	Expenditure incurred during 1901-1902.	Amount allotted in 1902-1903.	Remarks.
	Incompleted works of 1899-1900.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Restoring certain works in connection with Saheli Burj, Nos. 1, 3, and 4, subsidiary buildings to the Táj Mahal at Agra.	6,327	5,025	1,349	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
2	Special repairs to certain Archæological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri, Agra district.	8,316	6,999	1,542	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
3	Special structural repairs to certain portions of the Jahángiri Mahal in the Fort at Agra.	10,803	7,714	3,167	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
	Total, 1899-1900 ...	25,446	19,738	6,058	...	...	
	Estimates sanctioned in 1900-1901.						
4	Special repairs to the Fatehpuri Mosque near the Táj at Agra.	12,429	...	12,967	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
5	"Revised Estimate" for restoration of a kiosk and 2 *dálans* at the Sikandra Mausoleum, Agra district.	6,331	2,687	3,650	...	...	Completed.
6	Restoring two kiosks of the Saheli Burj No. 4 and carrying out certain structural repairs to the Káli Masjid and the enclosure wall of the Táj at Agra.	2,965	...	2,987	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
7	Special repairs of stone platform, &c., on the west side of Sikandra Mausoleum near Agra.	6,137	...	2,996	3,334	...	
8	Structural repairs and restoration of the west wing of the Jahángiri Mahal, Agra Fort.	*27,005	...	17,192	9,016	...	*To extend over two years, *i.e.*, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.
9	Structural repairs to the Archæological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri, Agra district.	20,852	...	16,684	4,210	...	
10	Providing an awning over Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, Agra district (estimate sanctioned by Executive Engineer).	198	...	175	...	...	Completed.
11	Special repairs to the Kánch Mahal at Sikandra in the Agra district.	2,163	...	2,162	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
12	Providing out-houses at the Sikandra Garden, Agra district.	1,443	...	1,441	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
13	Special repairs to the south-east pavilion of the Jahángiri Mahal in the Agra Fort.	755	...	753	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
14	Special repairs to the Somnáth Gate and providing glazed framing in front and side of the same, Agra district.	856	...	863	...	...	Completed in 1901-1902.
15	Providing wire fencing, &c., round the Chini-ka-Rauza at Agra.	1,803	...	1,882	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
16	Structural repairs to Nagína Mosque in the Agra Fort.	2,816	...	2,350	383	...	
17	Restoring the Fatehpur Masjid west of the Táj at Agra.	10,851	...	10,990	195	...	
18	Structural repairs to the east and west pavilion in the Táj at Agra.	15,919	...	11,926	4,392	...	
19	Constructing a shed for Buddhist sculptures at Sarnáth in the Benares district.	2,044	...	2,058	...	...	
20	Repairs to the shrine of Saiyid Salar at Bahraich; also constructing a marble stone hall and floor in front of Saiyid Salar Mahsud's shrine at Bahraich.	3,351	...	...	5,281	...	Contribution work.
	Total ...	1,17,918	2,687	91,076	26,811	...	

List showing the Estimates which have been sanctioned for Archæological Works, the actual expenditure incurred and allotments made during the years 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-1902, *and* 1902-1903—(continued).

Item number.	Name of work.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure incurred in 1899-1900.	Expenditure incurred during 1900-1901.	Expenditure incurred during 1901-1902.	Amount allotted in 1902-1903.	Remarks.
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	26,811	...	
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901-1902.						
21	Constructing a Chauburji over the well inside the Táj Garden at Agra.	714	...	...	712	...	Completed in 1901-1902.
22	Providing missing marble balustrade to the Itmád-ud-daula at Agra.	14,763	...	...	5,010	9,753	In progress.
23	Structural repairs to the whole tower and restoration of the uppermost storey of the north-east kiosk at the Chini-ka-Rauza, Agra.	2,644	...	...	2,716	...	
24	Restoring the stone screen round the top on the north and south angles of the building in the Jahángiri Mahal, Agra.	4,828	...	...	4,376	...	
25	Structural repairs to Archæological buildings in Fatehpur Sikri, Agra district.	12,955	...	...	11,354	...	
26	Restoration of the dado and frieze over the small door leading into the passage to the crypt of Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, Agra district.	625	...	...	596	...	
27	Restoring the upper front wall of the Jahángiri Mahal facing the river in the Agra Fort.	32,788	...	...	15,036	17,752	In progress.
28	Restoring outer compound wall facing the Fatehpuri Masjid and the Saheli Burj at Táj, Agra.	12,068	...	...	10,937	...	In progress.
29	Conservation of the Delhi Darwáza at Agra.	1,123	...	...	1,026	...	
30	Substituting a large railing for that existing round the cross at the Massacre Ghát at Cawnpore.	210	...	...	...	...	In progress.
31	Special repairs to the tomb of Saiyid Diwan Muhammad Khan and jungle clearing of the three tombs and well at Majhera in the Muzaffarnagar district.	3,500	...	...	...	...	In progress.
32	Restoration of the inlay work in the pavilion facing the river at Itimád-ud-daula, Agra district.	1,301	...	...	1,301	...	
33	Making and fixing sign posts and sign boards for the Archæological buildings at Fatehpur Sikri in the Agra district.	570	...	...	570	...	
34	Excavations in connection with the Buddhist remains near Kassia in the Gorakhpur district.	1,000	...	...	2	...	
35	Restoration of marble screens in the Khás Mahal in the Fort at Agra.	832	...	...	533	...	
36	Paving the floor of Khás Mahal and Jodh Bai's palace at Fatehpur Sikri.	10,812	...	...	...	...	
37	Restoring the balustrade over the upper dripstone all round the Jahangiri Mahal in the Fort.	1,264	...	...	1,285	...	
38	Restoring the Sirhi Darwáza facing the Entrance Gate to the Táj.	5,143	...	...	5,245	...	
39	Structural repairs to walls and platform of the pavilion facing the river at Itimad-ud-daula Mausoleum at Agra.	526	...	...	523	...	
40	Renewal of the mother of pearl ornamentation on the canopy surmounting Salim Chisti's Cenotaph at Fatehpur Sikri.	600	...	...	420	...	Contribution work.
41	Restoring the guard house attached to the Jodh Bai's palace at Fatehpur Sikri.	1,871	...	...	1,601	...	
	Carried over ...	1,10,137	...	...	90,054	27,505	

List showing the Estimates which have been sanctioned for Archæological Works, the actual expenditure incurred and allotments made during the years 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-1902, *and* 1902-1903—(continued).

Item number.	Name of work.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure incurred in 1899-1900.	Expenditure incurred during 1900-1901.	Expenditure incurred during 1901-1902.	Amount allotted in 1902-1903.	Remarks.
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	1,10,137	...	...	90,054	27,505	
42	Restoring the first portion of the coloured mural decoration in the vestibule of Itmád-ud-daula's tomb at Agra.	2,450	...	...	417	...	
43	Restoring the plinth and spandrils in the east and west side of the southern gate at Sikandra in the Agra district.	14,778	...	...	...	14,778	
44	Restoring the east causeway as well as the east gate of the Sikandra Mausoleum near Agra.	11,240	...	...	...	11,240	
45	Repairs to inlay work of panels and niches in the walls of the Moti Masjid in the Agra Fort.	7,827	...	...	...	7,827	
46	The conservation of the north gate of the Mausoleum at Sikandra in the Agra district.	1,799	...	...	...	1,799	
47	Dismantling certain portions of the Ráni's palace at Jhánsi.	740	...	...	...	...	
48	Restoring the kiosk on the south-east angle of the Jahángiri Mahal in the Fort at Agra.	7,019	...	...	...	7,019	
49	Structural repairs to corner kiosks and the restoration of the inlay work to the west pavilion at Itimád-ud-daula Mausoleum at Agra.	2,236	...	...	2,215	...	
50	Restoring the Archæological building known as Salemgarh in the Fort at Agra.	1,514	...	...	...	1,514	
51	Special repairs to the mosque attached to the Táj at Agra.	6,239	...	...	4,316	1,959	
52	Extending the Angúri Bágh in the Agra Fort.	1,818	...	...	...	...	
53	Restoring the inlay work in the Samman Burj in the Agra district.	1,315	...	...	1,249	...	
54	Annual repairs to Gobind Deoji temple at Bindraban.	228	...	...	228	...	
55	Annual repairs to Archæological buildings in the Agra district.	13,360	...	...	13,360	...	
56	Removing the modern cloister-like buildings surrounding the courtyard of Diwán-i-Ám at Agra Fort.	261	...	...	261	...	
57	Colour washing the lower storey of the great buildings at Sikandra to match the sandstone.	620	...	...	620	...	
58	Renovating the Jama Masjid at Lucknow...	12,000	...	...	12,000	...	
		1,725	...	...	*1,725	...	* Contribution work.
59	Annual repairs to Asoka's stone at Kalsi in the Dehra district.	10	...	...	10	...	
60	Annual repairs to Masjid of Shah Abdul Razaq at Jhinjhana, in the Muzaffarnagar district.	333	...	...	333	...	
61	Annual repairs to monuments at Jhinjhana and Bhukarheri, in the Muzaffarnagar district.	326	...	...	326	...	
62	Annual repairs to Archæological buildings in the Bulandshahr district.	499	...	...	499	...	
63	Annual repairs to Archæological buildings in the Aligarh district.	198	...	...	198	...	
64	Annual repairs to the tomb at Shahdawa, in the Bareilly district.	84	...	...	84	...	
65	Special repairs to Bahu Begam's Tomb at Fyzabad.	403	...	...	403	...	
	Carried over ...	1,99,159	...	...	1,28,298	73,641	

List showing the Estimates which have been sanctioned for Archæological Works, the actual expenditure incurred and allotments made during the years 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-1902, *and* 1902-1903—(concluded).

Item number.	Name of work.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure incurred in 1899-1900.	Expenditure incurred during 1900-1901.	Expenditure incurred during 1901-1902.	Amount allotted in 1902-1903.	Remarks.
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	1,99,159	...	...	1,28,298	73,641	
66	Providing iron gates in entrances to fenced enclosure surrounding Asoka's pillar in Fort at Allahabad.	108	...	...	108	...	
67	Annual repairs to stone stupa at Sarnath, in the Benares district.	88	...	...	88	...	
68	Asoka's stone at Saidpur Bhitri, in the Ghâzipur district.	19	...	...	19	...	
69	Preparing the grounds of the Jama Masjid at Lucknow.	1,472	...	...	1,472	...	Contribution work.
70	Providing wire netting doors to the four minarets at Sikandra, Agra district.	70	...	...	70	...	
71	Repairs to the building known as "Bansa," Lalitpur district.	202	...	...	202	...	
	Total, 1901-1902 ...	2,01,118	...	...	1,30,257	73,641	
	Estimates sanctioned in 1902-1903.						
72	Restoring the inlay work of the Itmád-ud-daula's tomb at Agra.	5,562	...	...	...	5,562	
73	Special repairs to the three old tombs in the Khusru Bágh at Allahabad (estimate sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, Provincial Works).	1,727	...	...	...	1,727	
	Total, 1902-1903 ...	7,289	...	...	...	80,930	

APPENDIX E (1).

Provision made in the Budget of the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for the year 1902-1903, *under head "Provincial," for Annual Repairs to Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper, and "Reserve" for Archæological Buildings.*

Division.	District.	Buildings.	Fixed average for each building.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Meerut	Dehra	Asoka stone near Kalsi	10	
	Muttra	Temple of Govind Deoji...	230	
		Rámbágh	500	
		Tomb of Itimád-ud-daula	500	
		Chini-ka-Rauza		
		Moti Masjid		
		Diwán-i-Ám		
		Machhi Bháwan		
		Nagína Masjid		
		Throne of Jahángir		
		Diwáu-i-Khás	3,000	
Agra	Agra	Samman Burj		
		Khás Mahal		
		Shish Mahal		
		Angúri Bágh		
		Jahángiri Mahal		
		Somnáth Gate		
		Táj Mahal, Agra	2,000	
		Tomb of Akbar at Sikandra	1,000	
		Kánch Mahal at Sikandra	50	
		Archæological Buildings at Fatehpur Sikri	6,000	
Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	Tombs in Khusru Bágh	130	
	Benares	Sarnáth Tope	50	
Benares	Mirzapur	Cupola over an old inscription (stone) at Hallia ...	3	
	Gházipur	Asoka's stone, Bhitari	10	
		"Reserve" for Archæological Buildings	1,00,000	
		Total ...	1,13,493	

APPENDIX F.

List of Volumes constituting the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.

List of Volumes constituting the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.

Prescribed number in new series.	Name of book.	Author or editor.	Date (passed or proposed) of publication.	Provincial numbers.		
				Western India.	Southern India.	Northern India.
I	Report of the first season's operations in the Belgaum and Kaladgi Districts.	Burgess ...	1874 ...	I	...	...
II	Report on the Antiquities of Kathiawár and Kach	Burgess ...	1876 ...	II	...	...
III	Report on the Antiquities of the Bidar and Aurangabad Districts	Burgess ...	1878 ...	III	...	...
IV	The Buddhist Caves and their Inscriptions	Burgess ...	1883 ...	IV	...	...
V	The Caves of Elura and other Brahmanical and Jaina Caves in Western India.	Burgess ...	1884 ...	V	...	...
VI	The Buddhist Stupas of Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta ...	Burgess ...	1887 ...	...	I	...
VII	List of Antiquarian Remains in the Presidency of Madras (Volume I).	Sewell ...	1882 ...	...	II	...
VIII	List of Inscriptions and Sketches of Dynasties of Southern India (Volume I).	Sewell ...	1884 ...	...	III	...
IX	South Indian Inscriptions (Volume I)	Hultzsch ...	1890 ...	...	IV	...
X	South Indian Inscriptions (Volume II)	Hultzsch ...	1891 ...	...	V	...
XI	Report on the Sharqi Architecture of Jaunpur	Führer and Smith.	1889 ...	...	...	I
XII	Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Führer ...	1891 ...	...	...	II
XIII	Epigraphia Indica of the Archæological Survey of India (Volume I).	Burgess ...	1891 ...	...	...	...
XIV	Epigraphia Indica of the Archæological Survey of India (Volume II).	Burgess ...	1893 ...	...	...	...
XV	South Indian Buddhist Antiquities	Rea ...	1894 ...	...	VI	...
XVI	Revised List of Antiquities, Bombay	Cousens ...	1897 ...	VIII	...	...
XVII	List of Architectural and Archæological Remains in Coorg ...	Rea ...	1894 ...	...	VII	...
XVIII	Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri ...	Smith ...	1895 ...	...	...	III
	Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri (Part II)...	Smith ...	1896 ...			
	Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri (Part III)	Smith ...	1897 ...			
	Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri (Part IV)	Smith ...	1898 ...			
XIX	List of Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the Central Provinces and Berar.	Cousens ...	1897 ...	...	...	IV
XX	The Jaina Stupa and some other Antiquities of Muttra ...	V. A. Smith ...	1900 ...	...	...	V
XXI	Chalukyan Architecture, including examples from the Ballari District in Madras.	Rea ...	1896 ...	...	VIII	...
XXII	Bower Manuscript	Hœrnle ...	1894 ...	...	...	...
XXIII	Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrát	Burgess ...	1896 ...	VI	...	...
XXIV	The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad	Burgess ...	...	VII	...	...
XXV	Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company in the Presidency of Madras.	Rea ...	1897 ...	...	IX	...
*XXVI	...	...	...	...	...	VI
XXVII	...	...	...	...	...	VII
XVIII	...	...	...	...	...	VIII
XXIX	South Indian Inscriptions (Volume III, Part I)	Hultzsch ...	1899 ...	...	X	...
XXX	Moghul Colour Decorations of Agra	Smith ...	1900 ...	...	...	IX
XXXI	List of Antiquarian Remains in His Highness the Nizam's Territory.	Cousens ...	1900 ...	...	...	...

* These numbers will be utilized for reports bearing on the same subject to which they were originally assigned [*vide* Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Archæology and Epigraphy), No. 3672—42-6, dated the 16th October 1899].

APPENDIX G.

List of Archæological Reports, published under the authority of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, which are included neither in Sir Alexander Cunningham's Series nor in the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.

List of Archæological Reports, published under the authority of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, which are included neither in SIR ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM'S *Series nor in the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.*

Number.	Title of work.	Name and official designation of author.	Date of publication.	Publishing Press.	Size and number of volumes, and number of pages in each volume.	Issue price of each volume or of complete work.	Whether still sold at the Government Press or Book Depôt, or not.	Whether copies exist in Public or Official Libraries.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p.			
1	Description of the Antiquities at Kalinjár.	F. Maisey ...	1848	Baptist Mission Press.	8vo.; pages 41, with plates.	...	Not sold.	No.	
2	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1891-92.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1892	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 15.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
3	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1893.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1893	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 47.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
4	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1894.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1894	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 41.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
5	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1895.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1895	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 11.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
6	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1896.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1896	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 10.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
7	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1897.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1897	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 18.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
8	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1898.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1898	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 20.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
9	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1899.	V. A. Smith, I.C.S., and E. W. Smith, Archæological Surveyor.	1899	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 23.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
10	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March 1900.	E. W. Smith, Archæological Surveyor.	1900	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 55.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
	List of Photographic Negatives of the Monumental Antiquities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	A. Führer, Ph. D., Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1889	Government of India Central Printing Office.	Foolscap; pages 13.	...	No ...	No.	
	List of Christian Tombs and Monuments of Archæological or Historical Interest and their Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	A. Führer, Ph. D., Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1896	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 188.	6 0 0	Yes ...	Yes.	
	The Remains near Kassia in the Gorakhpur District.	V. A. Smith, I.C.S.	1896	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Super royal 4to.; 26 pages and 1 plan.	1 8 0	Yes ...	Yes.	
	Portfolio of Indian Architectural Drawings.	Edmund W. Smith	1897	Messrs. Griggs & Sons, Hanover Street, Peckham, London.	Imperial folio; 8 pages, with 52 plates.	9 0 0	Yes ...	Yes.	

List of Archæological Reports, published under the authority of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, which are included neither in SIR ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM'S *Series nor in the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India*—(concluded).

Number.	Title of work.	Name and official designation of author.	Date of publication.	Publishing Press.	Size and number of volumes, and number of pages in each volume.	Issue price of each volume or of complete work.	Whether still sold at the Government Press or Book Depôt, or not.	Whether copies exist in Public or Official Libraries.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p.			
15	Objects of Antiquarian Interest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Prepared under the orders issued by this Government Resolution No. 950B.R.C., dated 5th July 1876.	...	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 77.	...	Not sold.	No copies in Official Libraries.	Probably these reports were sent to Dr. Führer when he was compiling his *Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*. The information contained in these reports was for the most part incorporated by Dr. Führer in his compilation.
16	I-(A)—Monuments which, from their present condition and historical or archæological value, ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.	Prepared under the orders conveyed in Home Department Resolution No. 3 / 168—183, dated 26th November 1883, and No. 5 / 170—82, dated 22nd May 1885.	...	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 31.	...	Not sold.		
17	I-(B)—Monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by minor measures.				Foolscap; pages 15.	...	Not sold.		
18	II-(A)—Monuments in possession or charge of Government, or in respect of which Government must undertake cost of all measures of conservation.				Foolscap; pages 25.	...	Not sold.		
19	II-(B)—Monuments in possession of private bodies or individuals.				Foolscap; pages 17.	...	Not sold.		
20	III—Monuments which, from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance, it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.				Foolscap; pages 65.	...	Not sold.		
21	Report on the Antiquities in the District of Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces.	Purna Chandra Mukerji.	1899	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Super royal 4to.; pages 39 and 13 diagrams.	...	No ...	Yes.	
22	Plates illustrating the Report on the Antiquities in the District of Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces.	Purna Chandra Mukerji.	1899	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Super royal 4to.; 98 plates.	...	No ...	Yes.	

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March 1902.

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India.	
	UNITED KINGDOM.	
	(a) Institutions.	
1	British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.	1*
2	Bodleian Library, Oxford	1*
3	London University Library, Burlington Gardens, London, W.	1*
4	Cambridge University Library, Cambridge	1*
5	Edinburgh „ „ Edinburgh	1
6	Glasgow „ „ Glasgow ...	1
7	Aberdeen „ „ Aberdeen,	1
8	Trinity College Library, Dublin ...	1
9	Christ „ „ Cambridge ...	1
10	Balliol „ „ Oxford ...	1
11	Library, Owen's College, Manchester ...	1
12	Victoria University Library, „ ...	1
13	Corpus Christi College Library, Cambridge	1
14	National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.	1*
15	Advocates' Library, Edinburgh ...	1
16	The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks	1
17	Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.	1
18	Royal Society, Edinburgh	1
19	Royal Irish Academy, Dublin ...	1
20	National Library, Dublin	1
21	Royal Asiatic Society, 22 Albemarle Street, London.	1*
22	Society of Antiquarians of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.	1
23	Society of Antiquarians of Scotland, Edinburgh.	1
24	Board of Indian Civil Service Studies, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.	1
	Carried over ...	24

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India— *(continued).*	
	UNITED KINGDOM—*(continued).*	
	(a) Institutions—(concluded).	
	Brought forward ...	24
25	Imperial Institute, London	1
26	Indian Institute, Oxford	1*
27	Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, London.	1
28	Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh...	1
29	Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London.	1
30	The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.	1
31	National Library of Ireland... ...	1
32	Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, London.	1
33	Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.	1
	(b) Officials.	
34	His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, India Office, London.	5*
35	His Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, London.	
36	India Office Library, London ...	
	(c) Private Individuals.	
37	Sir James Peile, K.C.S.I., India Office, London.	1
38	Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.S.I., India Office, London.	1
	Carried over ...	40

NOTES.—(1) The list will not apply to the distribution of the official Epigraphical Supplement to the *Indian Antiquary* or to reports of a purely Epigraphical character.

(2) Officials and Institutions which should have preference over others in any distribution which does not cover the whole list are indicated by asterisks.

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March 1902—(continued).

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India— *(continued).*	
	UNITED KINGDOM—*(concluded).*	
	(c) Private Individuals—(concluded).	
	Brought forward ...	40
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40	Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., Edinburgh University.	1
41	Dr. James Burgess, C.I.E., 22 Seton Place, Edinburgh.	1
42	J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.I.E., Schloss Wildeck, Aargau, Switzerland.	1
43	Archibald Constable, Esq., 14 Parliament Street, Westminster.	1
44	R. Sewell, Esq., 6 Palace Mansions, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.	1
45	Sir Antony MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., C/o India Office, London.	1
46	Dr. A. F. Hœrnle, 38 Banbury Road, Oxford.	1
47	V. A. Smith, Esq., I.C.S., Gwynfa, Cheltenham, England.	1
48	Dr. Sten Konow, Glencoe, Frimley Road, Comberley, Surrey, England.	1
49	C. W. Odling, Esq., C.S.I., C/o Grindlay and Company, 54 Parliament Street, London.	1
50	J. F. Fleet, Esq., C.I.E., C/o India Office, London.	1
	(d) Newspapers and Periodicals.	
51	The *Times*, Printing House Square, London, E.C.	1*
52	The *Athenæum*, 11 Breams' Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.	1
53	The *Academy*, 43 Chancery Lane, London, W. C.	1
54	The *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, Oriental Institute, Woking.	1
	Carried over ...	56

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India— *(continued).*	
	FRANCE.	
	Brought forward ...	56
55	Bibliothèque National, Paris ...	1*
56	Musée Guimet, 30 Avenue du Trocadero, Paris.	1
57	Institut de France, Paris	1
58	La Société Asiatique, Care of E. Leroux, 28 Rue Bonaparte, Paris.	1*
59	Mons. Em. Senart, 18 Rue François 1er, Paris.	1
	GERMANY.	
60	University Library, Berlin	1
61	„ „ Leipzig... ...	1
62	„ „ Bonn	1
63	„ „ München ...	1
64	Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.	1
65	Deutsche Morgenlandische Gesellschaft, Halle, a/S.	1*
66	Professor F. Keilhorn, C.I.E., University, Gottingen.	1
67	Count Carlo von Landberg-Hollberger, Schloss Tutzing, Oberbayern, Germany.	1
68	Dr. Lucian Scherman, Editor, Orientalische Bibliographie, Munich, Bavaria.	1
	Carried over ...	7

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for the year ending 31*st March* 1902—(continued).

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India— *(continued).*	
	AUSTRIA.	
	Brought forward ...	70
69	Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna ...	1
70	Imperial and Royal Museum (Arts), Vienna	1
71	Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth ...	1
	ITALY.	
72	Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.	1*
73	University Library, Florence ...	1
74	R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centralo di Firenze.	1
75	Count Angelo de Gubernatis, *viâ* S. Martino al Marco, No. 11, Rome.	1
	OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.	
76	University Library, Leyden, Holland ...	1*
77	Royal Institute of Netherlands India, The Hague, Holland.	1
78	Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburgh, Russia.	1*
79	Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark ...	1
80	Museum of National Archæology, Copenhagen, Denmark.	1
81	University Library, Upsala, Sweden ...	1
82	„ „ Christiana, Norway...	1
	Carried over ...	84

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India— *(concluded).*	
	AMERICA.	
	Brought forward ...	84
83	American Oriental Society, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.	1*
84	Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.	1
85	Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.	1
	BRITISH COLONIES.	
86	The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand...	1
87	Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.	1
88	Melbourne Library, Melbourne ...	1
89	University „ „ ...	1
90	„ „ Sydney, New South Wales.	1
91	Librarian, Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.	1
92	The Asiatic Society, Colombo, Ceylon ...	1
93	Archæological Commissioner, Colombo, Ceylon.	1
	FOREIGN COLONIES.	
94	Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetten-schappen Waspada, Batavia, Java.	1
95	His Excellency the Governor-General of Indo-China, C/o Consul-General for France, 6 Hare Street, Calcutta.	1
	TOTAL ...	97

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for the year ending 31*st March* 1902—(continued).

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II.—India.	
	(1) IMPERIAL.	
1	Imperial Library, Calcutta	5*
2	Indian Museum, „	1*
3	Department of Revenue and Agriculture,	2*
4	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.	1*
5	Director of Archæology	1
	(2) PROVINCIAL.	
	MADRAS.	
	(a) Institutions.	
6	Secretariat Library, Fort St. George ...	1*
7	University Library, Madras ...	1*
8	Public „ „ ...	1*
9	Presidency College, „ ...	1*
10	School of Art, „ ...	1*
11	Literary and Scientific Society, Madras ...	1*
12	Government Central Museum, „ ...	1*
13	Christian College Library, „ ...	1*
	(b) Officials.	
14	Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph.D., Government Epigraphist, Ootacamund.	1*
15	A. Rea, Esq., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Madras.	1*
	Carried over ...	20

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II.—India—*(continued).*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(continued).*	
	MADRAS—*(concluded).*	
	Brought forward ...	20
	(c) Private Individuals.	
16	R. T. H. Griffiths, Esq., Kotagiri, Palni Hills.	1
17	Colonel H. S. Olcott, President Founder, Theosophical Society, Adyar Library, Adyar, Madras.	1
	BOMBAY.	
	(a) Institutions.	
18	Secretariat Library, Bombay ...	1
19	University „ „ ...	1
20	Sassoon Mechanics' Institute Library, Bombay.	1
21	Watson Museum, Rajkot, Kathiawar ...	1
22	Asiatic Society, Bombay	1
23	School of Art, „	1
24	Mechanics' Institute, Bombay ...	1
25	The College of Science, Poona ...	1
26	Principal, Deccan College, Poona ...	1
	(b) Officials.	
27	The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay.	1
28	H. Cousens, Esq., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Bombay.	1
	Carried over ...	33

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March 1902—(continued).

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II.—India—*(continued).*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(continued).*	
	BENGAL.	
	Brought forward ...	33
	(a) Institutions.	
29	Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.	1*
30	University Library, The Senate House, Calcutta.	1
31	Presidency College Library, 1 College Square, Calcutta.	1
32	Sanskrit College Library, 1 College Square, Calcutta.	1
33	Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57 Park Street, Calcutta.	1*
34	Honorary Secretary, The United Reading Rooms, 38 Brindaban Basak's Street, Calcutta.	1
	(b) Officials.	
35	Dr. Theodore Bloch, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Bengal, Calcutta.	1
	(c) Private Individuals.	
36	Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, Calcutta.	1
37	G. A. Grierson, Esq., C.S., Linguistic Survey, care of Home Department.	1
38	Bábu Hara Prasad Shastri, M.A., Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	1
39	Bábu P. C. Mukharji, Panihati, 24-Parganas, Bengal.	1
	Carried over ...	44

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II.—India—*(continued).*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(continued).*	
	UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.	
	Brought forward ...	44
	(a) Institutions.	
40	Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad,	1*
41	University Library, Allahabad ...	1*
42	Public „ . „ ...	1
43	Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow ...	1*
44	Sanskrit College, Benares	1*
45	Thomason College, Roorkee... ...	1
46	Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares ...	1
	(b) Officials.	
47	The Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Lucknow.	1*
	(c) Private Individuals.	
48	F. O. Oertel, Esq., care of Secretary to Government, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, P. W. D.	1
	Carried over ...	53

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for the year ending 31*st March* 1902—(continued).

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II.—India—*(continued).*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(continued).*	
	PANJÁB.	
	Brought forward ...	53
	(a) Institutions.	
49	Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.	1*
50	Panjáb Public Library, Lahore ...	1*
51	Museum Library, Lahore	1*
52	School of Art, Lahore	1
53	University Library, Lahore	1
54	Government College Library, Lahore ...	1
55	Lahore and Mian Mir Institute, Lahore...	1
56	Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi ...	1
	(b) Officials.	
57	Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Panjáb, Lahore.	1
	(c) Private Individuals.	
58	Dr. M. A. Stein, Inspector of Schools, Panjáb, Rawal Pindi.	1
	BURMA.	
59	The Secretariat Library, Rangoon ...	1*
60	The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon ...	1*
61	The Phayre Museum, Rangoon ...	1
	Carried over ...	66

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II.—India—*(continued).*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(continued).*	
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
	Brought forward ...	66
62	Secretariat Library, Nagpur ...	1*
63	Museum „ „	1
64	Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Nagpur.	1
	ASSAM.	
65	Secretariat Library, Shillong ...	1
	COORG.	
66	The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.	1
67	The Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Mercara.	1
	BERAR.	
68	The Resident's Library, Hyderabad ...	1*
	Carried over ...	73

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II.—India—*(continued).*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(concluded).*	
	ANDAMANS.	
	Brought forward ...	73
69	Lt.-Colonel R. C. Temple, Port Blair ...	1
	NATIVE STATES.	
	MYSORE.	
70	The Oriental and Mixed Library, Bangalore.	1
71	The Resident's Library, Bangalore ...	1
72	His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore ...	1
73	Diwan Sahib, Mysore, Bangalore ...	1
74	B. L. Rice, Esq., C.I.E., Mysore ...	1
	HYDERABAD.	
75	His Highness the Nizam's Minister, Hyderabad.	1*
76	Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti.	1*
	CENTRAL INDIA.	
77	Rajkumar College, Indore	1
78	Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.	1
	Carried over	83

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II.—India—*(concluded).*	
	NATIVE STATES—*(concluded).*	
	RÁJPUTÁNA.	
	Brought forward ...	83
79	College Library, Ajmer	1
80	Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.	1*
81	Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E., Jaipur ...	1
82	Darbár Library, Jaipur	1
	BARODA.	
83	Library of the Resident at Baroda ...	1
84	His Highness the Gaekwar, „ ...	1
	TRAVANCORE.	
85	His Highness the Mahárája of Travancore	1
	INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.	
86	The *Madras Mail*, 6 North Beach Road, Madras.	1
87	The *Times of India*, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.	1
88	The *Englishman*, 9 Hare Street, Calcutta	1
89	The *Calcutta Review*, 12 Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	1
90	The *Pioneer*, Allahabad	1
91	The *Indian Antiquary*, Bombay ...	1
92	The *Bombay Gazette*, „ ...	1
	Total, India ...	97
	Total, Countries outside India ...	97
	GRAND TOTAL	194

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(ARCHÆOLOGY).

MEMORANDUM.

DURING the year under report Munshi Ghulam Rasul Beg, Head Draftsman, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces.

The remaining two articles, illustrated by plates on the Moghal Colour Decoration of Agra, contributed by the late Mr. E. W. Smith to the *Journal of Indian Art and Industry* during the year 1901-1902 appeared in volume IX, Nos. 79 and 80, of that journal, and some of the impressions of the copper plates deposited in the Provincial Museum, supplied by that officer to Dr. E. Hultzsch, Government Epigraphist, Madras, were published in the *Epigraphia Indica*, volume VII, parts III and V. No archæological or architectural publications were issued by this Government.

The detailed instructions given by His Excellency the Viceroy during his visit to Agra in April 1902 have all been attended to. Estimates for most of these works have been prepared and sanctioned by the Public Works Department, and nearly all of them have been carried out and completed, or are in course of completion.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,58,541 was incurred by the officers of the Public Works Department on restoration and conservation in these provinces during the year. Out of this sum Rs. 1,27,330 were spent exclusively on works and repairs in the Agra Division, as detailed in the report by Mr. A. C. Polwhele, Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division, and in some instances illustrated by drawings and photographs which accompany this report.

In the second circle Rs. 26,348 was expended, the greater portion of which has been spent in renovating the Jama Masjid at Lucknow, and constructing a marble stone hall in Saiyid Sâlâr Masaûd's shrine at Bahraich. In the third circle an expenditure of Rs. 4,863 was incurred on certain petty works.

The expenditure on the preservation of historical and architectural monuments incurred by public bodies, grants, trusts, and the like, shown in appendix D of the report, amounted to Rs. 24,955.

It is anticipated that the "reserve" of Rs. 1,00,000 provided in the current year's provincial budget will be fully utilized on archæological works.

W. H. NIGHTINGALE,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces,
Public Works Department.

NAINI TAL:
The 27th July 1903.

No. $\frac{48}{9-112}$, dated the 6th July 1903.

From—E. B. S. SHEPHERD, Esq., M.A., *Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Panjáb Circle,*

To—W. H. NIGHTINGALE, Esq., *Secy. to Govt., United Provinces, P. W. Dept., Buildings and Roads Branch.*

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. $\frac{1163M.}{89}$, dated 16th June 1903, I have the honour to submit the annual progress report of the Archæological Survey of India, United Provinces Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1903.

2. This report, however, has been drawn up by Munshi Ghulam Rasul Beg, who has been in charge of the circle during that period; and, though I have every reason to believe that the information it contains is correct, it is obvious that I cannot vouch for it from personal knowledge. Munshi Beg has also gone so far as to draw up a programme for the cold season, 1903-1904; and since at present I do not feel altogether in a position to draw up a detailed programme, I have allowed it to stand, but have no intention of being bound by it in any way.

3. In accordance with Despatch No. $\frac{A}{28}$, Public Records, dated 29th December 1892, from Her late Majesty's Secretary of State for India, I beg to forward under separate cover duplicate prints of the 20 photographs taken during the year, to be forwarded to the India Office in accordance with the instructions contained in the above despatch.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of India, United Provinces Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1903.

Personal.—Munshi Ghulam Rasul Beg, Head Draftsman, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces, throughout the year. During September and October 1902 his services were placed at the disposal of the Director General of Archæology in India, for whom he prepared 10 drawings and about 57 photographs of ancient buildings at Agra, Fathpur Sîkrî, Delhi, and Lahore.

2. *Report on Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra near Agra.*—On the 16th August 1902 fifty-four drawings and manuscript report of the late Mr. Smith on Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra near Agra were submitted to the Local Government. The drawings are of a most intricate nature, and many of them are coloured reproductions of the paintings and marble mosaics upon the walls of the tomb and large gateways.

3. *Office work.*—The drawings commenced last year of the Shísh Mahal in the Agra Fort, and referred to in the past year's annual progress report of this survey circle, were proceeded with during the hot season of 1902.

4. *Field work.*—During the cold season of the year 1902-1903 the staff was engaged in surveying Angúrí Bágh, Salímgarh, and the cloisters of the Diwán-i-Ám, all in the Agra Fort. In all five line and seven coloured drawings of these buildings were prepared (*vide* Appendix I), and twenty-five photographs were taken of the temples of Radha Ballabh, Jugul Kishor, Govind Deo, and Madan Mohan, all at Brindaban near Mathura (*vide* Appendix II).

5. *Plaster casts from the Turkish Sultana's Palace at Fathpur Sîkrî for the Delhi Exhibition*, 1902-1903.—At the request of the Assistant Director, Indian Art Exhibition, Delhi, one of the draftsmen of this office proceeded, in November 1902, to Fathpur Sîkrî near Agra, where he prepared some six paper moulds of the dado

panels on the walls of the Turkish Sultana's Palace. With these squeezes the draftsman afterwards proceeded to Delhi, where he prepared plaster casts from them for exhibition in the show room of the Indian art manufactures.

6. *Brindaban near Mathura.*—At the desire of the Local Government Munshi Ghulam Rasul Beg, with two draftsmen, proceeded in July 1902 to Brindaban near Mathura and prepared the following plans and photographs for the Director General of Archæology in India :—

(a) Plan of the temple of Jugul Kishor, with nine photographs of the east and west façades in their present state and of the pierced tracery of the fanlight in the *antarala* arch.

(b) Ground plan, with ten photographs of all the principal features of the temple of Radha Ballabh.

(c) Four photographs of Govind Deo's temple.

(d) One photograph of the temple of Jugul Kishor near Kálídah.

(e) One photograph of Madan Mohan temple.

One copy each of ten photographs selected from the above has also been supplied during the year to the Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division, for reference.

7. *The Journal of Indian Art and Industry.*—The remaining two articles on the Moghal Colour Decoration of Agra, accompanied by 37 plates illustrating examples from the Chíní-ká-Rauzá, Akbar's Tomb, Itimád-ud-daulah's Tomb, and the Kánch Mahal, which the late Mr. E. W. Smith contributed to the *Journal of Indian Art and Industry* during the year 1901-1902, have been published in volume IX, Nos. 79 and 80 of the journal.

8. *Inscriptions.*—The late Mr. E. W. Smith supplied Dr. E. Hultzsch, Government Epigraphist, Madras, with some impressions of copper plates, which are deposited in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. Three out of these have been published in the *Epigraphia Indica,* volume VII, parts III and V. These are—

(a) Two Lar plates of Govinda Chandra of Kanauj, dated (Vikrama) Samvat 1202.—These copper plates were found at the village of Lar in the Gorakhpur district, United Provinces. They were handed over to Dr. W. Hoey by Bábu Ram Saran Singh and Bábu Mahadeo Singh, and presented by him to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, in September 1898. The inscription is one of the Parambhattaraka Mahárájádhirája Parmesvara Govinda Chandradeva. The King records in it that when in residence at Mudgagiri (Monghyr), after bathing in the Ganges on the occasion of the *Akshaya-tritiyá* festival, on Monday, the third *tithi* of the bright half of the month *Vaisakha* in the year 1202, he granted the village Pôtáchavada to the Thákur Sridhara.*

(b) Madhuban plate of Harsha; the year 25.—This plate was discovered, in January 1888, in a field near the village of Madhuban in pargana Nathupur of the tahsíl Sagri, in the Azamgarh district of the Benares Division of United Provinces, and is now in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. The inscription is a charter of the well known King Harsha or Harshavardhana, the hero of Bána's *Harshacharita,* who ruled part of Northern India at the commencement of the 7th century A. D., by which the village of Sômakundaká, which had been previously held by a Bráhman on the strength of a forged charter, was granted to two other Bráhmans.†

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* Abstracted from Dr. F. Kielhorn's paper in the *Epigraphia Indica,* volume VII, part III.

† Abstracted from Dr. F. Kielhorn's paper in the *Epigraphia Indica,* volume VII, part V. This inscription has been already edited by the late Professor Bühler in *Epigraphia Indica,* volume I, page 67 ff.

Dr. F. Kielhorn has published in the *Nachrichten der K. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*: *Philologisch historiche Klasse*, 1903, *Heft* 3, his epigraphic notes on the Kalachuri inscriptions from Kasia in the Gorakhpur district, of which three impressions were furnished to him by Munshi Ghulam Rasul Beg in January 1902 *(vide* paragraph 7 of last year's annual progress report of the Archæological Survey Circle, United Provinces). Dr. Kielhorn remarks: "What the exact object of the inscription may have been it is impossible to say. For the present the chief interest of this fragmentary record lies in the invocation of Buddha in the introductory part of it, and in the fact that we are made acquainted here with a new branch of the Kalachuri family, a family whose presence in the Gorakhpur district had already become known to us through the Kahla plate of the Kalachuri Sodhadeva."*

9. *Kasia in the Gorakhpur district.*—The excavations at Kasia in the Gorakhpur district were to have been carried out in 1901, but were postponed pending the arrival of a successor to Mr. Smith. It has now been decided they shall be carried out under the supervision of Dr. Vogel.

10. Statement showing expenditure during the year 1902-1903 on archæological remains in the First, Second, and Third Circles, Provincial Works, of the Public Works Department in the United Provinces:—

FIRST CIRCLE.

MATHURA DISTRICT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
BRINDABAN—			
Annual repairs to the temple of Govind Deo at——	230	0	0

AGRA DISTRICT.

SIKANDRA—			
Restoring the plinth and spandrils on the east and west sides of the southern gate at——	14,778	0	0
Restoring the east gate of the mausoleum at——	11,710	0	0
Conservation of the north gate of the mausoleum at——	1,811	0	0
THE FORT AT AGRA—			
Restoring the upper front wall of the Jahángírí Mahal facing the river in——	10,238	0	0
Repairs to the inlay work of panels and niches in the walls of the Moti Masjid in——	7,856	0	0
Restoring the kiosk on the south-east angle of the Jahángírí Mahal in——	7,042	0	0
Restoring the building known as Salímgarh in——	1,518	0	0
„ cloisters in the Diwán-i-Ám quadrangle in——... ...	5,127	0	0
Restoration of pavements, paths, &c., in the quadrangle of the Diwán-i-Ám, Machhi Bhawan, and the Angúrí Bágh in——	6,833	0	0
CHÍNÍ-KÁ-RAUZÁ NEAR AGRA—			
Restoration of the water channel at——	236	0	0
THE TÁJ AT AGRA—			
Special repairs to the mosque attached to——	1,922	0	0
Drainage and metalling the quadrangle of——	1,625	0	0
Restoring the east and west causeway at——	8,187	0	0
Red sandstone flagging to the platform of Saheli Burj No. 4 at—— ...	4,330	0	0
Restoring sill stones and pillars in the cloisters of the quadrangle of——...	3,992	0	0
Replacing red stone lattice panels in the east and west pavilions in the garden of——	170	0	0
THE ITIMÁD-UD-DAULAH AT AGRA—			
Providing missing marble balustrade to——	9,490	0	0
Restoring the inlay work of——	5,503	0	0
Carried over ...	1,02,598	0	0

* For Kahla plate *see Epigraphia Indica*, volume VII, part II, and paragraph 7*(a)* of the Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, United Provinces, for 1901-1902.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward ...	1,02,598	0	0
THE ITIMÁD-UD-DAULAH AT AGRA—*(concluded)*—			
Constructing houses for caretakers at——	3,164	0	0
Construction of an additional godown in connection with the cattle shed at—...	302	0	0
Repairs to the cattle shed at——	412	0	0
OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS IN AGRA—			
Providing two doors and one tank to the Fatehpuri mosque at Agra ...	378	0	0
Improving the road to the tomb of Firoz Khan near Agra	584	0	0
Making a new tank at Khán Alam Bágh near the Táj at Agra... ...	332	0	0
Providing gates for the Khán Alam Bágh at Agra	170	0	0
Special repairs to water channels in the Rám Bágh at Agra	1,428	0	0
Annual repairs to archæological buildings at Agra...	13,463	0	0
FATHPUR SYKRY IN THE AGRA DISTRICT—			
Paving the floor of the Khás Mahal and Jôdh Bâî's palace at—— ...	4,499	0	0
Total, First Circle ...	1,27,330	0	0

SECOND CIRCLE.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT—			
Repairing grounds of the Jâmî Masjid	624	0	0
Restoration „	11,205	0	0
Renovation „	3,843	0	0
Special repairs to the Residency buildings	922	0	0
Renewing pillars of Neill's gate	201	0	0
Enclosure wall, Machhi Bhawan cemetery	419	0	0
Annual repairs to monuments	579	0	0
Special repairs to the Nawábi bridge	1,690	0	0
Renewing road of Alam Bágh cemetery	40	0	0
UNAO DISTRICT—			
Tomb at Kusehri	9	0	0
„ Unao	10	0	0
BAHRAICH DISTRICT—			
Constructing a marble stone hall and floor in front of Saiyid Sâlâr Masaûd's shrine	6,806	0	0
Total, Second Circle ...	26,348	0	0

THIRD CIRCLE.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT—			
Special repairs to three tombs at Khusrû Bágh	1,725	0	0
Dismantling verandah and removing other recent additions from the dome over the tomb of Tamboli Begam in Khusrû Bágh to turn it into a residence for the Superintendent of Government Gardens	243	0	0
Providing four iron gates in entrances to fenced enclosures surrounding Asóka's pillar in the Fort	42	0	0
Annual repairs to tombs in the Khusru Bágh	130	0	0
BÁNDA DISTRICT—			
Repairs to the Kâlinjar Fort buildings in the——	500	0	0
BENARES DISTRICT—			
Sárnáth stone stûpa (Dhamak) at——	35	0	0
MIRZAPUR DISTRICT—			
Maintenance of buildings in the Chunar Hill Fort in the——... ...	1,485	0	0
JAUNPUR DISTRICT—			
Sharqi King's tomb at——	681	0	0
GHÁZIPUR DISTRICT—			
Bhitri Lát at——...	22	0	0
Total, Third Circle ...	4,863	0	0

TOTAL OF ABOVE EXPENDITURE.

FIRST CIRCLE	1,27,330	0	0
SECOND „	26,348	0	0
THIRD „	4,863	0	0
Total ...	1,58,541	0	0

11. *Programme for cold season,* 1903-1904.—

(1) The survey of the historical buildings in the Agra Fort will be continued.

(2) The conservation works now going on in various parts of the provinces will be periodically visited and inspected.

(3) It is proposed to visit the ancient buildings at Pihânî and Mallâwân in the Hardoi district, and Chandella temples, tanks, &c., at Akona and Mahôbâ in the Hamírpur district, in order to prepare reports on their condition with a view to their conservation.

(4) It is also proposed to visit the old Fort at Kalinjar in the Bánda district in connection with the preparation of a project for the restoration of the temple and rebuilding the several gates.

(5) If time permits, a few places in the Central Provinces will be visited for preparing reports on ancient buildings for submission to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner with a view to their restoration.

E. B. S. SHEPHERD,

Archæological Surveyor,

United Provinces and Panjáb Circle.

APPENDIX I.

List of Drawings made by the Archæological Survey of India, United Provinces, during the year ending 31*st March* 1903.

Annual number.	Serial number.	Draftman's name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in pencil.
1	1149	Ghulam Rasul Beg ...	Brindaban, district Muttra ...	*Radha Ballabh temple.*—Ground plan	100 ft. = 1ft....	5th July 1902...	30th July 1902.
2	1150	Bhairav Bakhsh ...	„ „ ...	*Jugul Kishor temple.*— Ditto	40 ft. = 1ft. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3	1151	Ram Singh ...	Agra. The Fort	*Angúrí Bágh.*—Detail of column on the first floor on the west side of the central courtyard.	5 ft. = 1 ft. ...	5th February 1903.	17th February 1903.
4	1152	„	„	„ Detail of corbelling under drip stones round the west side courtyard.	„ ...	18th January 1903.	1st February 1903.
5	1153	„	„	„ Cross section through central chamber of west side of the central courtyard.	25 ft. = 1 ft. ...	2nd February 1903.	26th February 1903.
6	1154	„	„	*Salímgarh.*—Detail of colour decoration over the capital of column between the spandrils of the openings.	5 ft. = 1 ft. ...	27th February 1903.	9th March 1903.
7	1155	Sohan Lal	„	*Cloisters of Díván-i-Ám.*—Detail of colour decoration on the south at the east-north-east corner of the central courtyard.	8 ft. = 1 ft. ...	5th February 1903.	15th February 1903.
8	1156	Ram Singh... ...	„	„ Detail of colour decoration over the spandril of the north-east corner of the central courtyard, looking west.	5 ft. = 1 ft. ...	9th March 1903,	18th March 1903.
9	1157	„	„	„ Detail of colour decoration over the spandril on the south-south-east corner of the west interior wall of the central courtyard.	„ ...	21st February 1903.	28th February 1903.
10	1158	„	„	„ Detail of colour decoration on the north wall at the north-north-east corner of the central courtyard.	„ ...	19th March 1903.	30th March 1903.
11	1159	„	„	„ Detail of colour decoration on the east wall at the south-east corner of the central courtyard.	„ ...	15th December 1902.	15th January 1903.
12	1160	Bhura Mal	„	„ Detail of colour decoration on the south wall at the south-south-east corner of the central courtyard.	4 ft. = 1 ft. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

E. B. S. SHEPHERD,

Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Panjáb Circle.

APPENDIX II.

List of Photographic Negatives taken by the Archæological Survey of India, United Provinces, during the year ending 31*st March* 1903.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate.	Description and direction from which taken.	By whom taken.
D-786	Brindaban, district Muttra	Radha Ballabh's temple	10″ × 8″	Front view (from east)	Ghulam Rasul Beg.
D-787	" "	"	"	Duplicate	"
D-788	" "	"	"	Back view (from north-west)	"
D-789	" "	"	"	" showing the traces of the old plinth (from north-west),	"
D-790	" "	"	"	Side view, showing the modern additions (from north)	"
D-791	" "	"	"	Duplicate	"
D-792	" "	"	"	North view, showing the modern additions (from north)	"
D-793	" "	"	"	Duplicate	"
D-794	" "	"	"	Interior view, showing the doorway and the construction of roof (from east).	"
D-795	" "	"	"	General view, showing the position of buildings (from east)	"
D-796	" "	Jugul Kishor's temple	"	West façade (from south-west)	"
D-797	" "	"	"	Ditto	"
D-798	" "	"	"	East façade (from north-east)	"
D-799	" "	"	"	" showing the pierced tracery of the fanlight in the *antarala* arch (from north-east).	"
D-800	" "	"	"	Pierced tracery of the fanlight in the *antarala* arch (from north-east).	"
D-801	" "	"	"	Ditto ditto	"
D-802	" "	"	"	East façade (from south-east)	"
D-803	" "	"	"	Duplicate	"
D-804	" "	"	"	General view (from east)	"
D-805	" "	Gobind Deo's temple	"	East façade (from east)	"
D-806	" "	"	"	Side view (from north-east)	"
D-807	" "	"	"	Interior view (from east)	"
D-808	" "	"	"	Ditto	"
D-809	" "	Jugul Kishor's temple near Kálidah.	"	General view (from west)	"
D-810	" "	Madan Mohan's temple	"	Ditto	"

E. B. S. SHEPHERD,

Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Panjáb Circle.

Report by J. R. C. Nicolls, Esq., Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Provincial Works, Buildings and Roads Branch, United Provinces, on the Conservation of Archæological Buildings in the 1st Circle of Superintendence for the year 1902-1903.

DURING the year the work of restoration of the Moghal buildings at Agra, which has been in progress for some years past, was continued. The works commenced in the previous year were finished, and a number of new projects taken up and brought to completion.

The total expenditure during the year on works of restoration in the Agra district was nearly Rs. 1,12,000, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra	28,299
The Fort, Agra	38,614
The Táj	20,226
Itimád-ud-daulah's Tomb	18,459
The Chíní-ká-Rauzá	236
Buildings at Fathpur Sîkrî	4,499
Other buildings	1,464

Sikandra.—At Sikandra operations were concentrated mainly on gateways. The old marble and sandstone inlay work of the main gateway has been repaired and where necessary renewed. The east false gate has been thoroughly repaired on the inner face, while the outer face, together with the pierced stone screens on either side of the gateway, has been entirely restored.

Work on the north false gate has been confined to the structural repairs required for the conservation of what remains of that edifice.

The Fort.—In the Fort the most important project was the complete restoration of the river frontage of the Jahángírí Mahal. The estimate for this work amounted to Rs. 32,788, and it was completed at a cost of Rs. 25,274, of which Rs. 10,228 was expended during the year. The kiosk standing on the southern bastion flanking this frontage was dismantled and rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 7,042.

The modern additions to the cloisters round the Diwán-i-Ám have been removed and the cloisters restored to their original condition. A sum of Rs. 6,833 was expended on the restoration of pavements, &c., in the quadrangles of the Diwán-i-Ám, the Machhi Bhawan, and the Angúri Bágh and on providing a water supply.

In the Moti Masjid special repairs were executed to the white marble and to the inlaid work, and the marble floor of the quadrangle, which had settled considerably, was relaid.

The Táj.—At the Táj the special repairs to the mosque, commenced last year, were completed. The causeway running east and west through the gardens was restored to its original condition, and considerable improvements were made in the water supply of the gardens. The red sandstone flooring of one of the Saheli burjs was completely restored, the colonnades of the cloisters of the quadrangle were thoroughly repaired, and other improvements effected. The approaches to the Táj have now been thoroughly restored, and the entry through the handsome colonnades after a cool drive through the green park is in strong contrast to the bare and dusty road and the untidy *bázár* through which the quadrangle was formerly approached.

Itimád-ud-daulah.—At Itimád-ud-daulah's tomb the white marble balustrade, commenced last year, has been completed, and a considerable sum was expended on repairing and restoring the inlaid work.

Fathpur Sîkrî.—At Fathpur Sîkrî the only projects of importance were the paving of the floors of the Khás Mahal and Jodh Bai's palace. The expenditure on ordinary repairs to archæological buildings in the Agra district was Rs. 15,278. A considerable amount of useful structural work was done, especially at Fathpur Sîkrî. Small sums were also expended on repairs at Brindaban and in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions.

His Excellency Lord Curzon, in addition to other visits, made a special inspection of the archæological buildings at Agra in April 1902, and gave detailed instructions regarding the works to be undertaken. Estimates have been prepared and sanctioned for most of these projects, and almost all of them have been carried out and completed.

The charge of the Agra Division was held throughout the year by Mr. A. C. Polwhele, Executive Engineer, whose clear and detailed report of the work done is attached, and Rai Sahib Hari Kishen Pant has continued to hold charge of the Agra district.

Report by A. C. Polwhele, Esq., Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division, on the Conservation of Ancient Buildings in the Agra Division for the year 1902-1903, with statement of expenditure.

SIKANDRA.

1. *Restoring the plinth and spandrils on the east and west sides of the southern gate.*—The spandrils of six archways on the east and west faces of this gateway were originally inlaid with beautiful patterns in white marble; in the central archways the ground was black marble, and in those on the flanks the ground was red sandstone.

Of the central archways the spandrils were comparatively sound with the exception of the upper archway on the west face, the inlaid work of which had entirely disappeared and been replaced by plain sandstone (see photograph No. 1).

Of the archways on the flanks a portion of the inlaid pattern was left in one only, the remainder having been at some time filled in with plain stone; this piece of the original pattern, which is seen in photograph No. 1, served as a guide to the restoration of the spandrils of all the flank archways on the lower storey, and one of the existing patterns from the south face was copied for the upper storey. Besides the spandrils, most of the inlaid panels in the plinth and a large portion of the mosaic border had disappeared and been replaced by plain stone.

Photograph No. 2 is another view of the gateway before restoration. All the spandrils, panels, and borders have now been faithfully restored to their original form at a cost of Rs. 14,778. Photographs Nos. 3 and 3A are views of the gateway taken since the restorations were completed.

2. *Restoring the east gate of the Sikandra Mausoleum.*—As will be seen from the accompanying photographs Nos. 4, 5, and 6 taken before the work of restoration was commenced, the false gate in the east wall of the enclosure at Sikandra had fallen into a state of considerable disrepair. It was decided not to restore the entire gateway, as had been done some twenty years ago in the case of the west gate, but merely to repair the inner face sufficiently to prevent further deterioration and to confine the restoration to the outer face and the pieces of wall on the flanks of the gateway, which consisted at one time of 7 bays with pierced sandstone screens similar to those existing at the south and west gateways. The work of repairing the inner face consisted in filling up the cracks in the half dome of the central archway and sloping off the broken edges of the plaster, which is ornamented with beautiful painted designs.

Two new pieces of carved and inlaid white marble were renewed in the soffit of the main archway, and a number of plain red sandstone lintel and facing stones were replaced.

The restoration of the outer face involved a variety of different kinds of work, including red sandstone panels inlaid with geometrical patterns in white marble, carved borders, and panels of yellow and red sandstone, &c., and, in order to protect it from damage by cattle, a wire fence has been fixed around it; an iron gate has also been provided to make it accessible from inside the enclosure. See photogra

As mentioned above, the south and west gates afforded a guide to the restoration of the screens on the flanks of the gateway. Photograph No. 7 shows the gate as repaired and restored. See photogra

These works have all been completed at a cost of Rs. 11,490. The cracks in this gateway are probably to some extent due to the state of disrepair of the platform and tank in front of it, the paving of which has to a large extent disappeared so that rain water can soak freely into the foundation. A portion of the paving has been restored, and it is proposed to complete the remainder during the coming year.

3. *Conservation of the north false gate at Sikandra.*—An expenditure of Rs. 1,811 has been incurred on this work, which consisted in—

(a) building up with ordinary brickwork the much broken and overhanging parts and sloping off ledges where water was liable to lodge and soak into the masonry;

(b) pointing up with lime mortar the open joints of the exposed brickwork hearting;

(c) renewing certain lintel stones which were dangerously cracked;

(d) resetting and supporting some of the facing stones which were on the verge of falling out;

(e) repairing the concrete terracing of the roof.

Photograph No. 8 shows the state of the gateway before this work was commenced. Some petty works still remain to be done, after which another photograph will be taken.

THE FORT, AGRA.

4. *Restoring the upper front wall of the Jahángíri Mahal facing the river in the Agra Fort.*—See paragraph 4 of my report for 1901-1902, in which the work was briefly described. This work has been completed during the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 25,274; the saving of Rs. 7,500 on the estimate, which amounted to Rs. 32,788, was due to a reduction of the contract rates and also to a larger quantity of the material in the ruined structure having been found to be serviceable than was anticipated. The position of the work is indicated on the key plan A, and the accompanying photographs Nos. 9, 10, and 10A show the face wall before and after restoration.

Accompaniment B is a detailed drawing of a portion of the wall. It will be noticed in the photograph of the completed work, No. 10A, that a piece of pierced balustrade has been inserted in each of the doorways opening on the balcony; this has been done for safety, and, as there is nothing to show that the doorways were originally blocked in this way, the balustrades have been fixed behind and not in the framework of the doorways as they would naturally have been had they formed part of the original design.

5. *Restoring the archæological building known as the Salímgarh.*—The Salímgarh is a square pavilion, consisting of a single room, with arched openings on all sides. It stands on the highest point of the Fort, near the military barracks, and was until quite recently used as a canteen, for which purpose the archways had been bricked up, doors and windows fitted, and a verandah added on the west side.

As will be seen from the accompanying photograph No. 11, the dripstone *(chajja)* had completely disappeared; there were, however, pieces of it lying about, from which the beautiful carved pattern on the under side could be copied.

The modern additions have now been entirely removed, and the *chajja* completely restored at a cost of Rs. 1,518. The accompanying photograph No. 12 shows the building as it now stands.

The modern whitewash which covers the inside and a great part of the outside still remains to be removed, but the Director General of Archæology wishes that this may be done by the archæological staff, as it is necessary that special precautions should be taken to preserve the paintings which may exist underneath the plaster.

6. *Restoring the kiosk on the south-east angle of the Jahángíri Mahal.*—This kiosk stands on a bastion flanking the recently restored frontage of the Jahángíri Mahal, which forms part of the inner wall of the Fort. The accompanying photograph No. 13 of the kiosk taken before it was dismantled shows that it was supported by modern brickwork and tied together by iron bands, and, besides this, the upper part of the bastion itself was considerably out of plumb and the dripstone and balcony had entirely disappeared.

A detailed plan of the kiosk and bastion having been made, a copy of which forms accompaniment C to this report, the kiosk was dismantled and also the face work of the bastion down to the dripstone, every piece of stone which was fit to be used again being carefully preserved.

The work of restoration consisted of renewing the red sandstone balcony and dripstone with the carved brackets supporting them, refacing the bastion, and re-erecting the kiosk.

A considerable quantity of new stone work was required in the facing of the bastion, and in the kiosk one of the carved sandstone columns and some of the carved stone work in the dome had to be renewed.

The work was commenced in March 1902 and completed in March 1903 at a cost of Rs. 7,042. Photograph No. 14 is a view of the restored kiosk from the north.

7. *Restoring the cloisters in the Diwán-i-Ám quadrangle.*—These cloisters have for many years been used for military purposes, and were entirely hidden by modern additions, in which gun carriages, &c., were housed.

The eastern half of the quadrangle having been given up by the military authorities, the modern buildings were all removed last year, and on their removal it was found that in many places the dripstone and brackets were badly damaged or had altogether disappeared, and that the stone facing was gone from many of the columns.

Accompaniments Nos. 15 and 16 are views of the cloisters taken after the modern additions had been removed, but before the restoration was begun.

The work, which involved only plain stone work, the brackets being of a very simple form, was commenced in December 1902 and completed in March 1903 at a cost of Rs. 5,127.

On removing the modern whitewash from the interior face of the columns and arches some old painting was discovered, and, as this whitewash is not visible from the outside, it has been left for careful removal by the archæological staff if the painting is considered to be worth disclosing. Photographs Nos. 17 and 17A show the cloisters restored.

8. *Repairs to the inlay work of panels and niches in the walls of the Moti Masjid.*—This work consisted of—

(a) repairing the white marble facing of the *masjid* and cloisters;

(b) restoring the black and yellow marble inlaid borders round the white marble panels;

(c) repairing the plaster on the interior of the compartments and the red sandstone facing of the east front;

(d) shell plastering the walls of the four stairways on the north and south and providing a suitable door at the foot of each;

(e) relaying a portion of the white marble floor in the north-east corner of the quadrangle.

The repairs to the white marble were principally in the form of patches in places where pieces had shaled off owing to the corrosion of the iron dowels with which the stones were held together; the work has a patchy appearance, which is not altogether satisfactory, and I regret to say that the fitting of some of the patches has not been altogether successful.

The estimate provided for iron grated doors at the foot of the stairways to replace the present solid wooden doors, which are rotten.

The idea of having iron gratings was apparently to provide something lasting, which would at the same time admit light to the stairways, for the doors themselves are seldom, if ever, opened. With the concurrence of the Director General of Archæology in India I have omitted the heavy iron gratings and substituted small teak wood doors of oriental pattern with fanlights of pierced stone work to admit light.

On the north side, where the doorways are only partially above ground, the doors have been omitted and pierced screens only inserted. Accompaniment No. 18 is a photograph of one of these doors. The reason for relaying a part of the floor of the quadrangle was that a slight settlement had occurred, which caused water to pond and led to the discolouration of the marble. These works have been completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 7,856.

9. *Restoration of pavements, paths, &c., in the quadrangles of the Diwán-i-Ám, Machhi Bhawan, and Angúri Bágh.*—The quadrangle of the Diwán-i-Ám was for many years used as an arsenal yard; more recently it has been the stand for carriages of visitors to the Fort, but it has always been unattractive and uncared for. It is now proposed to lay it out, as far as possible, on the original lines; that is, to restore the old brick pavement around the hall, a considerable part of which is still in existence, and to lay out the remainder with straight, metalled paths and grass lawns (see Mr. Marshall's notes dated 8th October 1902).

The work was started in August 1902, and the brick pavement has been completely restored, the roads laid out, and soil deposited for grassing, and the pipes laid for irrigation from the large well in the centre of the quadrangle. (*N.B.*—The western half of the quadrangle, which is still under the military authorities, has not yet been dealt with.) When the pipes were being laid in connection with this work, some brick paving was struck in the north-east corner of the quadrangle about two feet below the general level of the quadrangle, and on excavating a paved roadway 16 feet wide and in a very fair state of preservation was discovered leading straight out from the arched entrance into the Mína Bázár. The uncovering of this pavement was deferred during the tourist season, but is now being pushed on.

Judging from the appearance of this pavement and from the buried plinths of the main gateways of the quadrangle, it seems more than probable that the roadway between the main gateways running north and south through the quadrangle was originally at a lower level than at present, and possibly it may also have been paved. The excavation of the pipe trench also disclosed an earthenware pipe embedded in masonry and evidently dating from the time of the Moghals, which, on being breached, was found to be full of water under pressure. The position of this pipe and of the above-mentioned brick pavement is shown on the accompanying plan D.

The Machhi Bhawan enclosure was overgrown with coarse grass, the unfitness of which attracted the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy when he visited the Fort in April 1902. It is now being laid out in grass lawns intersected by straight paths; the water for irrigation of the lawns is brought from the well in the Diwán-i-Ám quadrangle by iron pipes.

Photograph No. 19.

In the Angúri Bágh the orders given by His Excellency the Viceroy in April 1902 have been carried out; the modern vine trellis over the marble pavements has been removed, the wilderness of common shrubs has been cleared away, the modern masonry watercourses have been demolished, and the whole garden has been grassed and new vines planted around the edges. The form of espalier to be adopted for training the new vines is still undecided. The estimate for these works amounts to Rs. 8,447, out of which Rs. 6,833 has been spent during the year 1902-1903.

Photograph No. 20.

10. *The so-called Somnáth Gates.*—These handsome old carved gates, which had been roughly patched from time to time with mango wood, were repaired in 1901 with deodár, the wood of which they are made, but the effect of the patches

of new wood against the original, to which time has imparted a dark reddish brown colour, is very glaring.

His Excellency the Viceroy in April 1902 ordered that the new patches be removed and the repairs to be redone with pieces of deodár stained to the colour of the old wood.

In his notes of October 1902 the Director General of Archæology in India commented upon the unsuccessful attempts to produce a suitable stain, and expressed a wish that this work be left in the hands of the archæological staff. Experiments have, however, been continued with some little success, though it is impossible to produce on a plain surface with any uniform treatment the effect of the many tones and shades which the old chipped and worn carving presents.

11. *Repairs.*—Among the many items of work, large and small, which have been carried out during the year from the grant for annual repairs, the following are worthy of mention :—

(a) Restoring the yellow marble *(khattu)* facing of the spandril of the central archway in the west front of the Jahángíri Mahal.

In Mr. Smith's notes on the orders given by His Excellency the Viceroy in December 1899, he wrote : " Scrape off yellow paint from the spandrils, &c." On examination it was found that, with the exception of a small part of one spandril, which had been repaired, the work was in *khattu* (yellow marble), unpainted.

(b) Five new sandstone brackets were fixed at the north end of the west front of the Jahángíri Mahal.

(c) Eight new marble slabs were laid in the floor of the Khás Mahal.

(d) Two hundred and six lineal feet of brick saucer drain was laid for the better drainage of the many courts of the Jahángíri Mahal.

12. *General:—*

(a) When the upper portion of the south-east bastion of the Jahángíri Mahal was being dismantled (see paragraph 6), an iron cannon ball $2\frac{3}{4}$" diameter and weighing $2\frac{3}{4}$lbs. was found embedded in the masonry at the south-east corner of the bastion.

(b) The disastrous result of the use of iron clamps and dowels in the construction of Moghal buildings is everywhere noticeable ; they have now been strictly forbidden and copper only is being used.

The Táj.

13. *Special repairs to the mosque attached to the Táj.*—This work was commenced in 1901-1902 and is briefly described in paragraph 10 of my report for that year ; it has now been completed at a cost of Rs. 6,238. It is not out of place to mention here that one or two of the carved sandstone panels in the dado of this mosque have lately been restored in position ; the remains of the raised floral pattern were chiselled off and, the surface having been smoothly dressed, the pattern was re-carved upon it. This was done as an experiment and, though not architecturally correct, would not be detected by the uninitiated. The cost was about 25 per cent. less than that of entirely new panels.

14. *Restoring the east and west central causeway.*—This was ordered by His Excellency the Viceroy at the time of his visit to Agra in April 1902 *(vide* paragraphs 12—17 of my notes dated 20th April 1902).

The object of the work was to restore the causeway to its original condition, which had been much altered by the filling up of the central channel with soil, the widening of the pavement on one side to cover a water main, and many smaller modern innovations. The accompanying sketch E shows the causeway in its original and altered conditions.

The restoration of the 24 fountains around the marble tank in the centre of the garden was also included in the project.

The work involved the removal of the above-mentioned water main, which consisted of stoneware pipes laid in concrete and the laying of 980 feet of new 6" cast iron pipes for the irrigation of the garden, and a new 4" cast branch pipe for the fountains around the central tank; a large quantity of plain stonework was also required in repairing the floors and sides of the water channel. The work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 8,187.

Hitherto all the fountains in the Táj gardens have been supplied from a high level tank outside the wall, which had to be filled by a manual pump; but, with the introduction of cast iron pipes instead of stoneware, it has been possible to connect all the fountains to the irrigation main from the reservoir in the park, and so save the cost of pumping, with no appreciable diminution of head on the fountains.

The ancient copper pipes of the fountains around the central tank, and the copper vessels which formed the connections between the main supply pipe and fountain pipes, were found beneath the floor of the channel and have been preserved. At the west end of the causeway a trench was found in the floor of the central channel, and, on excavating, an earthenware pipe embedded in masonry was discovered, the exact position of which is defined on the accompanying plan F.

It is pretty certain that this was the original main which fed the fountains, and the oldest inhabitants state that they remember many attempts having been made to put it in working order, but without success, and that consequently the fountains remained inactive for many years until a cast iron pipe was laid.

15. *Red sandstone flagging to the platform of the Saheli burj No.* 4.—This was also ordered by His Excellency the Viceroy in April 1902. See paragraph 1 of my notes.

A few stones only remained of the old paving of the platform as shown in the accompanying plan G, but in places the marks of the mortar joints were traceable on the concrete.

The paving has been restored in the manner shown on the plan at a cost of Rs. 4,330.

16. *Restoring sill stones and pillars in the cloisters of the Táj quadrangle.*—This estimate provided for renewing the broken dripstones and brackets and the much perished parts of the sill, pillars, &c., in the cloisters of the Táj quadrangle.

The work, which involved only plain carving in red sandstone, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 3,992, which is slightly under the estimate.

17. *General.*—In addition to the above, the following works of minor importance have been carried out in connection with the Táj :—

(a) The restoration of the pierced sandstone screens in the back of the pavilions in the east and west walls of the Táj garden, and the erection of suitable wooden doors to replace the existing unsightly iron barred doors.

(b) Metalling the roads in the outer quadrangle and making covered drains. Some consolidation of metal still remains to be done during the coming rainy season.

(c) The removal of an unsightly modern brick wall on the north side of the road through the quadrangle near the east gate (marked × × on plan H).

It is not clear why this wall was ever built, for it merely served as a screen in front of an alley which had once been the site of cloisters, but had since become a receptacle for *débris* and dirt and was overgrown with rank jungle.

Since the removal of the screen wall the *débris*, dirt, and jungle have all been cleared away.

(d) Certain improvements in the Khán Alam Bágh, which is used as a nursery for supplying the Táj gardens.

(e) Fixing suitable doors to the entrances of the Fathpuri Masjid and erecting a tank in the floor of the platform. This was done at the request of the Muhammadan community, who use the *masjid*. The tank is supplied with fresh water from the park reservoir, and is provided with a stone cover almost flush with the floor of the platform.

The Tomb of Itimád-ud-daula at Agra.

18. *Providing missing marble balustrade to the Itimâd-ud-daula at Agra.*—This work was commenced in 1901-1902, and is briefly described in paragraph 11 of my report for that year. The white marble balustrade has now been completed on all four sides of the building, the length of each side being 63′ and the height of the balustrade 2′ 0½″, but one panel has been rejected on account of a flaw and has to be replaced by the contractor. The expenditure on the work to the end of the year under review was Rs. 14,500.

The designs for the panels were very kindly worked out by Mr. E. H. Hankin.

19. *Restoring the inlay work of the Itimâd-ud-daula Tomb at Agra.*—The whole of the inlay work with which the tomb is decorated from top to bottom has been overhauled and repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,503. The repairs consisted in replacing some 10,000 pieces of marble and other stones of numerous kinds and sizes, which had disappeared or become badly shattered.

In all cases where a piece had to be replaced which was itself inlaid with a stone of another kind the smaller stone was first inserted from the back of the larger piece and wedged in with lac, so that there is no possibility of these smaller stones coming out.

20. *Constructing houses for caretakers at Itimâd-ud-daula's Tomb.*—The caretakers have hitherto lived in the ancient inner gateway, but, as this involved the introduction of modern fittings and was in many ways unsuitable, it was decided to build new quarters with suitable accommodation. Two sets of quarters have therefore been built—one on either side of the approach road just inside the outer gate. They are of perfectly plain construction, in keeping with the surroundings, and have cost Rs. 3,164.

21. *General.*—The ordinary repairs included 23 square feet of new sandstone panel inlaid with white marble in the pavilion on the river front.

Fathpur Sikri.

22. *Paving the floor of the Khás Mahal and Jôdh Bâî's Palace.*—This work was ordered by the Chief Engineer in his No. 4424W., dated 15th November 1900, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 10,812 was sanctioned in 1901.

It provides for restoring red sandstone pavements in the cloisters of the Khás Mahal quadrangle and in the pavilions of Jôdh Bâî's palace, and also for miscellaneous repairs to the *hamám* in Jôdh Bâî's palace.

The sum of Rs. 4,499 has been expended on this work during the year.

23. *Repairs.*—A great deal of useful work has been done out of the annual repairs grant for the buildings at Fathpur Sîkrî, the most important items being—

(a) structural repairs to the stables forming the second storey of the range of buildings on the south-east side of the Karwan Sarai;

(b) construction of masonry drains for the proper disposal of storm water in the vicinity of the doctor's house and record office.

24. *Restoration of the mother-of-pearl ornamentation on the canopy of the tomb of Sheikh Salim Chisti.*—The large sum of Rs. 8,700 stands at the credit of the Public Works Department from contributions made by the Islam Committee and Fathpur Sîkrî Dargah Fund.

A certain amount of restoration was done under the direction of the late Archæological Surveyor, but his endeavours to match the existing mother-of-pearl were not successful.

Since then nothing has been done, but I am endeavouring to ascertain where it is possible to obtain mother-of-pearl of similar iridescence to that originally used.

25. *The Temple of Govind Deo at Brindaban.*—The grant of Rs. 230 for repairs to this temple was almost entirely expended on plastering, with red coloured lime plaster, the shattered face of the wall at the back of the building, in order to prevent water lodging on the rough ledges and causing further decay.

The 19th May 1903.

Statement of expenditure on the preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the Agra Provincial Division for the year 1902-1903.

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.			Remarks.
			To end of 1901-1902.	During 1902-1903.	Total.	
MUTTRA.	ORIGINAL WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Nil.					
	REPAIRS.					
	Annual repairs to the temple of Govind Deo at Bindraban.	230	...	230	230	
AGRA.	ORIGINAL WORKS.					
	Sikandra.					
	Restoring the plinth and spandrils on the east and west sides of the southern gate at Sikandra.	14,778	...	14,778	14,778	
	Restoring the east gate of the Sikandra mausoleum.	11,240	...	11,710	11,710	
	Conservation of the north gate of the mausoleum at Sikandra.	1,799	...	1,811	1,811	
	The Fort, Agra.					
	Restoring the upper front wall of the Jahángíri Mahal facing the river in the Agra Fort.	32,778	15,036	10,238	25,274	
	Repairs to the inlay work of panels and niches in the walls of the Moti Masjid, Agra Fort.	7,827	...	7,856	7,856	
	Restoring the kiosk on the south-east angle of the Jahángíri Mahal, Agra Fort.	7,019	...	7,042	7,042	
	Restoring the archæological building known as the Salímgarh in the Agra Fort.	1,514	...	1,518	1,518	
	Restoring the cloisters in the Diwán-i-Ám quadrangle at the Fort of Agra.	5,117	...	5,127	5,127	
	Restoration of pavements, paths, &c., in the quadrangles of the Diwán-i-Ám, Machhi Bhawan, and the Angúri Bágh in the Agra Fort.	8,447	...	6,833	6,833	
	The Táj, Agra.					
	Special repairs to the mosque attached to the Táj at Agra.	6,239	4,316	1,922	6,238	
	Drainage and metalling the quadrangle of the Táj at Agra.	1,917	...	1,625	1,625	
	Restoring the east and west central causeway at the Táj.	8,182	...	8,187	8,187	
	Red sandstone flagging to the platform of Saheli burj No. 4 at the Táj at Agra.	4,331	...	4,330	4,330	
	Restoring sill stones and pillars in the cloisters of the Táj quadrangle at Agra.	4,137	...	3,992	3,992	
	Replacing red sandstone lattice panels in the east and west pavilion of Táj garden at Agra.	181	...	170	170	
	The Itimád-ud-daula, Agra.					
	Providing missing marble balustrades to the Itimád-ud-daula at Agra.	14,763	5,010	9,490	14,500	
	Restoring the inlay work of the Itimád-ud-daula tomb at Agra.	5,562	...	5,503	5,503	
	Constructing houses for caretakers at Itimád-ud-daula's tomb at Agra.	3,156	...	3,164	3,164	
	Construction of an additional godown in connection with the cattle shed at Itimád-ud-daula in the Agra district.	302	...	302	302	

Statement of expenditure on the preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the Agra Provincial Division for the year 1902-1903—(concluded).

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure.			Remarks.
			To end of 1901-1902.	During 1902-1903.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
AGRA—(concluded).	*Chíní-ká-Rauzá.*					
	Restoration of water channel at Chíní-ká-Rauzá.	291	...	236	236	
	Other Archæological Buildings in Agra.					
	Providing two doors and one tank to the Fathpuri mosque at Agra.	378	...	378	378	
	Improving the road to the tomb of Firoz Khán near Agra.	585	...	584	584	
	Making a new tank at Khán Alam Bágh near the Táj at Agra.	333	...	332	332	
	Providing gates for the Khán Alam Bágh at Agra.	181	...	170	170	
	Fathpur Sikrí.					
	Paving the floor of the Khás Mahal and Jódh Bái's place at Fathpur Sikrí.	10,812	...	4,499	4,499	
	Total, Original Works, Agra District ...	...	24,362	1,12,027	1,36,389	
	REPAIRS.					
	Annual repairs to archæological buildings ...	13,450	...	13,463	13,438	
	Repairs to the Itimád-ud-daula cattle shed at Agra.	418	...	412	412	
	Special repairs to water channels in the Rám Bágh at Agra.	1,429	...	1,428	1,428	
	Total, Repairs, Agra District ...	...	...	15,303	15,278	

A. C. POLWHELE,

The 19th May 1903.

Divisional Engineer, Agra Provincial Division.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Report by G. K. Watts, Esq., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Provincial Works, Buildings and Roads Branch, United Provinces, on the Conservation of Archæological Buildings in the 2nd Circle of Superintendence for the year 1902-1903.

THE necessary annual or other repairs were, as usual, carried out to the archæological monuments and remains of historical interest in this circle in charge of the Public Works Department, of which a list is given in Appendix V, Manual of Orders.

2. The expenditure in the Public Works Department was confined to the Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions, as the archæological buildings in the Kumaun Division have not yet found a place in Appendix V, Manual of Orders. I have since recommended the inclusion in that appendix of the Badri Nath, Kedar Nath, and Tunga Nath temples in the Garhwál district on account of their historical interest.

3. The total expenditure incurred on the restoration and conservation of ancient buildings for the year ending 31st March 1903 was Rs. 26,338, of which Rs. 24,818 were for "original works".

4. The following are the important works on which expenditure was incurred during the year under report:—

	Rs.
(1) Restoration of Jama Masjid, Lucknow:—	
Amount of sanctioned estimate	16,882
Expenditure during 1902-1903	11,205
(2) Renovation of Jama Masjid, Lucknow:—	
Amount of sanctioned estimate	18,125
Expenditure during 1902-1903	3,843
(3) Special repairs to the Nawábi bridge, Lucknow:—	
Amount of sanctioned estimate	12,232
Expenditure during 1902-1903	1,690
(4) Construction of a marble stone hall and floor in front of Saiyid Sálár Masúd's shrine, Bahraich district:—	
Amount of sanctioned estimate	14,018
Expenditure during 1902-1903	6,806

This work is nearly finished.

Works Nos. (1), (2), and (4) are contribution works, which are well forward.

5. General remarks regarding the condition of other ancient buildings in accordance with the classification contained in Appendix V, Manual of Orders, are given below:—

GENERAL REMARKS.

Class I A (a).—Lucknow District.

(1) *Lál Bárádari.*—(Museum buildings.)

(2) *Kaisar Pasand.*—(Deputy Commissioner's Court.) These are kept in order by the Public Works Department. A special report regarding the roofs of the latter will be submitted shortly.

Class I A (b).—Lucknow District.

(1) *Residency Buildings.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,728 for special repairs to these buildings was sanctioned last year, and most of the ruins are now in a fair state of preservation.

(2) *Chattar Manzil Palace.*—This is maintained by the Public Works Department from the rent realized, and a special report regarding the roofs is awaited from the Executive Engineer.

6. The rest of the buildings mentioned in Appendix V, Manual of Orders, are reported to be in good or fair condition.

The Jama Masjid.—The repairs to this fine old building are now nearly complete, but no provision has yet been made for restoration of the painting of the exterior and interior of the building. It is hoped that private enterprise may provide funds for the painting in the near future.

The Nawábi Bridge.—Nothing has been done regarding the repairs to the large central span, and the question is at present in abeyance.

Report by H. G. Boyce, Esq., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, Provincial Works, Buildings and Roads Branch, United Provinces, on the Conservation of Archæological Buildings in the 3rd Circle of Superintendence for the year 1902-1903.

During the year under review conservation works were carried out in the following districts :—

(1) Allahabad.
(2) Bánda.
(3) Gházipur.
(4) Jaunpur.
(5) Mirzapur.
(6) Benares.

1.—Allahabad District.

(i) *Asoka's Pillar.*—The provision of iron gates to the enclosure round this pillar was noticed in the previous year's report, and the work was completed in the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 150.

(ii) *Tombs in Khushru Bágh.*—These buildings were also noticed in the previous year's report as under restoration, and the work has been completed in 1902-1903 at a total cost of Rs. 1,725.

(iii) *Tomb of Tamboli Begam in Khushru Bágh.*—This building was thoroughly restored during the year at a cost of Rs. 825.

In letter No. $\frac{1726M}{193}$, dated 23rd July 1902, the Chief Engineer called for a special report on certain objects of archæological interest in the Allahabad, Bánda, Jhánsi, Jaunpur, Gházipur, Mirzapur, and Hamírpur districts, and orders as to the inclusion in Appendix V of the Public Works Department Manual of Orders of the buildings, referred to, are awaited.

2.—Bánda District.

In this district the following buildings were restored at an expenditure of Rs. 500 :—

(i) *Approaches to Kalinjar Fort.*—Several pieces of the stone statue of Vishnu lying on the Nag have been put together: the stone steps on the hill ascent have been repaired: and the several footpaths on the hilltop have been cleared of bushes and stray stone. The battlements have also been restored in three places where the walk along them had broken. About 1,000 trees of different sizes have been cut down from the masonry works at different places and treated with a patent scrub eradicator.

(ii) The restoration of the temple of Nilkanth was noticed in last year's report, but it has not been found possible to evolve any scheme in this direction in view of technical aid not being available from the Archæological Department. The matter will be taken up this year and the result reported.

3.—Gházipur District.

Bhitri Lât.—This column is in good condition, a sum of Rs. 22 only having been spent on it on repairs.

4.—Jaunpur District.

Sharqi Kings' Tombs.—Special repairs were carried out to these tombs during the year on an estimate sanctioned in G. O. No. $\frac{1035W}{902}$, dated 23rd January 1903, for Rs. 2,309, and Rs. 681 was expended in 1902-1903. The balance of the money has since been allotted for expenditure in 1903-1904.

The other buildings in the district are in good condition, but the "Lál Darwáza Mosque" requires some repairs. The conservation of this building is carried out by private bodies, but the question of arresting the decay of this mosque, as also the restoration of other historical buildings, was noticed by His Excellency the Viceroy in his note, dated 11th January 1903, on the occasion of his

visit to Jaunpur. The matter is at present under consideration, and a scheme of operations indicating the lines on which restorations will be conducted will be drawn up by a committee constituted for the purpose in consultation with the Director General of Archæology.

5.—Mirzapur District.

Chunar Hill Fort.—A sum of Rs. 1,485 was incurred on the conservation of this building during the year under review.

The other buildings of historical interest in this district are in good condition, such petty repairs as were necessary having been carried out from the annual repair grants.

6.—Benares District.

Bakaria Kund.—Some columns here have gone out of position, and the Divisional Engineer has called for an estimate for special repairs. The other buildings are in good condition.

During the year under review the Government of India had under consideration the desirability of commemorating with suitable tablets the houses or dwellings in which distinguished public men have resided at different portions of their career; and, on the recommendation of the Local Government, approval was conveyed to the erection of the following tablets with inscriptions engraved thereon :—

		Inscriptions.
I.—Chunar...	...	This house was occupied in 1781 by Warren Hastings, first Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal.
II.—Benares	...	In the garden (Madho Das) within this wall were the quarters occupied by Warren Hastings, first Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal, in the autumn of 1781.
III.—Bánda ...	...	In a house on this site lived Tulsi Das, the author of the Ramayan, about the beginning of the 17th century.
IV.—Azamgarh	...	(Mr. Thomason's House.) The house was occupied from 1832—37 by James Thomason, the first Magistrate and Collector of Azamgarh, and afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

APPENDIX A.

List of Officers of the Archæological Survey Department, with periods of incumbency.

General Sir A. Cunningham,	1861 to 1871 ...	Archæological Surveyor to the Government of India.
General Sir A. Cunningham,	1871 to 1885 ...	Director General of the Archæological Survey Department.
Mr. A. C. L. Carlyle ...	1871 to 1882 ...	First Assistant Archæological Surveyor.
Mr. J. D. Beglar ...	1871 to 1880 ...	Second Assistant Archæological Surveyor.
Mr. J. D. Beglar ...	1885 to 1890 ...	Archæological Surveyor, Bengal Circle.
Dr. J. Burgess	1873 to 1881 ...	Archæological Reporter in the Bombay Presidency.
Dr. J. Burgess	1881 to 1885 ...	Archæological Surveyor, Western and Southern India.
Dr. J. Burgess	1885 to 1889 ...	Director General, Archæological Survey Department.
Mr. H. B. W. Garrick ...	1880 to 1885 ...	Assistant Archæological Surveyor.
Mr. H. B. W. Garrick ...	1885 to 1890 ...	Assistant Archæological Surveyor, Panjáb Circle.
Major H. H. Cole ...	1868 ...	Employed on making lists, drawings, and photographs.
Major H. H. Cole ...	1880 to 1883 ...	Curator of Ancient Monuments.
Mr. J. F. Fleet, I.C.S. ...	1882 to 1885 ...	Government Epigraphist.
Major J. B. Keith ...	1886 to 1887 ...	Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D. ...	1885 ...	Curator, Lucknow Museum.
Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D. ...	1885 to 1886 ...	Archæological Surveyor (until the arrival of Major Keith).
Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D. ...	1886 to 1887 ...	Assistant Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.
Dr. A. Führer, Ph. D. ...	1887 to 1898 ...	Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.
Mr. E. W. Smith ...	1886 to 1890 ...	Architectural Assistant, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.
Mr. E. W. Smith ...	1890 to 1898 ...	Architectural Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle.
Mr. E. W. Smith ...	1898 to 21st November 1901. Now vacant.	Archæological Surveyor and Curator, Lucknow Museum.

Mr. C. J. Rodgers	... 1886 to 1890 ...	Archæological Surveyor, Panjáb Circle, with Sind and Rájputána.
Mr. H. Cousens ...	... 1874 to 1890 ...	Assistant Archæological Surveyor, Western India.
Mr. H. Cousens ...	... 1890 to present time.	Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Bombay.
Mr. A. Rea ...	... 1882 to 1890 ...	First Assistant Surveyor, Southern India.
Mr. A. Rea ...	... 1890 to present time.	Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Madras.
Dr. Hultzsch ...	... 1886 to present time.	Government Epigraphist, Madras.
Bábu P. C. Mukarji	... 1885 to 1886 ...	Draftsman.
Bábu P. C. Mukarji	... 1887 to 1888 ...	Employed in making a survey of the Ancient Buildings and Antiquities in Lalitpur.
Bábu P. C. Mukarji	... 1899 ...	Employed on excavations in the Nepal Tarái.
Mr. W. F. Heath	... 1876 to 1885 ...	Executive Engineer, Special Archæological Division, Agra.

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* *Names of other Government officers and gentlemen who have materially assisted Archæological Research in these Provinces.*

Mr. F. S. Growse	...	... From 1861 to 1890.
Mr. H. G. Keene	...	... From 1848 to 1882.
Mr. Vincent A. Smith	...	... From 1872 to present time.
Dr. W. Hoey ...	...	... From 1873 to 1899.
Mr. W. C. Peppe.		

* This list is not exhaustive. There are many others who have done much, but those named have been most prominent.

APPENDIX B.

Abstract of Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the United Provinces since the year 1872.

Year.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
From March 1872 to March 1878 ...	4,18,584	Taken from Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Resolution No. C. / 1387B.R., dated 24th March 1885.
1878-79	53,816	
1879-80	80,540	
1880-81	82,603	
1881-82	92,788	
1882-83	80,107	Figures furnished by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1883-84	74,352	
1884-85	43,579	
1885-86	8,942	
1886-87	8,607	
1887-88	2,639	
1888-89	3,979	
1889-90	991	
1890-91	15,375	
1891-92	6,588	
1892-93	2,768	
1893-94	9,449	
1894-95	12,850	Totals of the figures entered in Appendix C.
1895-96	15,178	
1896-97	19,732	
1897-98	8,387	
1898-99	11,530	
1899-1900	91,999	
1900-1901	1,31,296	
1901-1902	1,30,257	
1902-1903	1,58,541	
1903-1904	1,13,513	Total of provision made in the Budget for this year. *Vide* Appendix E (1).

APPENDIX B (1).

Abstract of Expenditure incurred by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the United Provinces since 1887-88.

Year.	Expenditure.	Source of Expenditure.								Remarks.
		Nazúl.	Rents of shops attached to buildings in Agra held in trust by Muhammadan Committee of Local Agents.	Municipal.	*Dargah* Saiyid Sálár Fund under Deputy Commissioner and *Dargah* Committee.	Bahu Begam Endowment Fund.	Husainabad Trust Fund.	Shah Najaf Trust Fund.	Subscriptions and miscellaneous.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88	25,673	1,677	463	* 6,304	4,887	127	10,413	1,372	430	Details given in Appendix D.
1888-89	56,260	† 3,590	411	* 7,669	1,417	950	41,792	371	60	
1889-90	27,305	† 6,179	660	568	1,917	1,534	13,721	2,716	10	
1890-91	16.510	† 2,841	799	5,048	573	645	4,008	2,586	10	
1891-92	18,792	† 2,139	702	2,405	533	954	5,586	6,463	10	
1892-93	16,099	1,324	908	587	474	2,335	7,133	2,438	900	
1893-94	22,230	3,222	216	622	856	660	14,967	1,687	...	
1894-95	15,106	1,282	1,681	661	776	1,277	6,296	3,133	...	
1895-96	22,639	1,037	2,162	1,143	1,262	497	14,420	2,118	...	
1896-97	18,385	1,534	3,787	518	698	588	6,983	4,277	...	
1897-98	11,007	1,123	2,932	116	315	608	4,237	1,676	...	
1898-99	26,472	6,058	2,600	22	442	416	7,284	9,525	125	
1899-1900	29,756	7,360	1,657	227	62	497	11,810	8,018	125	
1900-1901	20,250	4,384	2,145	124	294	605	7,300	4,898	500	
1901-1902	34,288	4,494	9,760	722	6,480	1,941	5,596	3,627	1,668	
1902-1903	24,955	34	3,322	165	7,511	...	6,853	4,770	2,300	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,85,727	48,278	34,205	26,901	28,497	13,634	1,68,399	59,675	6,138	

* Includes donation from Native Princes. See entry in Appendix D under Muttra district.

† „ subscriptions. See entry in Appendix D under Etáwah district.

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the United Provinces incurred during the past sixteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds.

United Provinces.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds.

Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper.																	
Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
Meerut Division.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
Annual repairs to Asoka's stone at Kalsi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Annual repairs to Masjid of Shah Abdul Razaq at Jhinjhana.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	
Annual repairs to monuments at Jhinjhana and Bhukarheri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	...	
Annual repairs to Archæological buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	...	
Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	...	
Agra Division.																	
Securing the finial on top of south-west minaret in the Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Varnishing the frescoes and painted decoration upon the walls of Khawabágh and Miriam's Mahal at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Repairs to Samman Burj in Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Repairs to Sheikh Salím Chishtí's Tomb at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Restoring the lightning conductor attached to Buland Darwáza at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Repairs to Sikandra Garden buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Replacing inlaid work at Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Petty repairs to Táj buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Petty repairs to Itimád-ud-daula buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Repairs to verandah roof of Sheikh Salím Chishtí's Tomb at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Repairs to Chitore Gate at Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rebuilding a portion of eastern enclosure wall at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Special repairs to walls and roof of Akbari Tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Repairs to roads and buildings at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,483	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Repairs to Archæological buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,581	4,382	5,452	4,991	5,314	5,674	7,488	...	...	...	

UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.																	
	AGRA DIVISION—*(continued.)*	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Agra—(continued).	Replacing the fallen pieces of inlaid works in Sikandra entrance gate, Naubatkhána arches.	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Repairs to inlaid work in Itimád-ud-daula's Mausoleum.	...	...	...	12,201	...	...	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Storing stone slabs lately fallen from Táj Darwáza.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rebuilding portion of south and east enclosure wall of Sikandra Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rebuilding fallen portions of enclosure wall of Sikandra Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	...	...	...	...	...	
	Conservation of certain buildings of Historical and Archæological interest at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,352	3,808	2,622	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Restoration of certain buildings of Historical and Archæological interest at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,707	...	...	1,452	17,034	...	...	...	
	Repairs to entrance door of Birbal's daughter's Kothi at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Special repairs for the conservation of Kánch Mahal at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Restoration of certain buildings of Historical interest at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,246	...	...	939	...	...	...	
	Providing an enclosure wall and a gate to Kánch Mahal at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Special repairs to north and south *dálans*, Táj entrance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	985	...	...	...	...	...	Contributi work.
	Repairing walls and drains on the west of Táj Garden that carry water from Jumna river to *dálans*, Táj entrance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Carrying out certain works to Chíní-ká-Rauzá.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Replacing the inlaid work removed from the Samman Burj and Diwán-i-Khás buildings in the Fort.	...	1,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Repairs to the Táj ...	54	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,179	...	...	...	
	Testing lightning conductor attached to the Táj.	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.																	
AGRA DIVISION—*(continued)*.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Putting in order the lightning conductor attached to the Táj.	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Constructing additional arches for strengthening the roof of the Takhkhána in Birbal's daughter's house at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Making habitable Miriam's Kothi at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fixing iron gratings to Somnáth Gate.	...	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Certain works executed at Fathpur Síkrí on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.	...	...	...	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Special repairs to *dálán* and stables attached to the Táj Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,497	...	...	...	...	
Special repairs to the main entrance to Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	890	...	...	...	
Restoring certain works in connection with Saheli Burj, Nos. 1, 3, and 4, subsidiary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,025	1,349	...	...	
Special structural repairs to certain portions of Jahángír's Mahal in the Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,714	3,167	...	...	
Restoration of a kiosk and two *dálán* at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,687	3,650	...	...	
Special repairs to Archæological buildings at Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,233	...	...	...	
Clearing the well at the Táj Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	
Annual repairs to Archæological buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,670	13,360	...	
Special repairs to Somnáth Gate and providing glazed framing in front side of the same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	...	...	
Fresco work in the Jahángíri Mahal, Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	...	...	
Special repairs to certain Archæological buildings at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,541	...	...	
Special repairs to Fathpur mosque near the Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,967	...	...	
Restoring two kiosks of Saheli Burj, No. 4, and carrying out certain structural repairs to the Káli Masjid and enclosure wall of Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,987	...	...	

United Provinces.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*.																	
Agra Division—*(continued)*.														Rs.	Rs.		
Providing an awning over Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	
Structural repairs and restoration of the west wing of the Jahángíri Mahal quadrangle in Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,192	9,016	...	
Structural repairs to Archæological buildings at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,684	4,210	...	
Providing out-houses at the Sikandra Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,441	...	...	
Special repairs to stone platform, &c., on the west of Sikandra Mausoleum.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,996	3,334	...	
Special repairs to Kánch Mahal, Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,162	...	...	
Providing wire fence, &c., round the Chíní-ká-Rauzá.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,882	...	...	
Structural repairs to Nagína Masjid in Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,350	383	...	
Restoring the Fathpuri Masjid west of the Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,990	195	...	
Special repairs to south and east pavilions of the Jahángíri Mahal in Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	753	...	...	
Structural repairs to east and west garden pavilions in Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,926	4,392	...	
Renovating paintings, renewing decorations and mother-of-pearl work ornamentation in Sheikh Salím Chishti's shrine at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	723	...	...	Contribution works.
Renewal of the mother-of-pearl ornamentation on the canopy surmounting Salím Chishti's cenotaph.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	420	...	
Decoration work in Salím Chishti's shrine at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	...	
Constructing a *chauburjí* on the well inside the Táj Garden at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	...	
Structural repairs to the whole tower and restoration of the uppermost storey of the north-east kiosk at Chíní-ká-Rauzá at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,716	...	
Restoring the stone screen round the top in the north and south angles of the buildings in the Jahángíri Mahal in the Fort at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,376	...	

United Provinces.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.																	
	AGRA DIVISION—*(continued)*.															Rs.	Rs.	
Agra—(continued).	Restoring outer compound wall facing the Fathpuri Masjid and the Saheli Burj in the Fort at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,937	...	
	Restoring the upper front wall of the Jahángíri Mahal facing the river in the Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,036	10,238	
	Providing missing marble balustrade to the Itimád-ud-daula at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,010	9,490	
	Conservation of the Delhi Darwáza at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	...	
	Providing wire netting doors to the four minarets at Sikandra Mausoleum.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	
	Making and fixing sign posts and sign boards for the Archæological buildings at Fathpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	...	
	Restoring the dado and frieze over the small door leading into the passage to the crypt of Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	...	
	Restoring the Sírhi Darwáza facing the inner entrance gate to Táj at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,245	...	
	Restoring the upper strip stone all round the Jahángíri Mahal in the Fort at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,285	...	
	Restoration of the inlay work in the pavilion facing the river at Itimád-ud-daula at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,301	...	
	Structural repairs to walls and platforms of the pavilion facing the river at Itimád-ud-daula at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	...	
	Restoring the first portion of the coloured mural decorations in the vestibule of Itimád-ud-daula's Tomb at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	...	
	Restoration of screens in the Khás Mahal Fort at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	...	
	Special repairs to the mosque attached to the Táj at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,316	1,922	
	Structural repairs to the corner kiosks and restoration of the ceiling work to the next pavilion at Itimád-ud-daula Mausoleum at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,215	...	

United Provinces.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.																
															Rs.	Rs.	
AGRA DIVISION—*(continued)*.																	
Restoring the guard's house at Jôdh Bâî's palace at Fathpur Sîkrî.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,601	...	
Removing the modern cloisterlike buildings surrounding the court-yard of Diwán-i-Ám at Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	...	
Restoring inlay work in Samman Burj at Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,249	...	
Colour washing the lower storey of the great buildings at Sikandra to match the sandstone.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	...	
Structural repairs to Archæological buildings at Fathpur Sîkrî.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,354	...	
Repairs to inlay work of panels and niches in walls of Moti Masjid, Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,856	
Restoring the plinth and spandrils on the east and west sides of the southern gate at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,778	
Restoring the east gate of the Sikandra Mausoleum.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,710	
Conservation of the north false gate at Sikandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,811	
Restoring the Archæological building known as Salímgarh in the Fort, Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,518	
Restoring the kiosk on the south-east angle of Jahángíri Mahal, Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,042	
Restoring the inlay work of the Itimád-ud-daula Tomb at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,503	
Paving the floor of Khás Mahal and Jôdh Bâî's Palace at Fathpur Sîkrî.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,499	
Restoring sill stones and pillars in the cloisters of the Táj quadrangle at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,992	
Making a new tank at Khám Alambágh near Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	
Restoration of water channels at Chíní-ká-Rauzá.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	
Drainage and metalling the quadrangle of the Táj,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,625	

UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.

District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
	AGRA DIVISION—*(continued)*.																Rs.	
Agra—(continued).	Providing two doors and one tank to the Fathpur Mosque, Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	
	Improving the road to the tomb of Firoz Khán near Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	584	
	Providing gates for the Khám Alam Bágh, Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	
	Annual repairs to Archæological buildings, Fathpur Sîkrî.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,517	
	Annual repairs to Archæological buildings, Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,149	
	Annual repairs to Táj Mahal and its subsidiary buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,918	
	Annual repairs to Sikandra (Akbar's Tomb).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	785	
	Annual repairs to Rang Bágh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	
	Annual repairs to Chiníká-Rauzá.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	
	Annual repairs to tomb of Itimád-ud-daula.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	
	Special repairs to the water channel in the Rám Bágh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,428	
	Restoring cloisters in the Diwán-i-Ám quadrangle at the Fort of Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,127	From the grant-in-aid of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned by the Government of India
	Restoration of pavements, paths, &c., in the quadrangles of the Diwán-i-Ám, Machhi Bhawan, and the Angúri Bágh in the Agra Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,833	
	Restoring the east and west central causeway at the Táj.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,187	
	Red sandstone flagging to the platform of Sahel Burj, No. 4, at the Táj at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,330	
	Replacing red sandstone lattice panels in the east and west pavilions of Táj Garden at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	

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Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued).*																	
	AGRA DIVISION—*(concluded).*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Agra—*(concluded).*	Constructing houses for caretakers at Itimád-ud-daula's Tomb at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,164	
	Construction of an additional godown in connection with the cattle shed at Itimád-ud-daula in the Agra district.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	
	Repairs to the Itimád-ud-daula cattle shed at Agra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	
Muttra.	Repairs to Gobindya's Temple at Brindaban.	...	...	412	...	...	198	...	...	230	225	230	222	224	237	228	230	
	Special repairs to Jugul Kishor's Temple at Brindaban.	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fortified *sarai* at Chhata,	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Paving with stones the passage leading to Gobindya's Temple at Brindaban.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	...	...	...	
Farrukhabad.	Mosque and *sarai* at Khudaganj, built by Yakub Khan in 1739 A.D.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Renewal and re-creation of the elephant capital of the Asoka Pillar at Sankisa.	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Repairs to Makhdum Jahán's Mosque at Kanauj.	644	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Repairs to mosque of Makhdum Jahán and other buildings of Historical interest.	...	344	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Etáwah.	Special repairs to Jama Masjid.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contribution work.

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Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.																	
	ROHILKHAND DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bareilly.	Tomb of Hafiz-ul-mulk Rahmat Khán at Bareilly.	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Special repairs to tomb at Shahdawa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	
Budaun.	Repairs to Jama Masjid	500	500	...	...	...	...	1,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Restoration of old mosque.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	
	LUCKNOW DIVISION.																	
Lucknow.	Certain alterations and repairs to Shah Najaf Imámbára.	...	...	...	...	4,575	1,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contribution work.
	Certain alterations and repairs to portico, Picture Gallery, Husainabad Báradari.	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Fixing tablets to Moti Mahal.	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Annual repairs to Chattar Manzil.	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Annual repairs to Husainabad.	...	...	...	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Annual repairs of Machhi Bháwan.	609	275	345	328	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Renewing the staircase at Alambágh House.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	...	...	
	Renovating the Jama Masjid at Lucknow.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	11,205	
	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,725	...	Contribution work.
	Preparing the grounds of the Jama Masjid at Lucknow.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,472	...	Ditto.
	Repairing grounds of the Jama Masjid.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	Contribution works.
	Renovation of the Jama Masjid.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,843	
	Special repairs to the Residency buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	922	
	Renewing pillars of Neill's gate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	
	Enclosure wall, Machhi Bhawan cemetery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	
	Annual repairs to monuments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	579	
	Special repairs to the Nawábi Bridge.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,690	
	Renewing road of Alam Bágh cemetery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	

UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.																	
	LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Unao.	Tomb at Kusehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
	„ Unao ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
	FYZABAD DIVISION.																	
Fyzabad.	Special repairs to Bahu Begam's Tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,297	403	...	
Bahraich.	Constructing marble stone torch and floor in Saiyid Sâlâr Masûd's shrine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5,281	6,806	Contribution work.
	ALLAHABAD DIVISION.																	
Allahabad.	Fixing three marble slabs, giving the history of the Monolith in the Allahabad Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Erecting and scaffolding around the Asoka Pillar, Allahabad Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Special repairs to tomb at Khusru Garden.	...	...	10	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,789	2,000	...	...	...	
	Paving with stone the floor of the rooms and passage in the crypt of Khusru's mother's tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,259	...	...	
	Renovating three old tombs in the Khusru Bágh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,015	...	...	
	Annual repairs to tombs in the Khusru Bágh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	130	
	Repairs to railings, &c., in Asoka's Pillar in the Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	108	...	
	Special repairs to three tombs in Khusru Bágh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,725	
	Providing four iron gates in the enclosure surrounding Asoka's Pillar in Allahabad Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	
	Dismantling verandah and removing additions from the dome over the Tomb of Tamboli Begam at Khusru Garden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	

UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(continued).

District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.																	
	ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(concluded)*.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bánda.	Removing trees from Fort wall of Kalinjar, including repairs of roadway and slopes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	
Bánda.	Repairs to Kalinjar Fort buildings at Bánda.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
Jalaun.	Repairs to Chaurási Gambaz at Kálpi.	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Annual repairs to old temple near Pachwára Lake.	...	...	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Repairs to temple at Jarumath on Jhánsi and Nowgong road.	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Repairs to Jama Masjid at Erich.	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	...	...	
	Special repairs to temple near Vochoro Lake.	...	...	...	...	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Special repairs to Bansa buildings at Lalitpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	
	BENARES DIVISION.																	
	Annual repairs to Sarnáth Tope.	...	...	...	...	...	22	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Special repairs to Sarnáth Tope.	...	...	...	...	...	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Special repairs to Fatima buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,769	...	3,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contribution work.
	Clearing roots and jungle from the Sarnáth Tope.	...	34	44	32	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Constructing a shed for Buddhist sculptures at Sarnáth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,058	...	...	
	Annual repairs to the stone stupa at Sarnáth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	88	35	

UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by the Public Works Department from Provincial Funds—(concluded).

District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(concluded)*.																	
	BENARES DIVISION—*(concluded)*.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mirzapur.	Constructing a new small cupola over an ancient inscribed stone tablet at Hallia.	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mirzapur.	Special repairs to Iftar-Bhar Khán's Tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mirzapur.	Maintenance of buildings in the Chunár Hill Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,485	Imperial.
Jaunpur.	Preservation of the Lál Darwáza Mosque.	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jaunpur.	Sharqi Kings' Tombs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	From the grant-in-aid of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned by the Government of India.
Gházipur.	Preservation of Monolith column at Bhitori.	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gházipur.	Annual repairs to Asoka's stone pillar, Bhitori.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	22	
	GORAKHPUR DIVISION.																	
Gorakhpur.	Repairs to the buildings containing the Statue of Buddha (Matha Kuar) at Kassia.	...	40	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gorakhpur.	Annual repairs to Budh Temple at Kassia.	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gorakhpur.	Excavation in connection with the Buddhist remains near Kassia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	

APPENDIX D.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments in the United Provinces incurred during the past sixteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like.

United Provinces.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like.

District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
	Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper.																	
	Agra Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Repairs to floor in Táj.	...	...	1,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
	Repairs to Diwán-i-Ám and Diwán-i-Khás, Agra Fort.	...	...	947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Clearing the black rubbing on Jahángíri Mahal, Agra Fort.	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Repairs to Moti Masjid.	...	...	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Repairs to door in Palace near Angúri Bágh, Agra Fort.	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Certain leakage repairs in buildings, Agra Fort.	...	...	...	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Making two iron railing doors at Táj.	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jama Masjid ...	31	337	406	673	302	633	79	1,547	1,968	3,651	2,876	2,447	1,335	1,830	9,760	3,322	Rents of shops attached to these buildings held in trust by the Muhammadan Committee of Local Agents.
	Akbari Masjid ...	337	28	30	10	90	99	16	14	19	13	6	56	13	95	...	...	
	Nawáb Mautmid Khán Mosque.	11	9	74	60	56	115	25	16	4	65	3	36	42	129	...	...	
	Sultan Purvez Mosque	12	10	2	13	10	6	3	73	156	14	7	26	117	66	...	...	
	Khwaja Wafa Mosque	16	5	3	9	236	...	...	8	1	20	16	8	3	6	...	...	
	Idgah Mosque ...	...	...	2	9	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	
	Jal Mosque ...	...	5	13	4	4	5	...	2	4	2	6	14	...	19	...	...	
	Fatehpuri Mosque ...	53	4	2	1	...	...	79	7	...	18	1	...	3	...	...	...	
	The Jama Mosque at Itimádpur.	3	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rauzá Diwánji Begam Mosque.	...	...	2	11	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
	Rafi-ul-Zamin Mosque	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	
	Eunuchs' Mosque ...	...	7	...	9	2	...	12	3	8	...	14	13	4	...	...	...	
	Táj—																	
	(a) Allowance to *khádims* and pensioners.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	880	654	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
	(b) Oil at Táj Tomb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	54	38	63	...	
	(c) Conservancy establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	180	120	952	...	
	Sikandra—																	
	Servants and chaukídárs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	339	...	339	...	
	Itimád-ud-daula—																	
	Caretaker and servants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	216	80	168	...	
	Rámbágh—																	
	Chaukídárs and sweepers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	102	...	102	...	

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

Division.	District.	Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Agra—*(continued)*.	Agra—*(concluded)*.	Agra Fort—																
		(a) Angúri Bágh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	360	240	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
		(b) Caretakers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	480	320	...	
		(c) Chaukídárs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	40	...	
		(d) Sweepers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	96	64	...	
		Sikandra, Rámbágh, Táj—																
		Servants and Chaukídárs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	...	
		Putting wire netting in the Dargáh at Fatehpur Síkrí.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	Contribution debitable to Fatehpur Síkrí Dargáh Fund.
		Fortified *Sarai* at Chháta.	...	80	...	100	378	360	302	130	93	197	21	...	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
		Fortified *Sarai* at Kosi.	...	450	...	135	...	300	600	500	584	500	50	4	47	...	...	Kosi Municipality.
		Jugal Kishore Temple at Brindaban.	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brindaban Municipal Rupees contributed by Government for work 1890-91.
	Muttra.	Temple of Madan Mohan at Brindaban.	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brindaban Municipa
		Muttra *Ghats* ...	6,017	6,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal contribution donati from N Princes.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past fifteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper—*(continued)*.

District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								Rs.	Rs.	
Etáwah.	Repairs to Jama Masjid in old city, Etáwah.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	By Municipality, Rs. 100; by local subscription, Rs. 900.
Etáwah.	Ekdil Gateway ...	1,044	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rupees 624 from *Nazúl* Funds and Rs. 444 from subscriptions.
Etáwah.	Ajitmal Gateway ...	...	526	292	50	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rupees 1,053 from *Nazúl* Funds and Rs. 415 from subscriptions.
Aligarh.	Masjid Pilkhána in the Sikandra Ráo tahsíl.	50					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Public subscriptions.
Bareilly.	Tomb of Hafiz-ul-Mulk Rahmat Khan, the Rohilla Chief.	...	...	...	...	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal.
Bijnor.	Mosque in Chándpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	Repairs made by Hakim Raza Husain.
Bijnor.	Cemetery in the inn of the time of King Sháh Jahán.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	25	Repairs made by Sh. Asghar Ali.
Bijnor.	Cemetery of Nawáb Najib-ud-daula in Najíbabad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	Rupees 2 per mensem given by the Municipality of Najíbabad to a watchman.
Bijnor.	Jama Masjid in Mandáwar of the time of Ghore dynasty.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	Repairs are done from the income of charitable *muáfi* land.
Bijnor.	Well in Mandáwar of the time of Ghore dynasty.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Repairs made by subscriptions.
Bijnor.	Mosque in Jahánabad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	
Bijnor.	Tomb of Miram Shah Muhammad Shah in Bijnor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Bijnor.	Jama Masjid, Pilibhít	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,409	Private subscriptions.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.

District.	Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
	LUCKNOW DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lucknow.	The Residency at Lucknow.	56	714	187	3,489	1,880	45	22	81	419	18	23	18	60	...	...	...	Municipal.
	Imámbára, Husainabad.	8,752	15,390	4,747	2,061	3,676	3,960	5,211	2,987	5,978	3,730	3,976	4,512	4,710	2,961	4,923	6,110	Husainabad Trust Fund.
	Imámbára, Asaf-ud-daula.	661	16,804	8,356	1,772	912	3,047	9,752	2,625	74	96	195	1,875	4,945	4,201	671	743	
	Masjid connected with Asaf-ud-daula	...	7,253	618	43	...	126	...	3	258	628	63	743	737	...	...	...	
	Rúmi Darwáza ...	1,000	2,345	...	132	...	...	...	...	8,089	2,527	...	...	1,042	...	...	...	
	Nawáb Sadat Ali Khan's Tomb.	...	573	782	411	998	...	4	681	21	2	3	154	376	138	2	...	
	Shah Najaf, containing tombs of King Ghazi-ud-din Haidar and his wife.	1,372	371	2,716	2,586	6,463	2,438	1,687	3,133	2,118	4,277	1,676	9,525	8,018	4,898	3,627	4,770	Shah Najaf Trust Fund, to [illegible]
	Renovating Jama Masjid at Lucknow.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	Contributions from the Muhammadan community of Lucknow.
Rae Bareli.	Constructing enclosure wall round the old large well.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	Municipal Funds.
	Fort gate (repairs) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	
	FYZABAD DIVISION.																	
Fyzabad.	Stuccoed brick Tomb, Bahu Begam.	127	950	1,534	645	954	2,335	660	1,277	497	588	608	416	497	322	530	...	Bahu Begam's Stipend Fund.
	Bahu Begam's Imámbára.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	1,250	...	
	Bahu Begam's Mosque.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	54	...	
	Bahu Begam's Residence (Moti Mahal).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	107	...	
	Gulábi Bári ...	530	603	549	526	527	400	1,811	600	598	600	600	548	600	903	600	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
	Four Gateways of Shuja-ud-daula's time.	204	214	214	210	217	225	215	242	217	226	275	681	1,375	1,406	1,951	...	
	Hasan Raza Khán's Mosque.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	
	Hasan Raza Khán's *Sarai*.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	...	Under charge of Distr Board.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.

Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
FYZABAD DIVISION —*(concluded)*.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dargah Saiyid Sâlâr Masûd.	4,387	1,417	1,917	573	533	474	856	776	1,262	698	315	442	62	294	6,480	7,511	Dargah Trust.
Mosque at Isanli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	30	30	30	*Nazúl* Fund.
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.																	
Boundary walls of Khusru Bágh, Allahabad.	...	1,70[illegible]	2,62[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tombs in Khusru Bágh, Allahabad.	...	...	...	56[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,789	2,126	...	...	...	
Repairs to Bibi Tamolin's Tomb in Khusru Garden used as a residence of the Superintendent of the Government Gardens.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
Fixing three marble slabs, giving the history of the Monolith in the Allahabad district.	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erecting scaffolding around Asoka's pillars in the Allahabad district.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

District.	District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(continued)*.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lucknow.	Cawnpore.	Desdani Tank, Músanagar.	...	50	...	...	...	....	129	90	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
		Tálab Sheoji Mal at Derapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	399	...	...	...	Ditto.
		Old Temple at Ghatampur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	125	...	...	...	From the income of mauza Rainpur, pargana Ghatampur, assigned for the maintenance of the temple.
	Fatehpur.	Emperor Aurangzeb's Pavilion at Khajuha.	297	300	300	299	148	2	62	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
Rae Bareli.																			
Fyzabad.	Bánda.	Approaches to Kalinjar Fort at Girwan.	22	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	...	363	...	42	23	6	9	4	*Nazúl* Fund.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(continued).

ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(continued)*.

Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
ALLAHABAD DIVISION —*(concluded)*.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Ps.	Rs.	
Repairs to a mosque situated in Municipal Garden, Orai.	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Orai Municipal Fund.
Barwa Sagar Bundela Castle and Fort.	...	117	151	175	126	164	680	150	96	148	115	112	40	...	...	...	*Nazúl* Fund.
Barwa Sagar Tank ...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barainki-Marhia Temple on Nowgong road.	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
List of houses purchased by the Municipality for the purpose of making a clear space round the Bansa, an Archæological building of Firoz Shah's time in Lalitpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	585	...	Lalitpur Municipal Fund.
Cost of clearing and levelling the site.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	
Repairs of platform of the Bansa, an Archæological building at Lalitpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	

UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of Expenditure on the Preservation of Historical and Architectural Monuments incurred during the past sixteen years by Public Bodies, Grants, Trusts, and the like—(concluded).

District.	ARCHÆOLOGICAL BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS PROPER—*(concluded)*. Particulars.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Remarks.
	BENARES DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jaunpur.	Jaunpur Fort. Repairs to embankment.	...	...	376	71	165	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	Municipal Funds.
	Bridge over the Gumti river at Jaunpur. Repairs to ancient shops.	231	100	5	153	4	92	...	80	140	...	10	...	...	...	...	126	
	Construction of a *pakka* floor over the Gumti Bridge.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	Municipal public works repairs.
	Repairs to the tombs of Eastern Muhammadan Kings adjacent to Jama-i-Masjid, city Jaunpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	Municipality Jaunpur.
	GORAKHPUR DIVISION.																	
Gorakhpur.	Buddhist Temple at Mantha Kunar at Kasia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	Private Fund.
Basti.	Shrine *(rauza)* of Kabir Sahib in village Qazipur, pargana Maghar East, tahsil Khalilabad. Belonging to Musalmans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	Held *muafi* Karam Ka the *mujaw* (attendant the shrine).
	Shrine *(rauza)* of Kabir Sahib in village Qazipur, pargana Maghar East, tahsil Khalilabad. Belonging to Kabir Panthi, Hindu *faqir*.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	The attendan lay out money out their earn from the ings mad the shrine.

APPENDIX E.

List showing the Estimates which have been sanctioned for Archæological Works, the actual expenditure incurred and allotments made during the years 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-1902, 1902-1903, and 1903-1904.

List showing the Estimates which have been sanctioned for Archæological Works, the actual expenditure incurred and allotments made during the years 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-1902, 1902-1903, *and* 1903-1904.

Item number.	Name of work.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure incurred in 1899-1900.	Expenditure incurred in 1900-1901.	Expenditure incurred in 1901-1902.	Expenditure incurred in 1902-1903.	Amount allotted in 1903-1904.	Remarks.
	Incompleted works of 1899-1900.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1	Restoring certain works in connection with Saheli Burj, Nos. 1, 3, and 4, subsidiary buildings to the Táj Mahal at Agra.	6,327	5,025	1,349	...	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
2	Special repairs to certain Archæological buildings at Fathpur Síkrí, Agra district.	8,316	6,999	1,542	...	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
3	Special structural repairs to certain portions of the Jahángíri Mahal in the Fort at Agra.	10,803	7,714	3,167	...	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
	Total, 1899-1900 ...	25,446	19,738	6,058	...	...	...	
	Estimates sanctioned in 1900-1901.							
4	Special repairs to the Fathpuri Mosque near the Táj at Agra.	12,429	...	12,967	...	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
5	"Revised estimate" for restoration of a kiosk and 2 *dálans* at the Sikandra Mausoleum, Agra district.	6,331	2,687	3,650	...	...	...	Completed.
6	Restoring two kiosks of the Saheli Burj No. 4 and carrying out certain structural repairs to the Káli Masjid and the enclosure wall of the Táj at Agra.	2,965	...	2,987	...	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
7	Special repairs of stone platform, &c., on the west side of Sikandra Mausoleum near Agra.	6,137	...	2,996	3,334	...	...	
8	Structural repairs and restoration of the west wing of the Jahángíri Mahal, Agra Fort.	*27,005	...	17,192	9,016	...	...	*To extend over two years, *i.e.*, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.
9	Structural repairs to the Archæological buildings at Fathpur Síkrí, Agra district.	20,852	...	16,684	4,210	...	...	
10	Providing an awning over Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, Agra district (estimate sanctioned by Executive Engineer).	198	...	175	...	...	...	Completed.
11	Special repairs to the Kánch Mahal at Sikandra in the Agra district.	2,163	...	2,162	...	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
12	Providing out-houses at the Sikandra Garden, Agra district.	1,443	...	1,441	...	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
13	Special repairs to the south-east pavilion of the Jahángíri Mahal in the Agra Fort.	755	...	753	...	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
14	Special repairs to the Somnáth Gate and providing glazed framing in front and side of the same, Agra district.	856	...	863	...	...	...	Completed in 1901-1902.
15	Providing wire fencing, &c., round the Chíní-ká-Rauzá at Agra.	1,803	...	1,882	...	...	...	Completed in 1900-1901.
16	Structural repairs to Nagína Mosque in the Agra Fort.	2,816	...	2,350	383	...	...	
17	Restoring the Fathpur Masjid west of the Táj at Agra.	10,851	...	10,990	195	...	...	
18	Structural repairs to the east and west pavilion in the Táj at Agra.	15,919	...	11,926	4,392	...	...	
19	Constructing a shed for Buddhist sculptures at Sarnáth in the Benares district.	2,044	...	2,058	...	...	...	
20	Repairs to the shrine of Saiyid Sálár at Bahraich; also constructing a marble stone hall and floor in front of Saiyid Sálár Masúd's shrine at Bahraich.	3,351	...	...	5,281	...	...	Contribution work.
	Total, 1900-1901 ...	1,17,918	2,687	91,076	26,811	...	...	

List showing the Estimates which have been sanctioned for Archæological Works, the actual expenditure incurred and allotments made during the years 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-1902, 1902-1903, *and* 1903-1904—(continued).

Item number.	Name of work.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure incurred in 1899-1900.	Expenditure incurred in 1900-1901.	Expenditure incurred in 1901-1902.	Expenditure incurred in 1902-1903.	Amount allotted in 1903-1904.	Remarks.
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	26,811	...	...	
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901-1902.							
21	Constructing a *chauburji* over the well inside the Táj Garden at Agra.	714	...	...	712	...	...	Completed in 1901-1902.
22	Providing missing marble balustrade to the Itimád-ud-daula at Agra.	14,763	...	...	5,010	9,490	...	In progress.
23	Structural repairs to the whole tower and restoration of the uppermost storey of the north-east kiosk at the Chíní-ká-Rauzá, Agra.	2,644	...	...	2,716	...	...	
24	Restoring the stone screen round the top on the north and south angles of the building in the Jahángíri Mahal, Agra.	4,828	...	...	4,376	...	...	
25	Structural repairs to Archæological buildings in Fathpur Síkrí, Agra district.	12,955	...	...	11,354	...	...	
26	Restoration of the dado and frieze over the small door leading into the passage to the crypt of Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, Agra district.	625	...	...	596	...	...	
27	Restoring the upper front wall of the Jahángíri Mahal facing the river in the Agra Fort.	32,788	...	...	15,036	10,238	...	In progress.
28	Restoring outer compound wall facing the Fathpuri Masjid and the Saheli Burj at the Táj, Agra.	12,068	...	...	10,937	...	...	Completed in 1901-1902.
29	Conservation of the Delhi Darwáza at Agra.	1,123	...	...	1,026	...	...	
30	Substituting a large railing for that existing round the cross at the Massacre Ghát at Cawnpore.	210	...	...	...	...	...	Completed in 1902-1903.
31	Special repairs to the tomb of Saiyid Diwán Muhammad Khán and jungle clearing of the three tombs and well at Majhera in the Muzaffarnagar district.	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	In progress.
32	Restoration of the inlay work in the pavilion facing the river at Itimád-ud-daula, Agra district.	1,301	...	...	1,301	...	...	
33	Making and fixing sign posts and sign boards for the Archæological buildings at Fathpur Síkrí in the Agra district.	570	...	...	570	...	...	
34	Excavations in connection with the Buddhist remains near Kassia in the Gorakhpur district.	1,000	...	...	2	...	998	
35	Restoration of marble screens in the Khás Mahal in the Fort at Agra.	832	...	...	533	...	...	
36	Paving the floor of Khás Mahal and Jódh Bái's palace at Fathpur Síkrí.	10,812	...	...	...	4,499	6,314	
37	Restoring the balustrade over the upper dripstone all round the Jahángíri Mahal in the Fort.	1,264	...	...	1,285	...	...	
38	Restoring the Sirhi Darwáza facing the Entrance Gate to the Táj.	5,143	...	...	5,245	...	...	
39	Structural repairs to walls and platform of the pavilion facing the river at Itimád-ud-daula Mausoleum at Agra.	526	...	...	523	...	...	
40	Renewal of the mother of pearl ornamentation on the canopy surmounting Salím Chisti's Cenotaph at Fathpur Síkrí.	600	...	...	420	...	...	Contribution work.
41	Restoring the guard house attached to Jódh Bái's palace at Fathpur Síkrí.	1,871	...	...	1,601	...	...	
	Carried over ...	1,10,137	...	...	90,054	24,227	7,312	

List showing the Estimates which have been sanctioned for Archæological Works, the actual expenditure incurred and allotments made during the years 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-1902, 1902-1903, *and* 1903-1904—(continued).

Item number.	Name of work.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure incurred in 1899-1900.	Expenditure incurred in 1900-1901.	Expenditure incurred in 1901-1902.	Expenditure incurred in 1902-1903.	Amount allotted in 1903-1904.	Remarks.
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	1,10,137	...	...	90,054	24,227	7,312	
42	Restoring the first portion of the coloured mural decoration in the vestibule of Itimád-ud-daula's Tomb at Agra.	2,450	...	...	417	...	...	
43	Restoring the plinth and spandrils in the east and west side of the southern gate at Sikandra in the Agra district.	14,778	...	...	...	14,778	...	
44	Restoring the east causeway as well as the east gate of the Sikandra Mausoleum near Agra.	11,240	...	...	...	11,710	...	
45	Repairs to inlay work of panels and niches in the walls of the Moti Masjid in the Agra Fort.	7,827	...	...	...	7,856	...	
46	The conservation of the north gate of the Mausoleum at Sikandra in the Agra district.	1,799	...	...	...	1,811	...	
47	Dismantling certain portions of the Ráni's Palace at Jhánsi.	740	...	...	...	...	...	
48	Restoring the kiosk on the south-east angle of the Jahángíri Mahal in the Fort at Agra.	7,019	...	...	...	7,041	...	
49	Structural repairs to corner kiosks and the restoration of the inlay work to the west pavilion at Itimád-ud-daula Mausoleum at Agra.	2,236	...	...	2,215	...	...	
50	Restoring the Archæological building known as Salímgarh in the Fort at Agra.	1,514	...	...	...	1,518	...	
51	Special repairs to the mosque attached to the Táj at Agra.	6,239	...	...	4,316	1,922	...	
52	Extending the Angúri Bágh in the Agra Fort.	1,818	...	...	...	...	...	
53	Restoring the inlay work in the Samman Burj in the Agra district.	1,315	...	...	1,249	...	...	
54	Annual repairs to Govind Deoji temple at Brindaban.	228	...	...	228	...	...	
55	Annual repairs to Archæological buildings in the Agra district.	13,360	...	...	13,360	...	...	
56	Removing the modern cloister-like buildings surrounding the courtyard of Diwán-i-Ám at Agra Fort.	261	...	...	261	...	...	
57	Colour washing the lower storey of the great buildings at Sikandra to match the sandstone.	620	...	...	620	...	...	
58	Renovating the Jama Masjid at Lucknow...	12,000	...	...	12,000	...	...	
		1,725	...	...	*1,725	...	...	*Contribution work.
59	Annual repairs to Asoka's stone at Kalsi in the Dehra district.	10	...	...	10	...	...	
60	Annual repairs to Masjid of Shah Abdul Razaq at Jhinjhana, in the Muzaffarnagar district.	333	...	...	333	...	...	
61	Annual repairs to monuments at Jhinjhana and Bhukarheri, in the Muzaffarnagar district.	326	...	...	326	...	...	
62	Annual repairs to Archæological buildings in the Bulandshahr district.	499	...	...	499	...	...	
63	Annual repairs to Archæological buildings in the Aligarh district.	198	...	...	198	...	...	
64	Annual repairs to the tomb at Shahdawa, in the Bareilly district.	84	...	...	84	...	...	
65	Special repairs to Bahu Begam's Tomb at Fyzabad.	403	...	...	403	...	...	
	Carried over ...	1,99,159	...	...	1,28,298	70,863	7,312	

List showing the Estimates which have been sanctioned for Archæological Works, the actual expenditure incurred and allotments made during the years 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-1902, 1902-1903, *and* 1903-1904—(continued).

Item number.	Name of work.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure incurred in 1899-1900.	Expenditure incurred in 1900-1901.	Expenditure incurred in 1901-1902.	Expenditure incurred in 1902-1903.	Amount allotted in 1903-1904.	Remarks.
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	1,99,159	...	...	1,28,298	70,863	7,312	
66	Providing iron gates in entrances to fenced enclosure surrounding Asoka's Pillar in Fort at Allahabad.	108	...	...	108	42	...	
67	Annual repairs to stone stupa at Sarnáth, in the Benares district.	88	...	...	88	...	...	
68	Asoka's stone at Saidpur Bhitri, in the Gházipur district.	19	...	...	19	...	...	
69	Preparing the grounds of the Jama Masjid at Lucknow.	1,472	...	...	1,472	...	...	Contribution work.
70	Providing wire netting doors to the four minarets at Sikandra, Agra district.	70	...	...	70	...	...	
71	Repairs to the building known as "Bansa," Lalitpur district.	202	...	...	202	...	...	
	Total, 1901-1902 ...	2,01,118	...	...	1,30,257	70,905	7,312	
	Estimates sanctioned in 1902-1903.							
72	Restoring the inlay work of Itimád-ud-daula's Tomb at Agra.	5,562	...	...	...	5,503	...	
73	Special repairs to the three old tombs in the Khusru Bágh at Allahabad (estimate sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, Provincial Works).	1,727	...	...	...	1,725	...	
74	Red stone flagging to the platform of Saheli Burj No. 4 at the Táj at Agra.	4,331	...	...	...	...	...	
75	Constructing houses for caretakers at Itimád-ud-daula's Tomb at Agra.	3,156	...	...	...	3,164	...	
76	Draining and metalling the quadrangle of the Táj at Agra.	1,917	...	...	...	1,625	...	
77	Restoring the cloisters in the Diwán-i-Ám quadrangle at the Fort at Agra.	5,117	...	...	...	...	...	
78	Improving the road to the tomb of Firoz Khán near Agra.	585	...	...	...	584	...	
79	Restoring the east and west central causeway at the Táj at Agra.	6,329	...	...	...	...	...	
80	Restoration of pavements, paths, &c., in the quadrangle of the Diwán-i-Ám, Machi Bhawan, and the Angúri Bágh in the Agra Fort.	8,447	...	...	...	6,549	1,898	
81	Restoring the marble inlay work of the battlements on top of the garden wall at the Táj at Agra.	2,797	...	...	...	...	2,797	
82	Restoration of the Jama Masjid at Lucknow.	12,017	...	...	...	11,205	...	
83	Restoring sill stones and pillars in the cloisters of the Táj quadrangle at Agra.	4,137	...	...	...	3,992	...	
84	Special repairs to the Mahtab Bágh at Agra.	1,032	...	...	...	...	1,032	
85	Special repairs to the Jaunpur Kings' tombs and *Baradari* attached to it, and repairing and providing railings round the *hammam* (Turkish bath) in the Jaunpur fort.	2,309	...	...	...	681	1,628	
86	Restoring the east and west central causeway in the Táj Garden at Agra. *(Supplementary Estimate.)*	1,853	...	...	...	...	...	
87	Special repairs to the walls under Birbal's House at Fathpur Síkrí, Agra district.	986	...	...	...	...	986	
	Total, 1902-1903 ...	62,302	...	...	...	35,028	8,341	

Estimates which have been sanctioned for Archæological works, the actual expenditure incurred and ade during the years 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-1902, 1902-1903, *and* 1903-1904—(concluded).

	Name of work.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure incurred in 1899-1900.	Expenditure incurred in 1900-1901.	Expenditure incurred in 1901-1902.	Expenditure incurred in 1902-1903.	Amount allotted in 1903-1904.	Remarks.
		Rs.					Rs.	
	Estimates sanctioned in 1903-1904.							
88	Special repairs to the Jawáb at the Agra Táj.	6,435	...	...	...	...	6,435	
89	Cleaning out the diving well at Fathpur Síkrí, Agra district.	950	...	...	...	...	950	
90	Repairs to the Imámbara in Mianganj, known as Bahu Begam's Tomb, Fyzabad district.	5,723	...	...	...	...	5,723	Grant-in-aid.
91	Repairing and cleaning the plaster of the columns and roofs of the Diwán-i-Ám in the Agra Fort.	13,572	...	...	...	...	13,572	
92	Providing doors and a specimen case for the proposed Museum at the Agra Táj.	1,337	...	...	...	...	1,337	
93	Special repairs to the Jama Masjid at Etáwah.	1,817	...	...	...	...	1,200	Balance to be met from contribution.
94	Restoring the King's stables at Fathpur Síkrí, Agra district.	15,864	...	...	...	...	9,000	
95	Providing a bullock shed and *mali's* quarters at the Sikandra Bágh garden, Lucknow.	4,400	...	...	...	...	4,400	
96	Restoration of the buildings at Sikandar-bágh, Lucknow.	6,990	...	...	...	...	6,990	
97	Constructing a dák bungalow at Fathpur Síkrí, Agra district.	29,992	...	...	...	...	15,000	
	Total, 1903-1904 ...	87,080	...	...	...	...	64,607	

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX E (1).

Provision made in the Budget of the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, United Provinces, for the year 1903-1904, *under head "Provincial," for Annual Repairs to Archæological Buildings and Monuments proper, and "Reserve" for Archæological Buildings.*

Division.	District.	Buildings.	Fixed average for each building.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Meerut	Dehra	Asoka stone near Kalsi	10	
	Muttra	Temple of Govind Deoji...	250	
Agra	Agra	Rámbágh	500	
		Tomb of Itimád-ud-daula	500	
		Chíní-ká-Rauzá	3,000	
		Moti Masjid		
		Diwán-i-Ám		
		Machhi Bhawan		
		Nagína Masjid		
		Throne of Jahángír		
		Diwán-i-Khás		
		Samman Burj		
		Khás Mahal		
		Shísh Mahal		
		Angúri Bágh		
		Jahángíri Mahal		
		Somnáth Gate		
		Táj Mahal, Agra	2,000	
		Tomb of Akbar at Sikandra	1,000	
		Kánch Mahal at Sikandra	50	
		Archæological buildings at Fathpur Síkrí	6,000	
Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	Tombs in Khusru Bágh	130	
	Benares	Sarnáth Tope	50	
Benares	Mirzapur	Cupola over an old inscription (stone) at Hallia ...	3	
	Gházipur	Asoka's stone, Bhitari	10	
		"Reserve" for Archæological buildings	1,00,000	
		Total ...	1,13,513	

APPENDIX F.

List of Volumes constituting the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.

List of Volumes constituting the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.

Prescribed number in new series.	Name of book.	Author or editor.	Date (passed or proposed) of publication.	*Provincial numbers.*		
				Western India.	Southern India.	Northern India.
I	Report of the first season's operations in the Belgaum and Kaladgi Districts.	Burgess ...	1874 ...	I	...	...
II	Report on the Antiquities of Kathiawár and Kach	Burgess ...	1876 ...	II	...	...
III	Report on the Antiquities of the Bidar and Aurangabad Districts.	Burgess ...	1878 ...	III	...	...
IV	The Buddhist Caves and their Inscriptions	Burgess ...	1883 ...	IV	...	...
V	The Caves of Elura and other Brâhmanical and Jaina Caves in Western India.	Burgess ...	1884 ...	V	...	...
VI	The Buddhist Stupas of Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta ...	Burgess ...	1887 ...	...	I	...
VII	List of Antiquarian Remains in the Presidency of Madras (Volume I).	Sewell ...	1882 ...	...	II	...
VIII	List of Inscriptions and Sketches of Dynasties of Southern India (Volume I).	Sewell ...	1884 ...	...	III	...
IX	South Indian Inscriptions (Volume I)	Hultzsch ...	1890 ...	...	IV	...
X	South Indian Inscriptions (Volume II)	Hultzsch ...	1891 ...	...	V	...
XI	Report on the Sharqi Architecture of Jaunpur	Führer and Smith.	1889 ...	...	...	I
XII	Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Führer ...	1891 ...	...	...	II
XIII	Epigraphia Indica of the Archæological Survey of India (Volume I).	Burgess ...	1891 ...	...	...	...
XIV	Epigraphia Indica of the Archæological Survey of India (Volume II).	Burgess ...	1893 ...	...	...	...
XV	South Indian Buddhist Antiquities	Rea ...	1894 ...	...	VI	...
XVI	Revised List of Antiquities, Bombay	Cousens ...	1897 ...	VIII	...	...
XVII	List of Architectural and Archæological Remains in Coorg ...	Rea ...	1894 ...	...	VII	...
XVIII	Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fathpur Sîkrî ..	Smith ...	1895 ...	...	...	III
	Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fathpur Sîkrî (Part II)...	Smith ...	1896 ...			
	Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fathpur Sîkrî (Part III)	Smith ...	1897 ...			
	Report on the Moghul Architecture of Fathpur Sîkrî (Part IV)	Smith ...	1898 ...			
XIX	List of Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the Central Provinces and Berar.	Cousens ...	1897 ...	...	...	IV
XX	The Jaina Stupa and some other Antiquities of Muttra ...	V. A. Smith ...	1900 ...	...	...	V
XXI	Chalukyan Architecture, including examples from the Ballari District in Madras.	Rea ...	1896 ...	...	VIII	...
XXII	Bower Manuscript	Hœrnle ...	1894 ...	...	...	...
XXIII	Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrát	Burgess ...	1896 ...	VI	...	...
XXIV	The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmadabad	Burgess ...	...	VII	...	...
XXV	Monumental Remains of the Dutch East India Company in the Presidency of Madras.	Rea ...	1897 ...	...	IX	...
*XXVI	...	...	...	...	...	VI
*XXVII	...	...	...	...	...	VII
XXVIII	...	...	...	...	...	VIII
XXIX	South Indian Inscriptions (Volume III, Part I)	Hultzsch ...	1899 ...	...	X	...
XXX	Moghul Colour Decorations of Agra	Smith ...	1900 ...	...	...	IX
XXXI	List of Antiquarian Remains in His Highness the Nizam's Territory.	Cousens ...	1900 ...	...	...	...

* These numbers will be utilized for reports bearing on the same subject to which they were originally assigned [*vide* Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Archæology and Epigraphy), No. 3672—42-6, dated the 16th October 1899].

APPENDIX G.

List of Archæological Reports, published under the authority of the Government of the United Provinces, which are included neither in Sir Alexander Cunningham's Series nor in the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.

List of Archæological Reports, published under the authority of the Government of the United Provinces, which are included neither in SIR ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM'S *Series nor in the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India.*

Number.	Title of work.	Name and official designation of author.	Date of publication.	Publishing Press.	Size and number of volumes, and number of pages in each volume.	Issue price of each volume or of complete work.	Whether still sold at the Government Press or Book Depôt, or not.	Whether copies exist in Public or Official Libraries.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p.			
1	Description of the Antiquities at Kalinjár.	F. Maisey ...	1848	Baptist Mission Press.	8vo; pages 41, with plates.	...	Not sold.	No.	
2	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1891-92.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1892	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 15.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
3	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1893.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1893	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 47.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
4	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1894.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1894	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 41.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
5	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1895.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1895	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 11.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
6	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1896.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1896	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 10.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
7	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1897.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1897	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Foolscap; pages 18.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
8	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1898.	A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, and E. W. Smith, Architectural Surveyor.	1898	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 20.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
9	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1899.	V. A. Smith, I.C.S., and E. W. Smith, Archæological Surveyor.	1899	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 23.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
10	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March 1900.	E. W. Smith, Archæological Surveyor.	1900	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 55.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
11	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March 1901.	Public Works Department Secretariat.	1901	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 56.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
12	Progress Report of the Archæological Survey Circle, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March 1902.	Public Works Department Secretariat.	1902	Government Press, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 57.	...	Not sold.	Yes.	
13	List of Photographic Negatives of the Monumental Antiquities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	A. Führer, Ph. D., Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1889	Government of India Central Printing Office.	Foolscap; pages 13.	...	No ...	No.	
14	List of Christian Tombs and Monuments of Archæological or Historical Interest and their Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	A. Führer, Ph. D., Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1896	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 188.	6 0 0	Yes ...	Yes.	

List of Archæological Reports, published under the authority of the Government of the United Provinces, which are included neither in SIR ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM'S *Series nor in the new Imperial Series of the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India*—(concluded).

Number.	Title of work.	Name and official designation of author.	Date of publication.	Publishing Press.	Size and number of volumes, and number of pages in each volume.	Issue price of each volume or of complete work.	Whether still sold at the Government Press or Book Depôt, or not.	Whether copies exist in Public or Official Libraries.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p.			
15	The Remains near Kassia in the Gorakhpur District.	V. A. Smith, I.C.S.	1896	Government Press North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Super royal 4to; 26 pages and 1 plan.	1 8 0	Yes ...	Yes.	
16	Portfolio of Indian Architectural Drawings.	Edmund W. Smith	1897	Messrs. Griggs & Sons, Hanover Street, Peckham, London.	Imperial folio; 8 pages, with 52 plates.	9 0 0	Yes ...	Yes.	
17	Objects of Antiquarian Interest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Prepared under the orders issued by this Government Resolution No. 950B.R.C., dated 5th July 1876.	...	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 77.	...	Not sold.	No copies in Official Libraries.	Probably these reports were sent to Dr. Führer when he was compiling his *Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*. The information contained in these reports was for the most [illegible] by Dr. Führer in his compilation.
18	I-(A)—Monuments which, from their present condition and historical or archæological value, ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.	Prepared under the orders conveyed in Home Department Resolution No. 3 / 168—183, dated 26th November 1883, and No. 5 / 170—82, dated 22nd May 1885.	...	Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Foolscap; pages 31.	...	Not sold.		
19	I-(B)—Monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by minor measures.				Foolscap; pages 15.	...	Not sold.		
20	II-(A)—Monuments in possession or charge of Government, or in respect of which Government must undertake cost of all measures of conservation.				Foolscap; pages 25.	...	Not sold.		
21	II-(B)—Monuments in possession of private bodies or individuals.				Foolscap; pages 17.	...	Not sold.		
22	III—Monuments which, from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance, it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.				Foolscap; pages 65.	...	Not sold.		
23	Report on the Antiquities in the District of Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces.	Purna Chandra Mukerji.	1899	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Super royal 4to; pages 39 and 13 diagrams.	...	No ...	Yes.	
24	Plates illustrating the Report on the Antiquities in the District of Lalitpur, North-Western Provinces.	Purna Chandra Mukerji.	1899	Thomason College Press, Roorkee.	Super royal 4to; 98 plates.	...	No ...	Yes.	

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, United Provinces, for the year ending 31st March 1903.

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India.	
	UNITED KINGDOM.	
	(a) Institutions.	
1	British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.	1*
2	Bodleian Library, Oxford	1*
3	London University Library, Burlington Gardens, London, W.	1*
4	Cambridge University Library, Cambridge	1*
5	Edinburgh „ „ Edinburgh	1
6	Glasgow „ „ Glasgow ...	1
7	Aberdeen „ „ Aberdeen,	1
8	Trinity College Library, Dublin ...	1
9	Christ „ „ Cambridge ...	1
10	Balliol „ „ Oxford ...	1
11	Library, Owen's College, Manchester ...	1
12	Victoria University Library, „ ...	1
13	Corpus Christi College Library, Cambridge	1
14	National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.	1*
15	Advocates' Library, Edinburgh ...	1
16	The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks	1
17	Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.	1
18	Royal Society, Edinburgh	1
19	Royal Irish Academy, Dublin ...	1
20	National Library, Dublin	1
21	Royal Asiatic Society, 22 Albemarle Street, London.	1*
22	Society of Antiquarians of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.	1
23	Society of Antiquarians of Scotland, Edinburgh.	1
24	Board of Indian Civil Service Studies, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.	1
	Carried over ...	24

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India— *(continued).*	
	UNITED KINGDOM—*(continued).*	
	(a) Institutions—(concluded).	
	Brought forward ...	24
25	Imperial Institute, London	1
26	Indian Institute, Oxford	1*
27	Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, London.	1
28	Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh...	1
29	Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London.	1
30	The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.	1
31	National Library of Ireland... ...	1
32	Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, London.	1
33	Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.	1
	(b) Officials.	
34	His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, India Office, London.	5*
35	His Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, London.	
36	India Office Library, London ...	
	(c) Private Individuals.	
37	Sir James Peile, K.C.S.I., India Office, London.	1
38	Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.S.I., India Office, London.	1
	Carried over ...	40

NOTES.—(1) The list will not apply to the distribution of the official Epigraphical Supplement to the *Indian Antiquary* or to reports of a purely Epigraphical character.

(2) Officials and Institutions which should have preference over others in any distribution which does not cover the whole list are indicated by asterisks.

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, United Provinces, for the year ending 31st March 1903—(continued).

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India— *(continued).*	
	UNITED KINGDOM—*(concluded).*	
	(c) Private Individuals—(concluded).	
	Brought forward ...	40
39	Sir George M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., India Office, London.	1
40	Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., Edinburgh University.	1
41	Dr. James Burgess, C.I.E., 22 Seton Place, Edinburgh.	1
42	J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.I.E., Schloss Wildeck, Aargau, Switzerland.	1
43	Archibald Constable, Esq., 14 Parliament Street, Westminster.	1
44	R. Sewell, Esq., 6 Palace Mansions, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.	1
45	Sir Antony MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., C/o India Office, London.	1
46	Dr. A. F. Hœrnle, 38 Banbury Road, Oxford.	1
47	V. A. Smith, Esq., I.C.S., Gwynfa, Cheltenham, England.	1
48	Dr. Sten Konow, Glencoe, Frimley Road, Comberley, Surrey, England.	1
49	C. W. Odling, Esq., C.S.I., C/o Grindlay and Company, 54 Parliament Street, London.	1
50	J. F. Fleet, Esq., C.I.E., C/o India Office, London.	1
	(d) Newspapers and Periodicals.	
51	The *Times*, Printing House Square, London, E.C.	1*
52	The *Athenæum*, 11 Breams' Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.	1
53	The *Academy*, 43 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.	1
54	The *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, Oriental Institute, Woking.	1
	Carried over ...	56

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India— *(continued).*	
	FRANCE.	
	Brought forward ...	56
55	Bibliothèque National, Paris ...	1*
56	Musée Guimet, 30 Avenue du Trocadero, Paris.	1
57	Institut de France, Paris	1
58	La Société Asiatique, Care of E. Leroux, 28 Rue Bonaparte, Paris.	1*
59	Mons. Em. Senart, 18 Rue François 1er, Paris.	1
	GERMANY.	
60	University Library, Berlin	1
61	„ „ Leipzig... ...	1
62	„ „ Bonn	1
63	„ „ München ...	1
64	Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.	1
65	Deutsche Morgenlandische Gesellschaft, Halle, a/S.	1*
66	Professor F. Keilhorn, C.I.E., University, Gottingen.	1
67	Count Carlo von Landberg-Hollberger, Schloss Tutzing, Oberbayern, Germany.	1
68	Dr. Lucian Scherman, Editor, Orientalische Bibliographie, Munich, Bavaria.	1*
	Carried over ...	70

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, United Provinces, for the year ending 31st March 1903—(continued).

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India— *(continued).*	
	AUSTRIA.	
	Brought forward ...	70
69	Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna ...	1
70	Imperial and Royal Museum (Arts), Vienna	1
71	Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth ...	1
	ITALY.	
72	Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.	1*
73	University Library, Florence ...	1
74	R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.	1
75	Count Angelo de Gubernatis, *viâ* S. Martino al Marco, No. 11, Rome.	1
	OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.	
76	University Library, Leyden, Holland ...	1*
77	Royal Institute of Netherlands India, The Hague, Holland.	1
78	Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburgh, Russia.	1*
79	Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark ...	1
80	Museum of National Archæology, Copenhagen, Denmark.	1
81	University Library, Upsala, Sweden ...	1
82	„ „ Christiana, Norway...	1
	Carried over ...	84

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	I.—Countries outside India— *(concluded).*	
	AMERICA.	
	Brought forward ...	84
83	American Oriental Society, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.	1*
84	Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.	1
85	Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.	1
	AFRICA.	
	Egypt.	
85A	Museum of Arab Art at Cairo ...	1
	BRITISH COLONIES.	
86	The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand...	1
87	Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.	1
88	Melbourne Library, Melbourne ...	1
89	University „ „ ...	1
90	„ „ Sydney, New South Wales.	1
91	Librarian, Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.	1
92	The Asiatic Society, Colombo, Ceylon ...	1
93	Archæological Commissioner, Colombo, Ceylon.	1
	FOREIGN COLONIES.	
94	Genootschap van Kunsten en Wettenschappen Waspada, Batavia, Java.	1
95	His Excellency the Governor-General of Indo-China, C/o Consul-General for France, 6 Hare Street, Calcutta.	1
	Total ...	98

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, United Provinces, for the year ending 31st March 1903—(continued).

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II.—India.	
	(1) IMPERIAL.	
1	Imperial Library, Calcutta	5*
2	Indian Museum, „	1*
3	Department of Revenue and Agriculture,	2*
4	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.	1*
5	Director of Archæology	1
	(2) PROVINCIAL.	
	MADRAS.	
	(a) Institutions.	
6	Secretariat Library, Fort St. George ...	1*
7	University Library, Madras ...	1*
8	Public „ „ ...	1*
9	Presidency College, „ ...	1*
10	School of Art, „ ...	1*
11	Literary and Scientific Society, Madras ...	1*
12	Government Central Museum, „ ...	1*
13	Christian College Library, „ ...	1*
	(b) Officials.	
14	Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph.D., Government Epigraphist, Ootacamund.	1*
15	A. Rea, Esq., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Madras.	1*
	Carried over ...	20

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II.—India—*(continued).*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(continued).*	
	MADRAS—*(concluded).*	
	Brought forward ...	20
	(c) Private Individuals.	
16	R. T. H. Griffiths, Esq., Kotagiri, Palni Hills.	1
17	Colonel H. S. Olcott, President Founder, Theosophical Society, Adyar Library, Adyar, Madras.	1
	BOMBAY.	
	(a) Institutions.	
18	Secretariat Library, Bombay ...	1
19	University „ „ ...	1
20	Sassoon Mechanics' Institute Library, Bombay.	1
21	Watson Museum, Rajkot, Kathiawar ...	1
22	Asiatic Society, Bombay	1
23	School of Art, „	1
24	Mechanics' Institute, Bombay ...	1
25	The College of Science, Poona ...	1
26	Principal, Deccan College, Poona ...	1
	(b) Officials.	
27	The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay.	1
28	H. Cousens, Esq., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Bombay.	1
28A	A. M. T. Jackson, Esq., I.C.S., Bombay ...	1
	Carried over ...	34

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Sureey, United Provinces, for the year ending 31*st March* 1903—(continued).

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II.—India—*(continued).*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(continued).*	
	BENGAL.	
	Brought forward ...	34
	(a) Institutions.	
29	Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.	1*
30	University Library, The Senate House, Calcutta.	1
31	Presidency College Library, 1 College Square, Calcutta.	1
32	Sanskrit College Library, 1 College Square, Calcutta.	1
33	Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57 Park Street, Calcutta.	1*
34	Honorary Secretary, The United Reading Rooms, 38 Brindaban Basak's Street, Calcutta.	1
	(b) Officials.	
35	Dr. Theodore Bloch, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Bengal, Calcutta.	1
	(c) Private Individuals.	
36	Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, Calcutta.	1
37	G. A. Grierson, Esq., C.S., Linguistic Survey, care of Home Department.	1
38	Bábu Hara Prasad Shastri, M.A., Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	1
39	Bábu P. C. Mukharji, Panihati, 24-Parganas, Bengal.	1
	Carried over ...	45

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II.—India—*(continued).*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(continued).*	
	UNITED PROVINCES.	
	Brought forward ...	45
	(a) Institutions.	
40	Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad,	1*
41	University Library, Allahabad ...	1*
42	Public „ „ ...	1
43	Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow ...	1*
44	Sanskrit College, Benares	1*
45	Thomason College, Roorkee... ...	1
46	Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares ...	1
	(b) Officials.	
47	The Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Panjáb Circle, Lucknow.	1*
	(c) Private Individuals.	
48	F. O. Oertel, Esq., care of Secretary to Government, United Provinces, P. W. D.	1
48A	Major W. Vost, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Jaunpur.	1
	Carried over ...	55

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, United Provinces, for the year ending 31st March 1903—(continued).

Number.	Designation.	Number of copies to be supplied.
	II.—India—*(continued).*	
	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(continued).*	
	PANJÁB.	
	Brought forward ...	55
	(a) Institutions.	
49	Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.	1*
50	Panjáb Public Library, Lahore ...	1*
51	Museum Library, Lahore	1*
52	School of Art, „	1
53	University Library, Lahore	1
54	Government College Library, Lahore ...	1
55	Lahore and Mian Mir Institute, Lahore...	1
56	Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi ...	1
	(b) Officials.	
57	Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Panjáb, Lahore.	1
	(c) Private Individuals.	
58	Dr. M. A. Stein, Inspector of Schools, Panjáb, Rawal Pindi.	1
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59	The Secretariat Library, Rangoon ...	1*
60	The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon ...	1*
61	The Phayre Museum, Rangoon ...	1
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	ASSAM.	
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	COORG.	
66	The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.	1
67	The Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Mercara.	1
	BERAR.	
68	The Resident's Library, Hyderabad ...	1*
	Carried over ...	75

Distribution List of the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, United Provinces, for the year ending 31*st March* 1903—(concluded).

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	(2) PROVINCIAL—*(concluded).*	
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70	The Oriental and Mixed Library, Bangalore.	1
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72	His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore ...	1
73	Diwan Sahib, Mysore, Bangalore ...	1
74	B. L. Rice, Esq., C.I.E., Mysore ...	1
	HYDERABAD.	
75	His Highness the Nizam's Minister, Hyderabad.	1*
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	NATIVE STATES—*(concluded).*	
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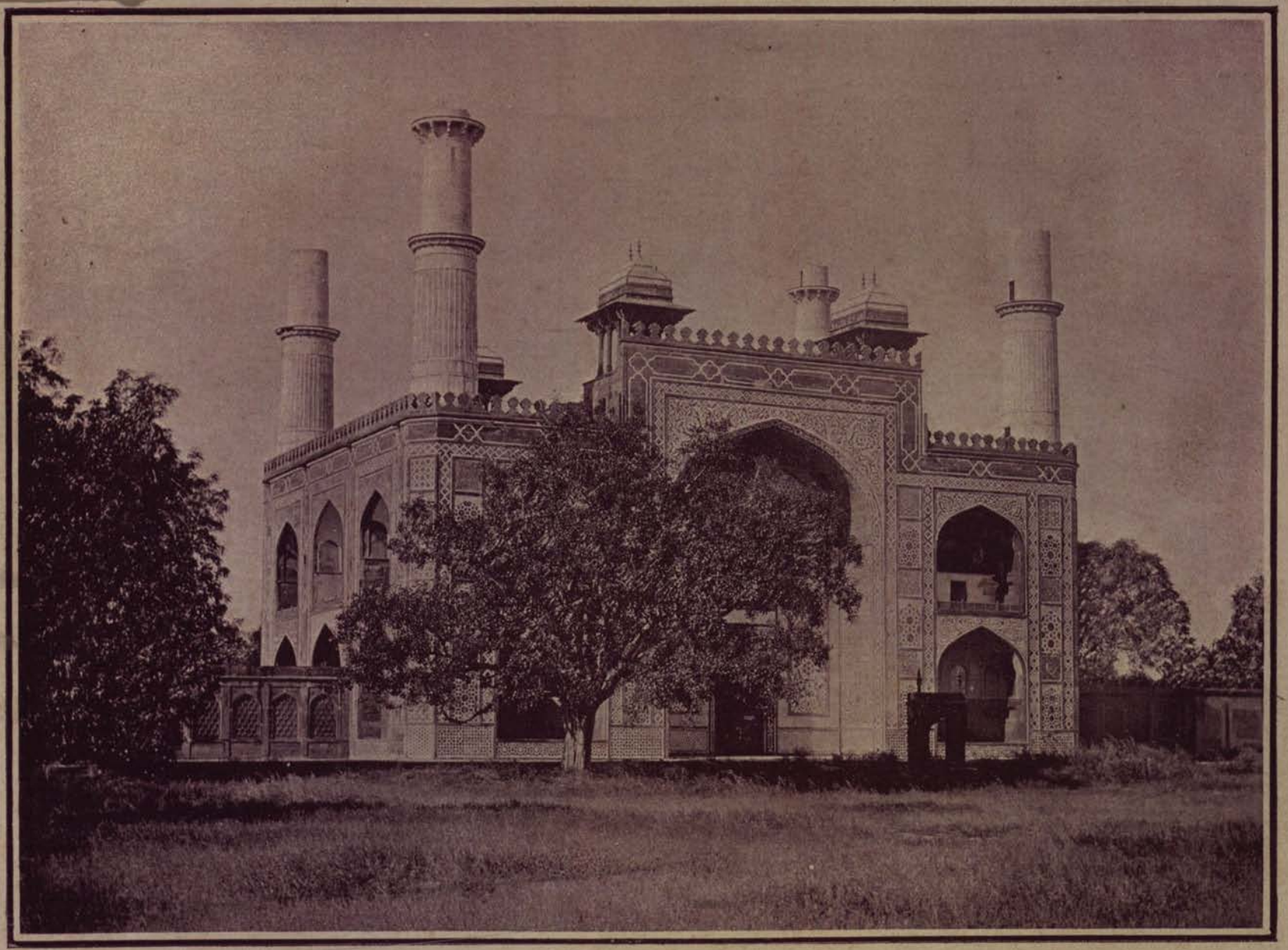
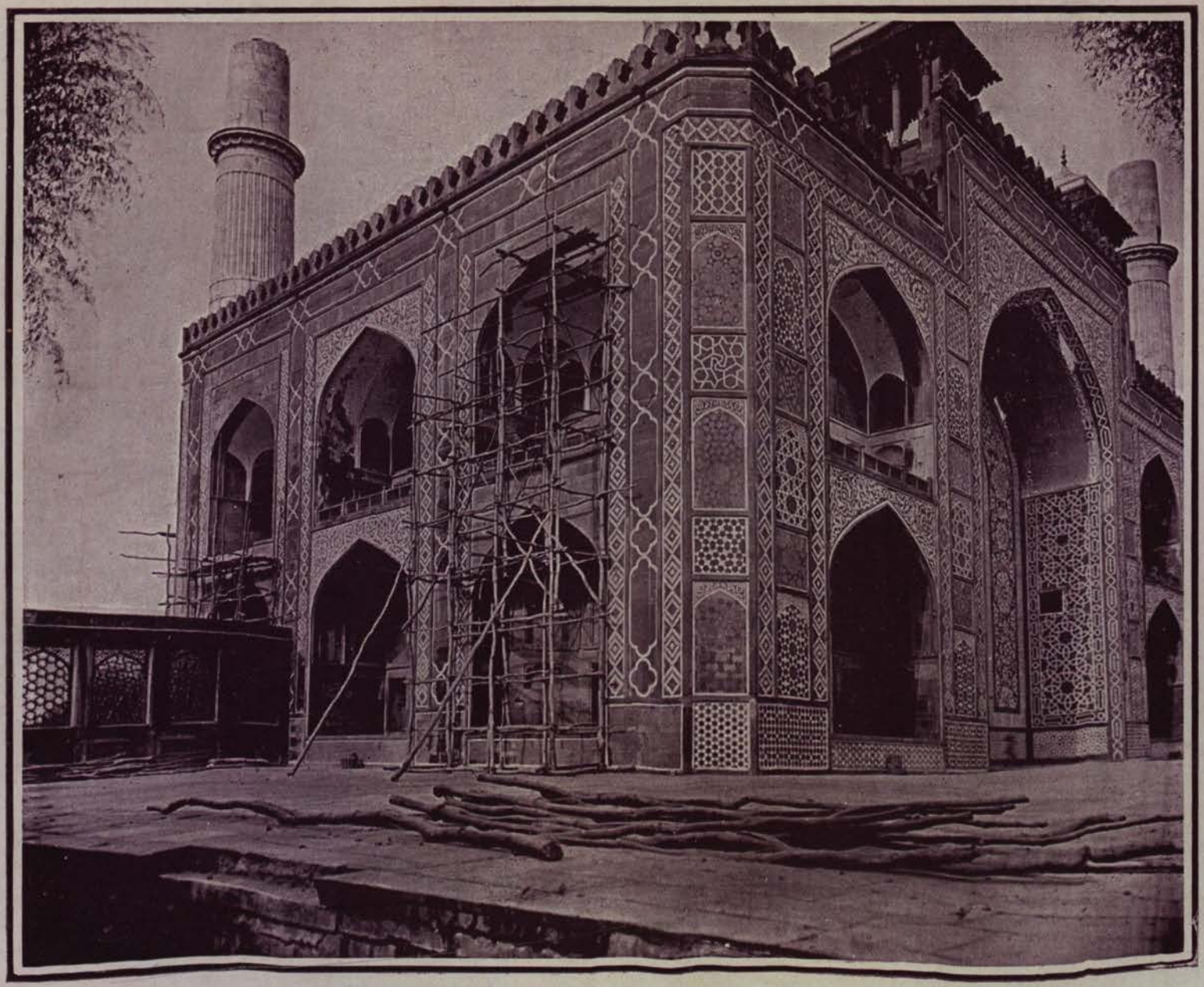
83	Library of the Resident at Baroda ...	1
84	His Highness the Gaekwar, „ ...	2
	TRAVANCORE.	
85	His Highness the Mahárája of Travancore	1
	INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.	
86	The *Madras Mail*, 6 North Beach Road, Madras.	1
87	The *Times of India*, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.	1
88	The *Englishman*, 9 Hare Street, Calcutta	1
89	The *Calcutta Review*, 12 Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	1
90	The *Pioneer*, Allahabad	1
91	The *Indian Antiquary*, Bombay ...	1
92	The *Bombay Gazette*, „ ...	1
	Total, India ...	100
	Total, Countries outside India ...	98
	GRAND TOTAL ...	198



THE SOUTH GATE, SIKANDRA.

View from the south-west, 1901.

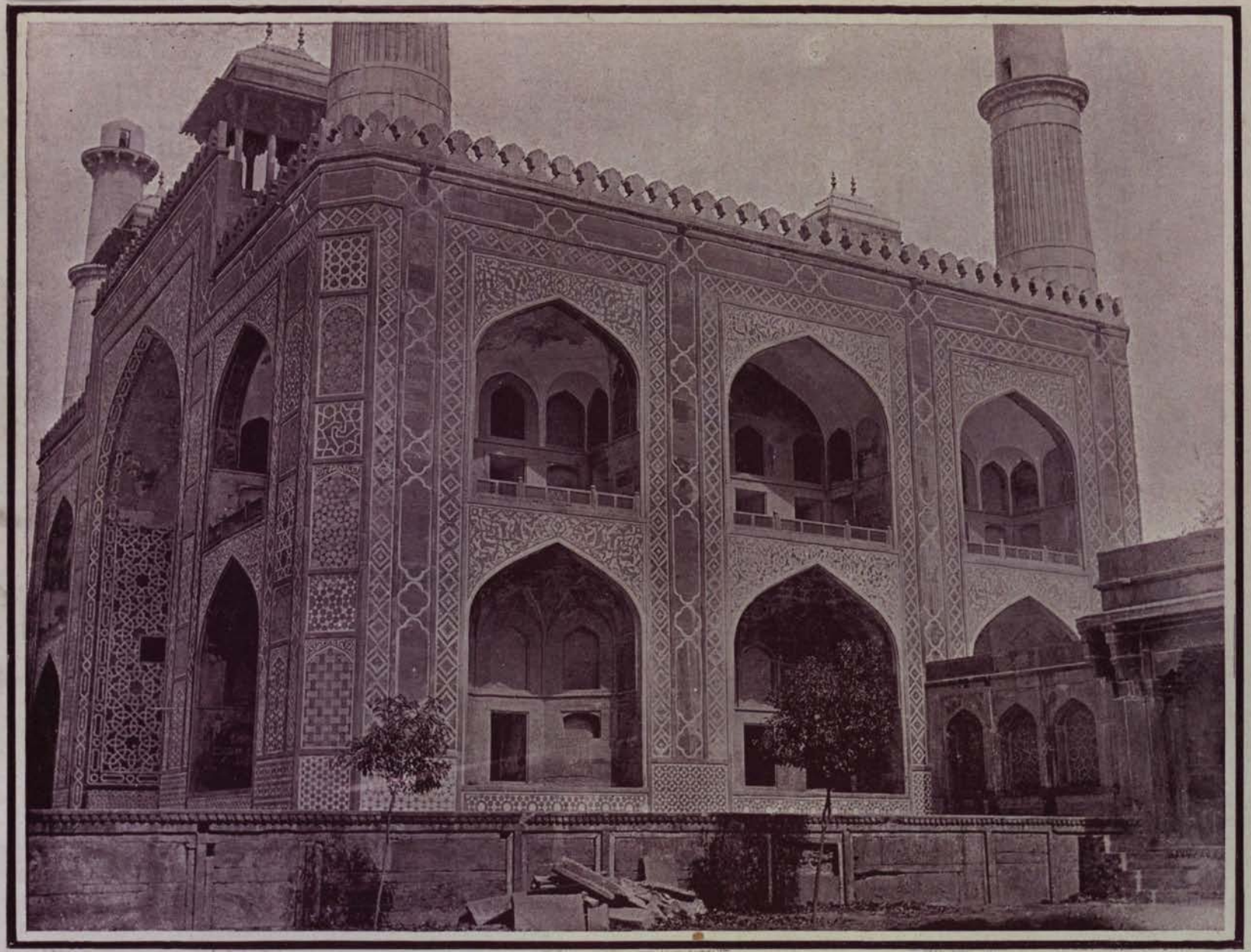
No. I.



THE SOUTH GATE, SIKANDRA.

View from the north-east showing plinth, spandrils and borders on the east face before restoration.
June 1902.

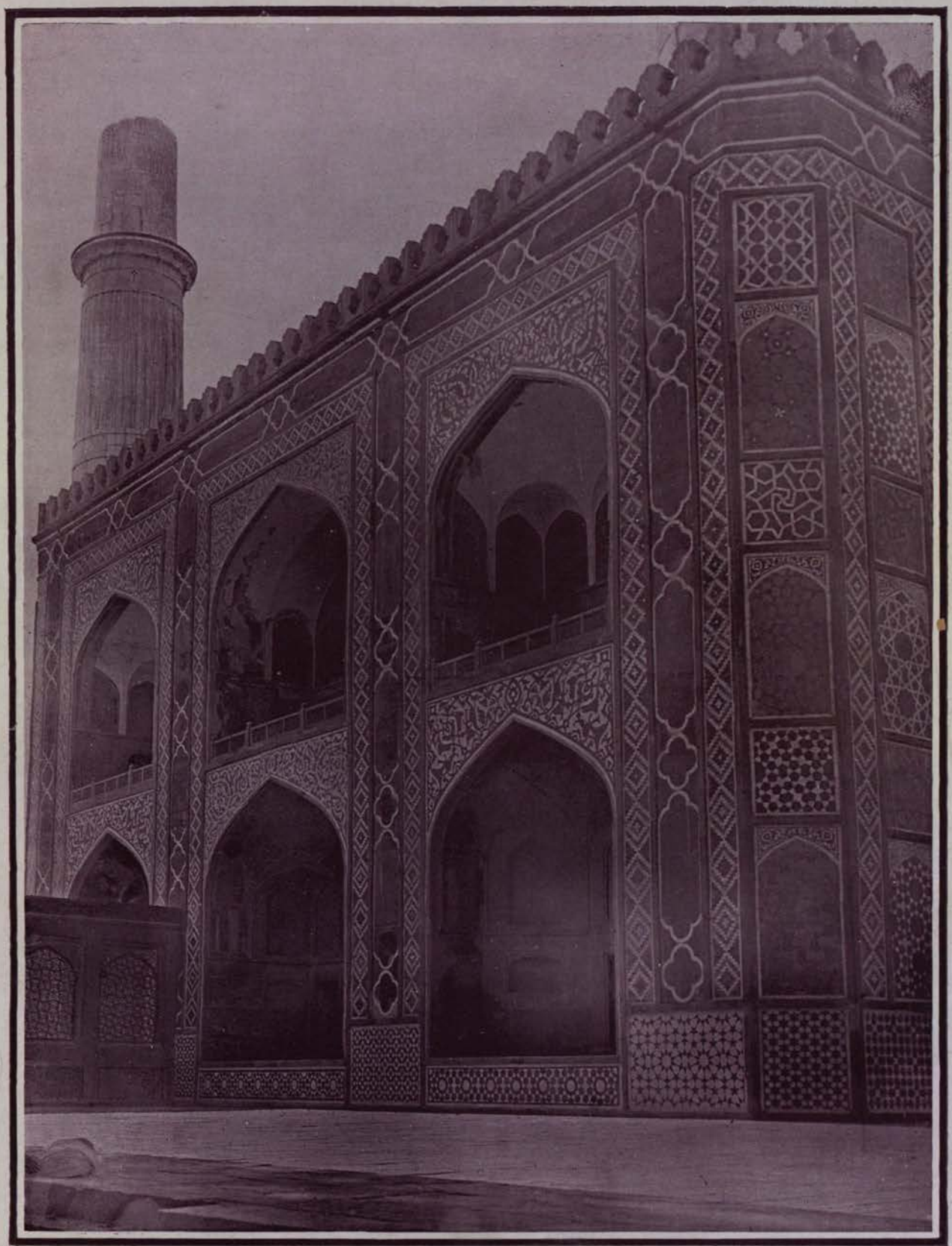
No. 2.



THE SOUTH GATE, SIKANDRA.

The east end of the gateway after restoration, May 1903.

No. 3.



THE SOUTH GATE, SIKANDRA.

View from the north-east showing spandrils, panels and borders of the east face restored, February 1903.

THE EAST GATE, SIKANDRA.

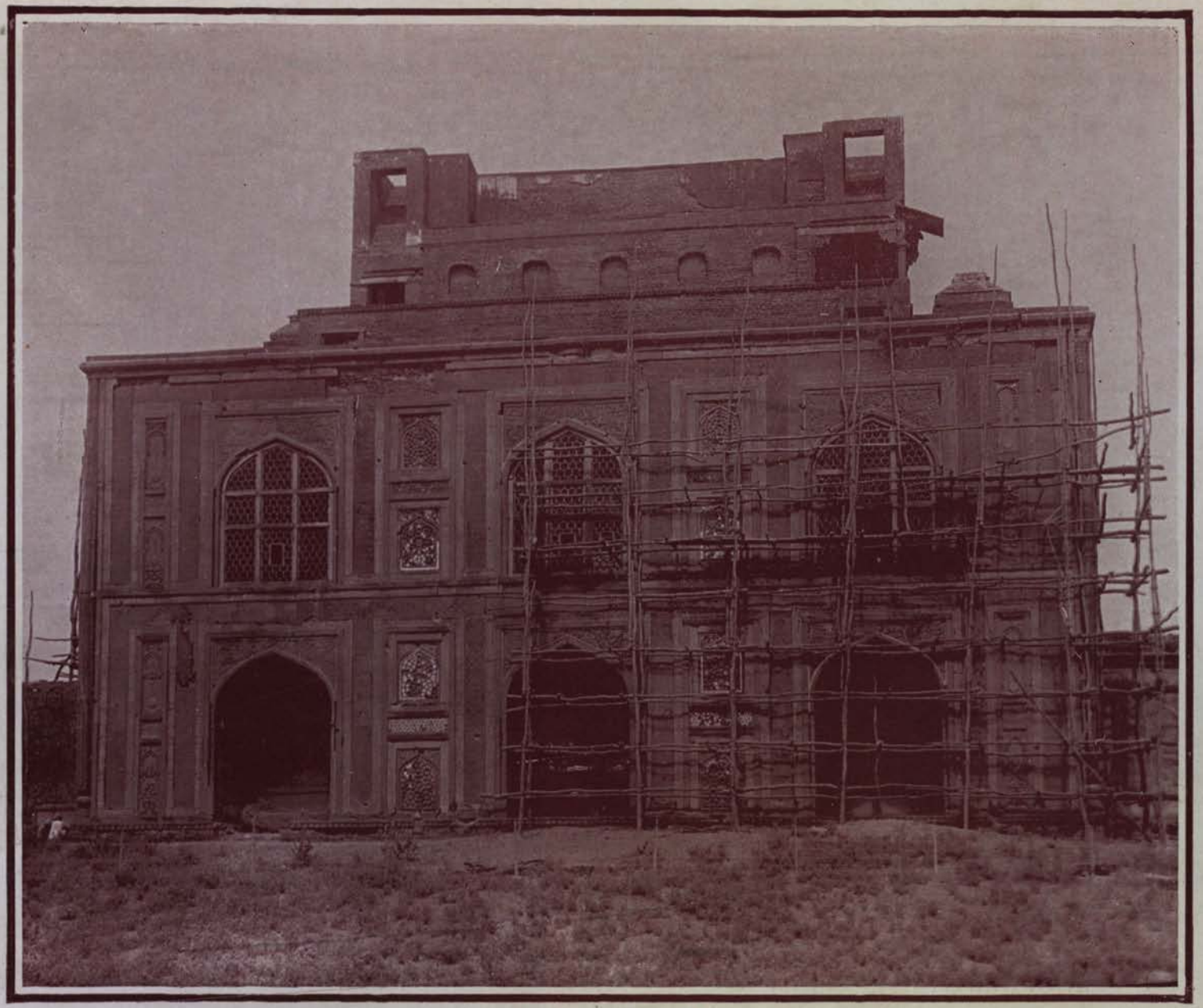
The north end from inside, June 1902.

No 4.

THE EAST GATE, SIKANDRA.

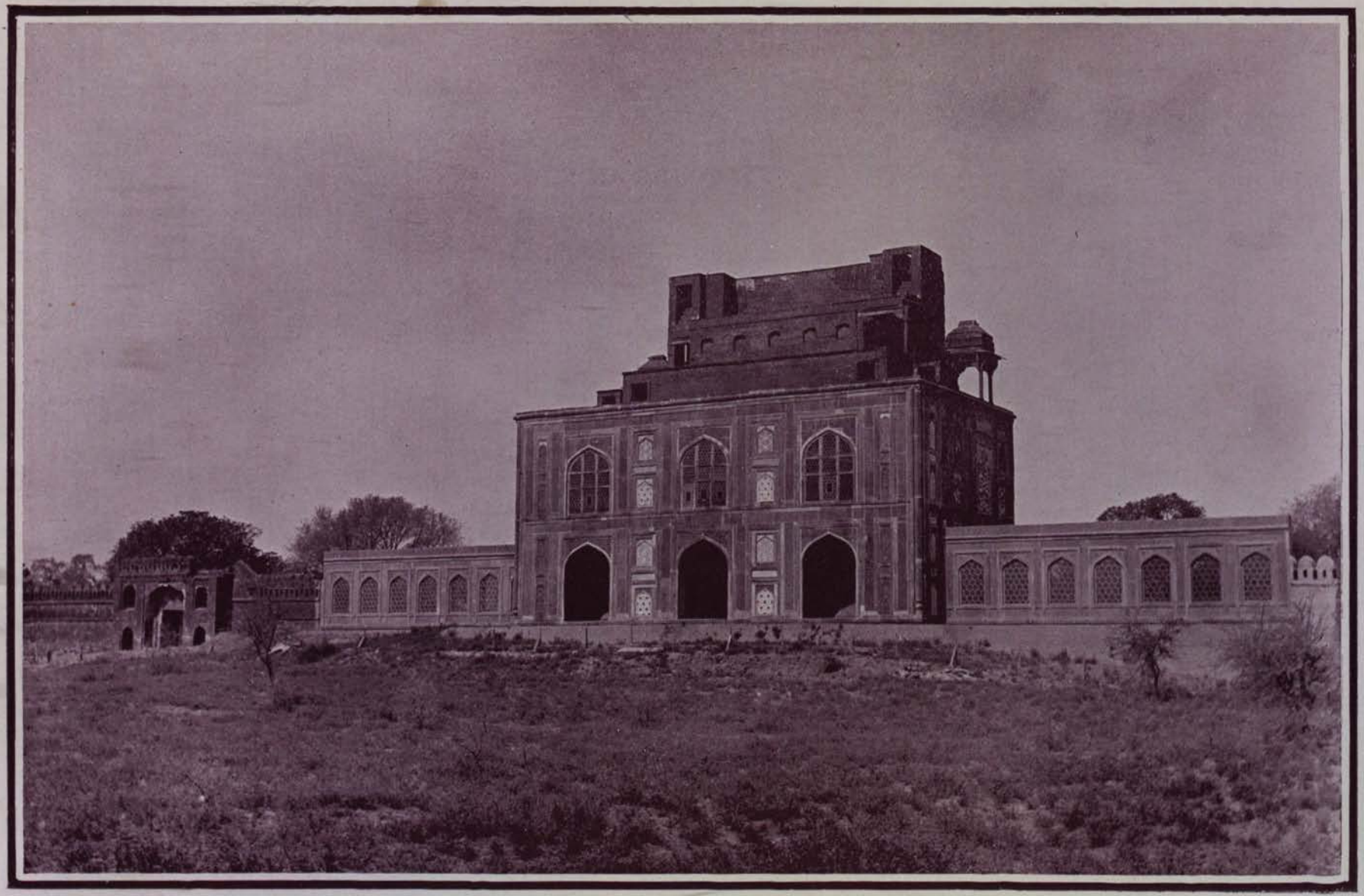
View from the north-east outside the wall, June 1902.

No 5.



THE EAST GATE, SIKANDRA.

Outside or east face. June 1902.



THE EAST GATE, SIKANDRA.

View from the north-east outside the wall after restoration, May 1903.

LIBR
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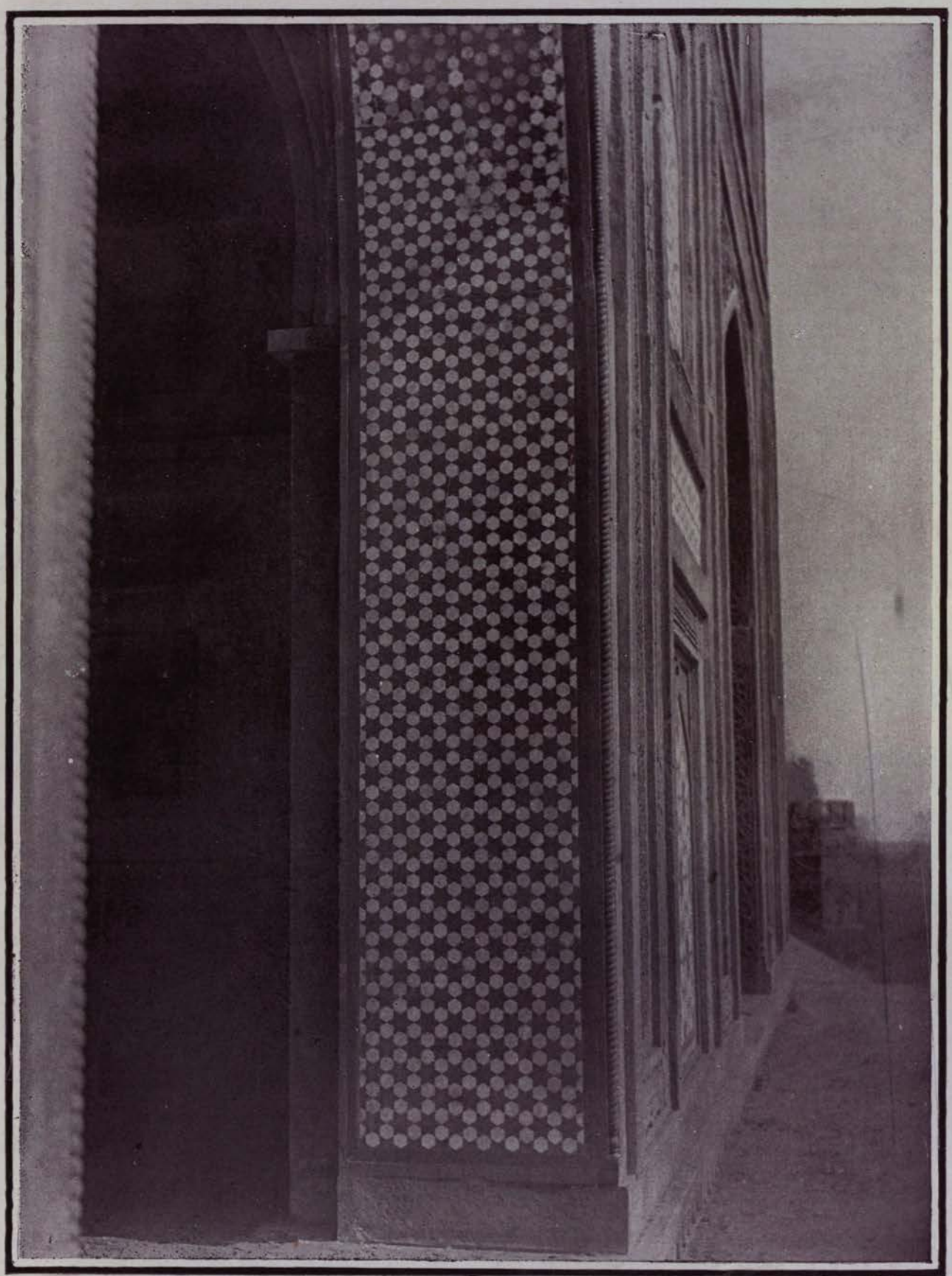
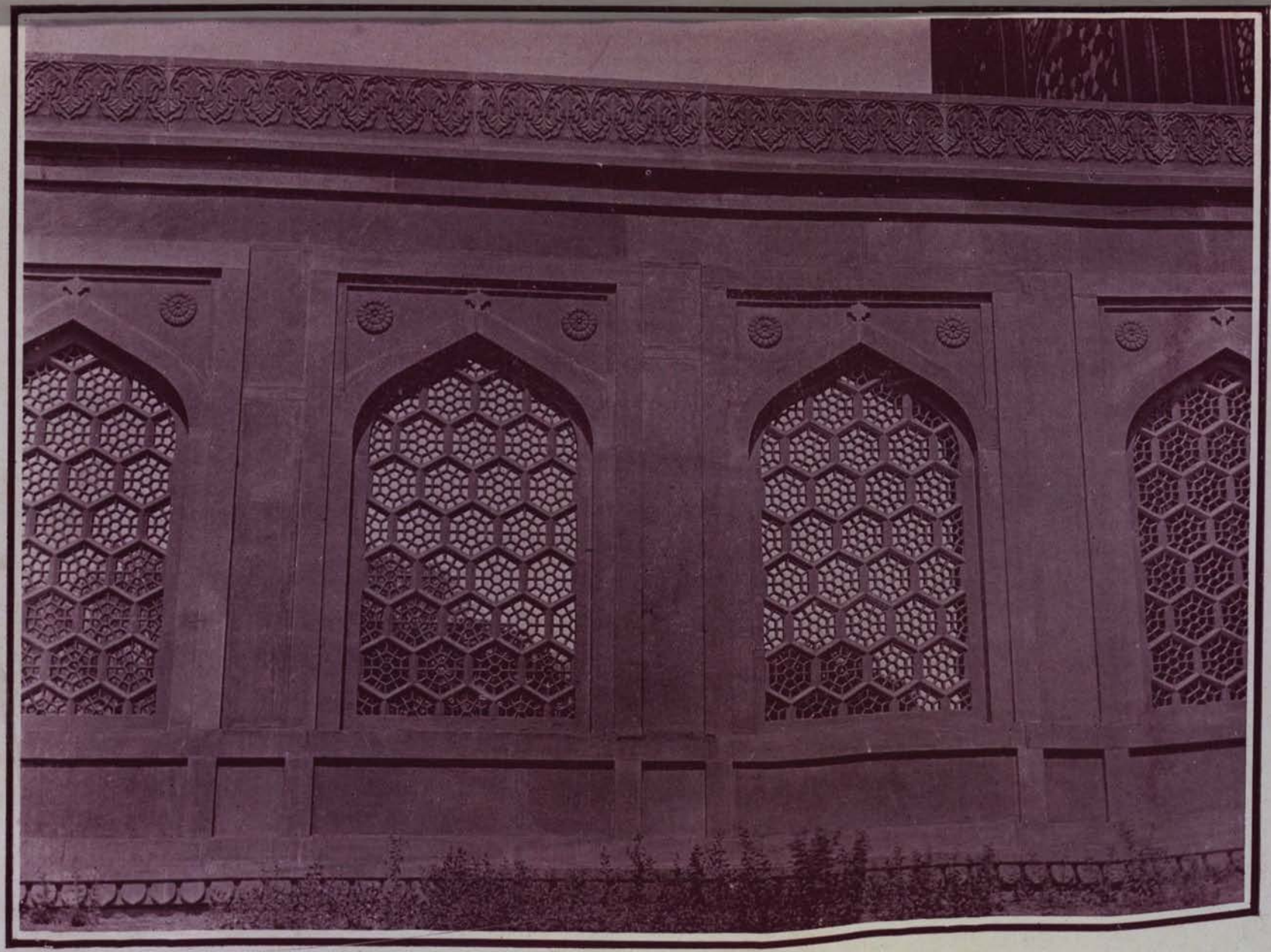
OF TH
ROYAL ASIAT



THE EAST GATE, SIKANDRA.

New inlaid panel in the jamb of the central archway on the east face, May 1903.



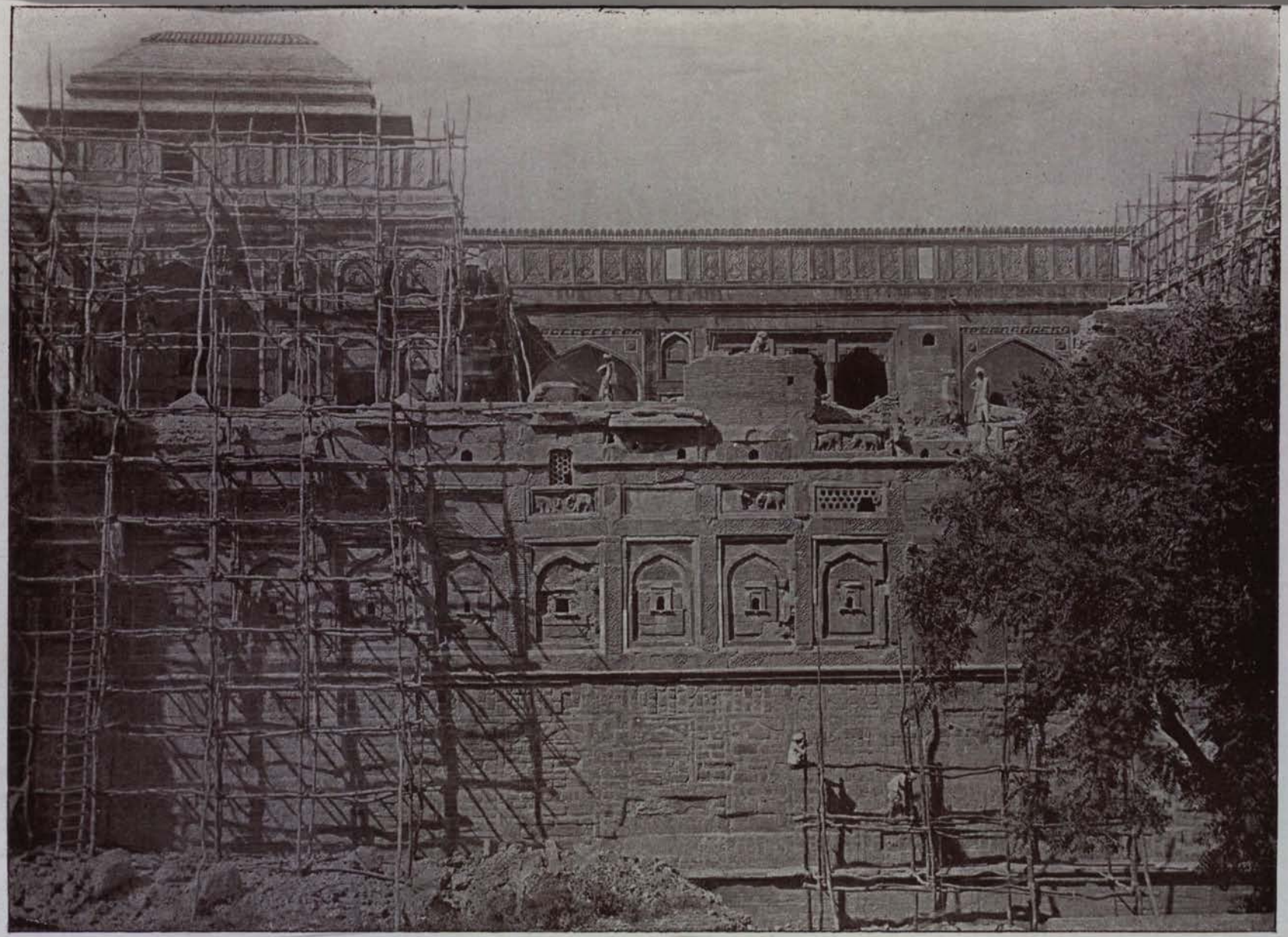
THE EAST GATE, SIKANDRA.

Restored screens in the walls on the flanks of the gateway, May 1903.

No. 7B.

THE NORTH GATE, SIKANDRA, JUNE 1902.

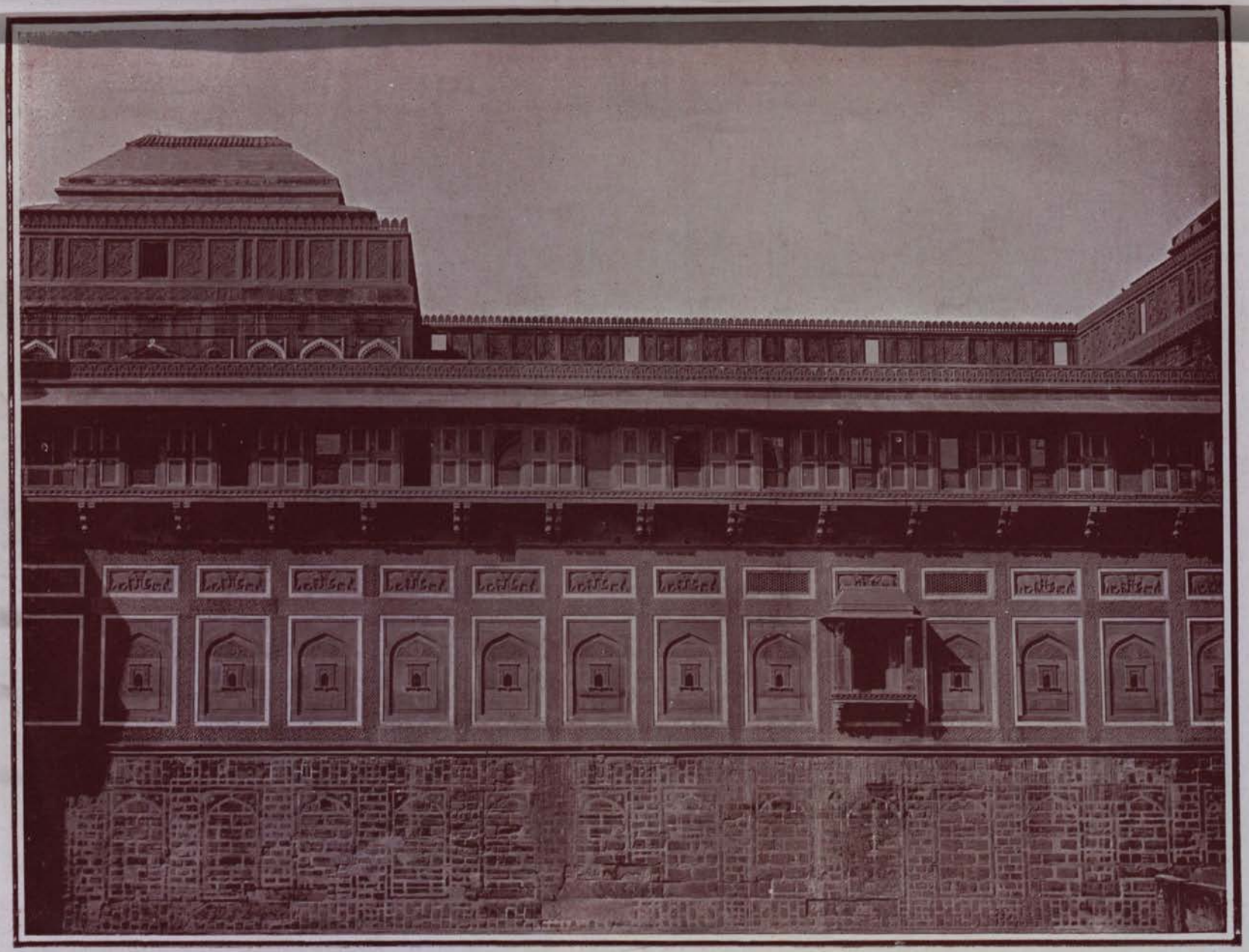
No. 8.



THE INNER WALL OF THE AGRA FORT.

Forming the east front of the Jahangiri Mahal before restoration, 1901.

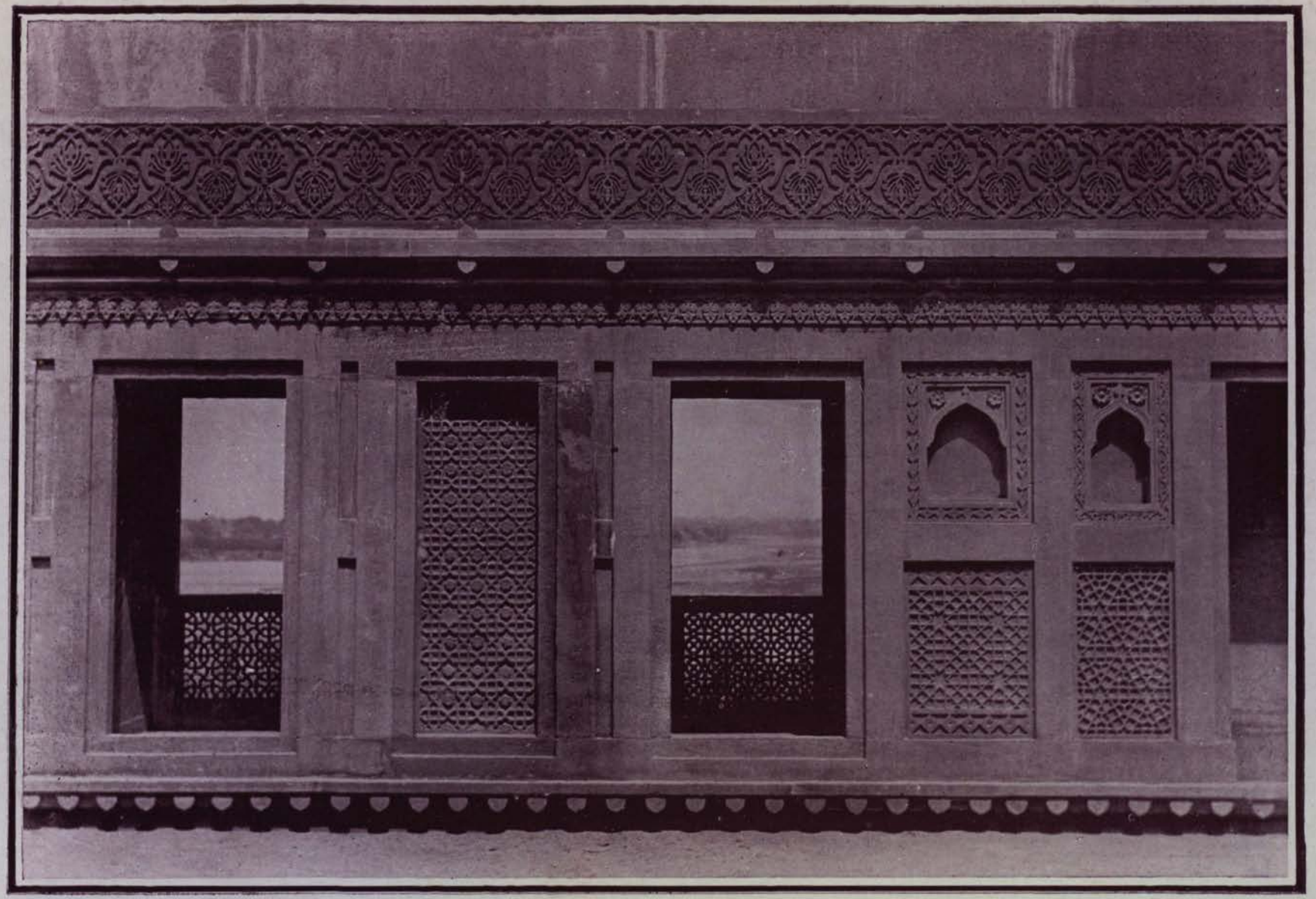
ROYAL ASIAT



THE INNER WALL OF THE AGRA FORT.

Forming the east front of the Jahangiri Mahal after restoration, February 1903.

No. 10.



THE JAHANGIRI MAHAL, AGRA FORT.

The inner face of the east wall after restoration, May 1903.

THE SALEMGARH, AGRA FORT, FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

Modern Verandah removed from the west side and dripstone about to be restored, July 1902.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

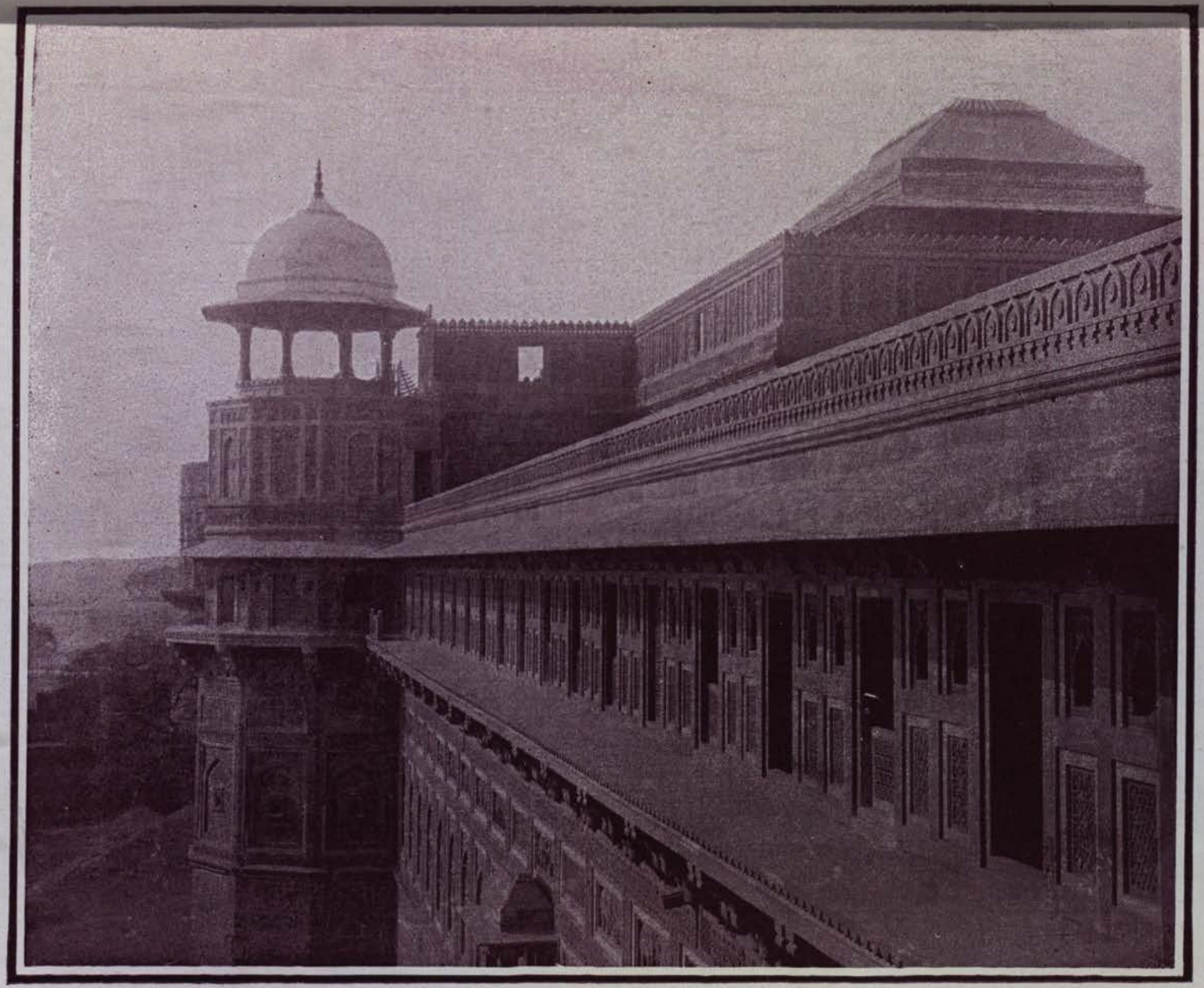
THE SALEMGARH, AGRA FORT.

View from the north-west after restoration, May 1903.

No. 12.

SOUTH-EAST KIOSK OF THE JAHANGIRI MAHAL, AGRA FORT.

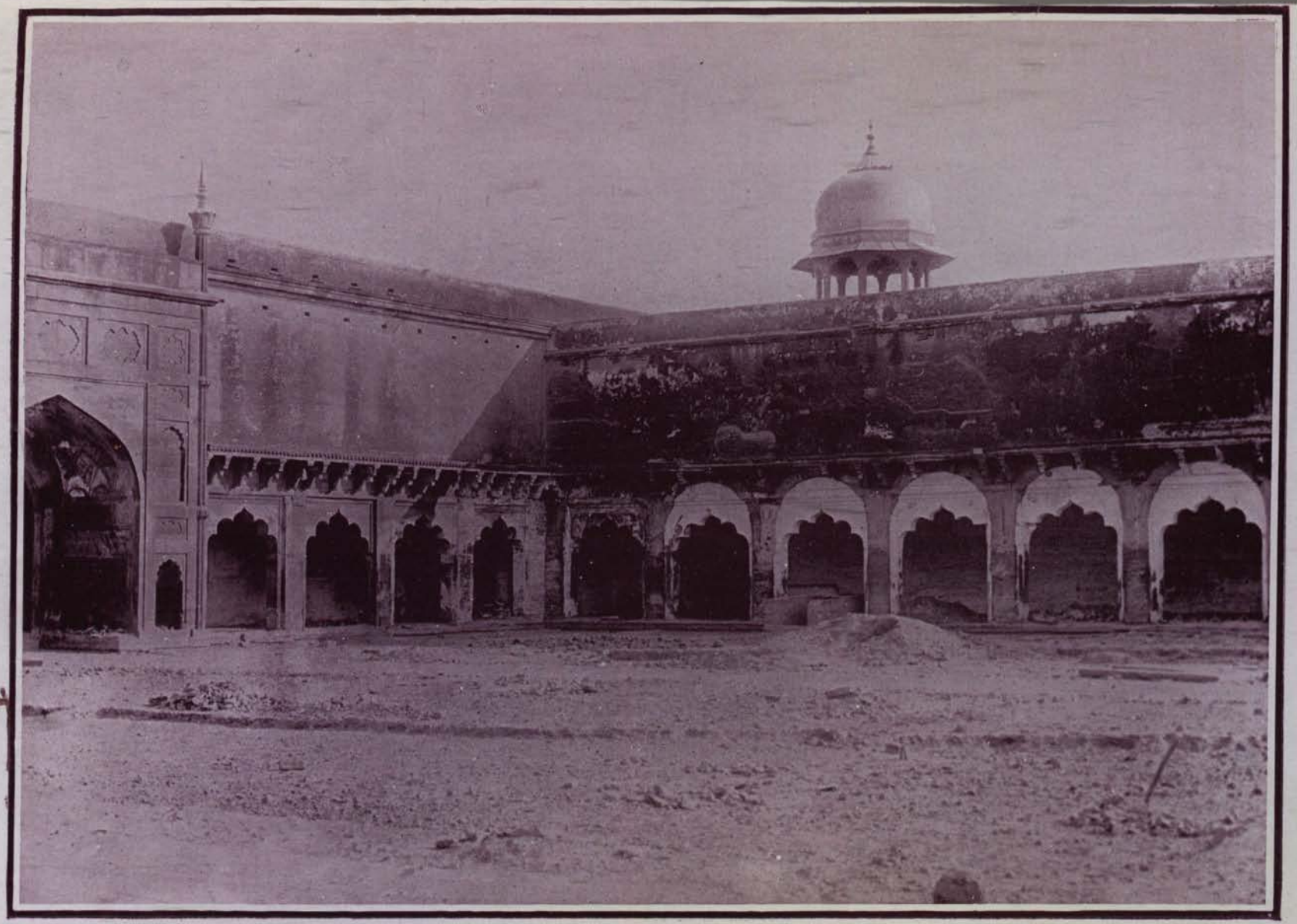
Before restoration, 1901.



SOUTH-EAST KIOSK OF THE JAHANGIRI MAHAL, AGRA FORT.

After restoration, March 1903.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

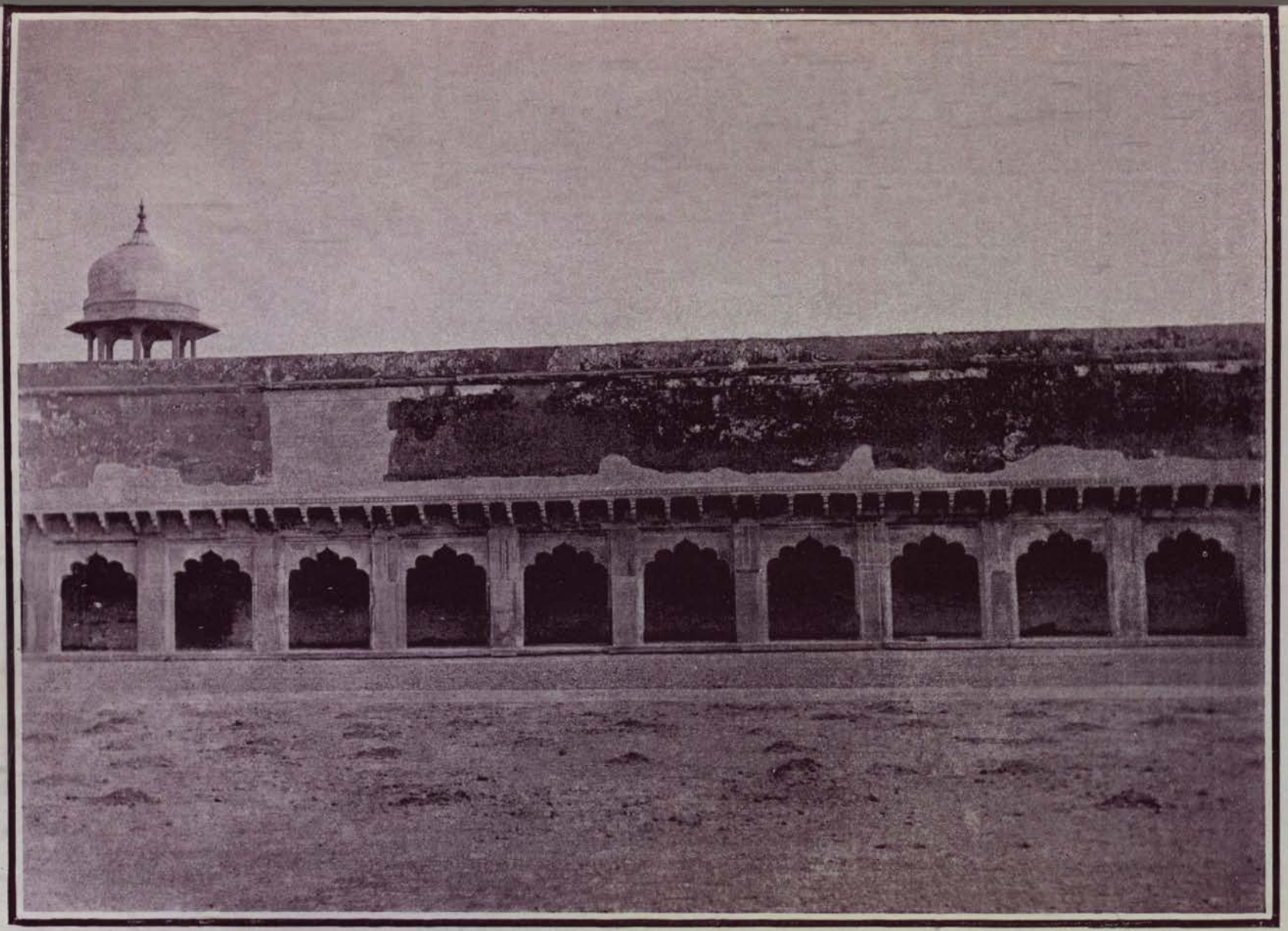


THE DIWAN-I-AM QUADRANGLE, AGRA FORT.

View of the south-east corner after removal of the modern casemates and before restoration of the cloisters, January 1903.

THE DIWAN-I-AM QUADRANGLE, AGRA FORT.

View of the north side after removal of the modern casemates and before restoration of the cloisters, January 1903.



DIWAN-I-AM QUADRANGLE, AGRA FORT.

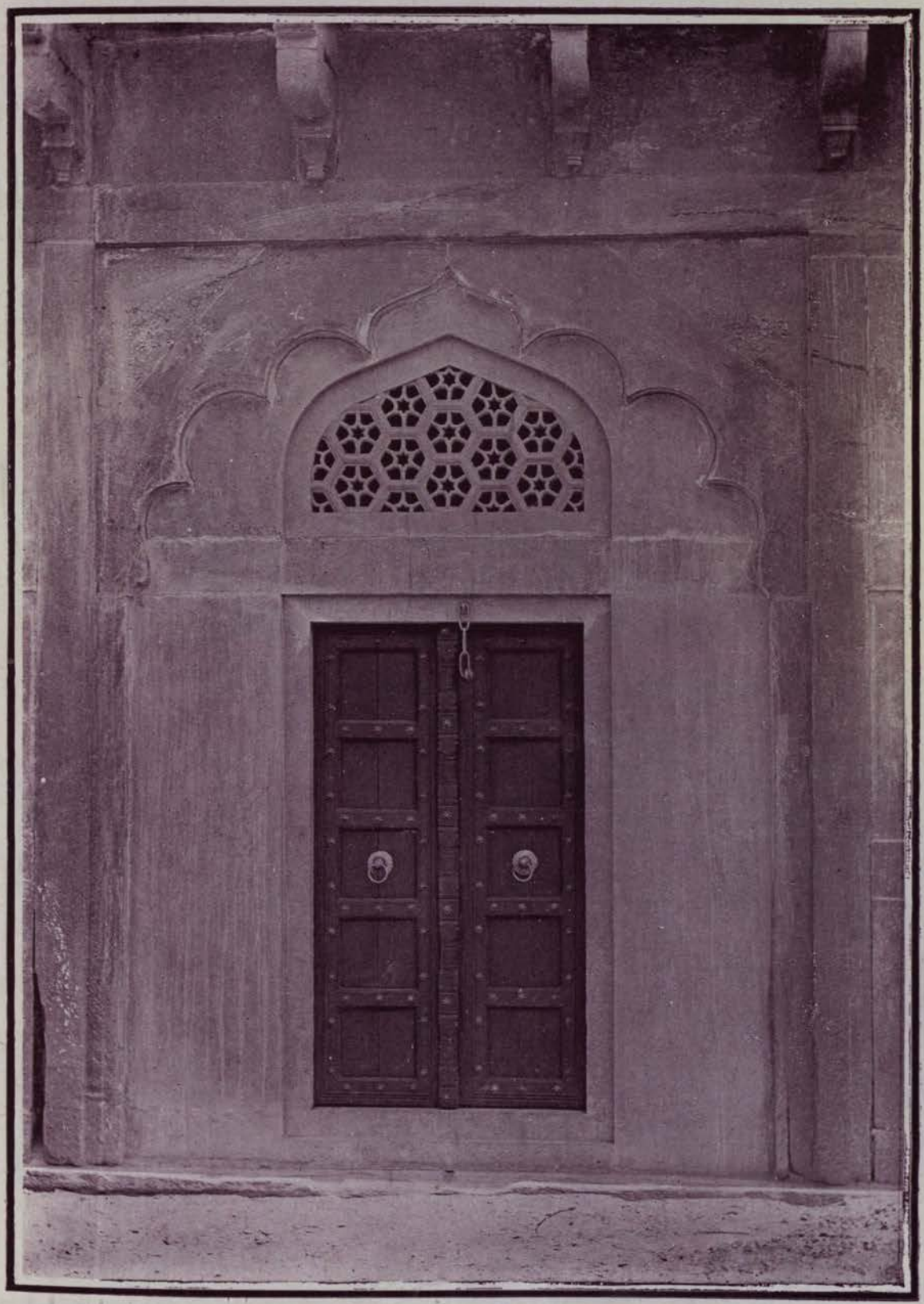
View of the south side after restoration of the cloisters, May 1903.

No 17.

DIWAN-I-AM QUADRANGLE, AGRA FORT.

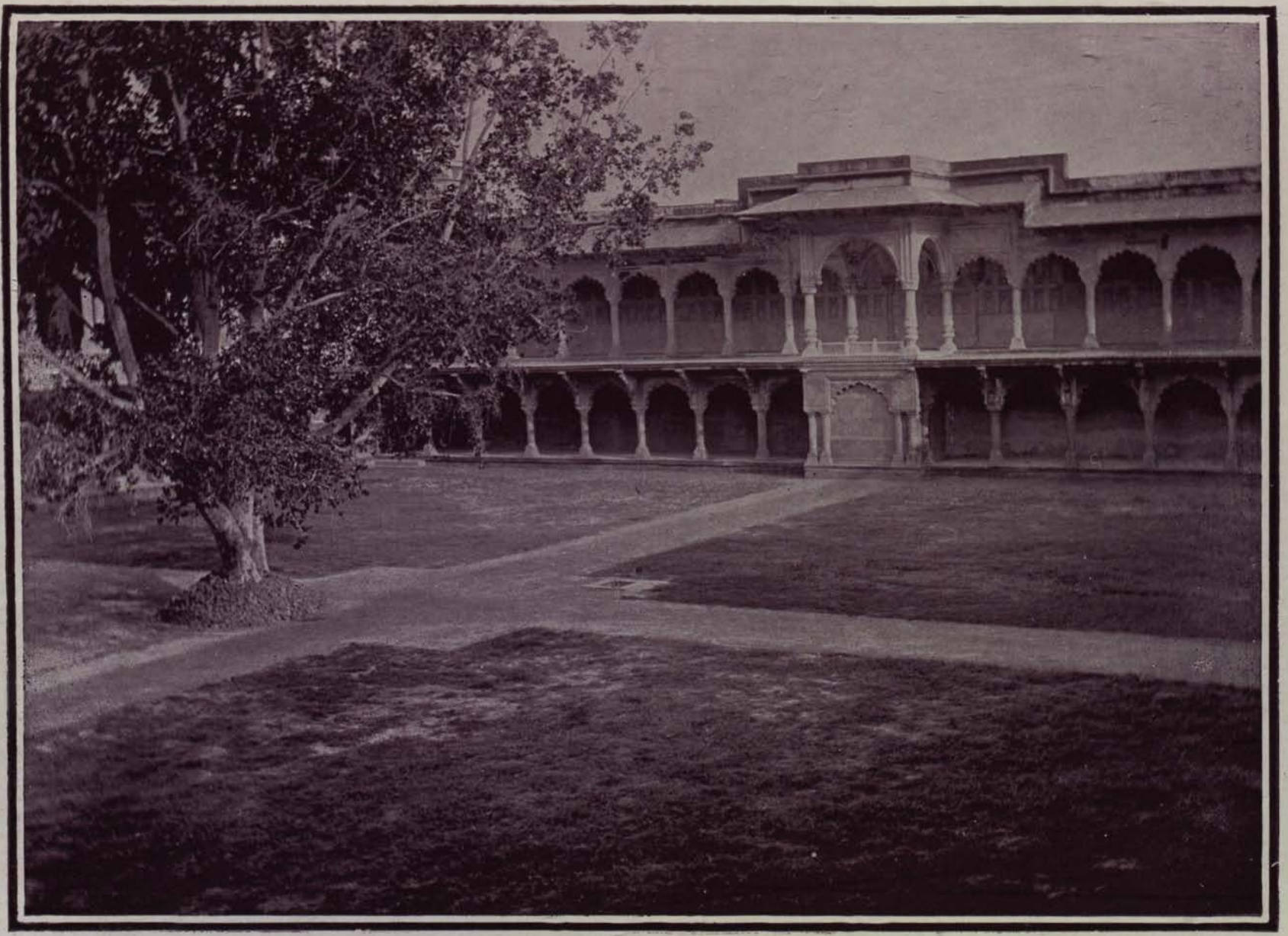
View of the north side after restoration of the cloisters, May 1903.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY



THE MOTI MASJID, AGRA FORT.

New door at foot of stairs on the south side, May 1903.

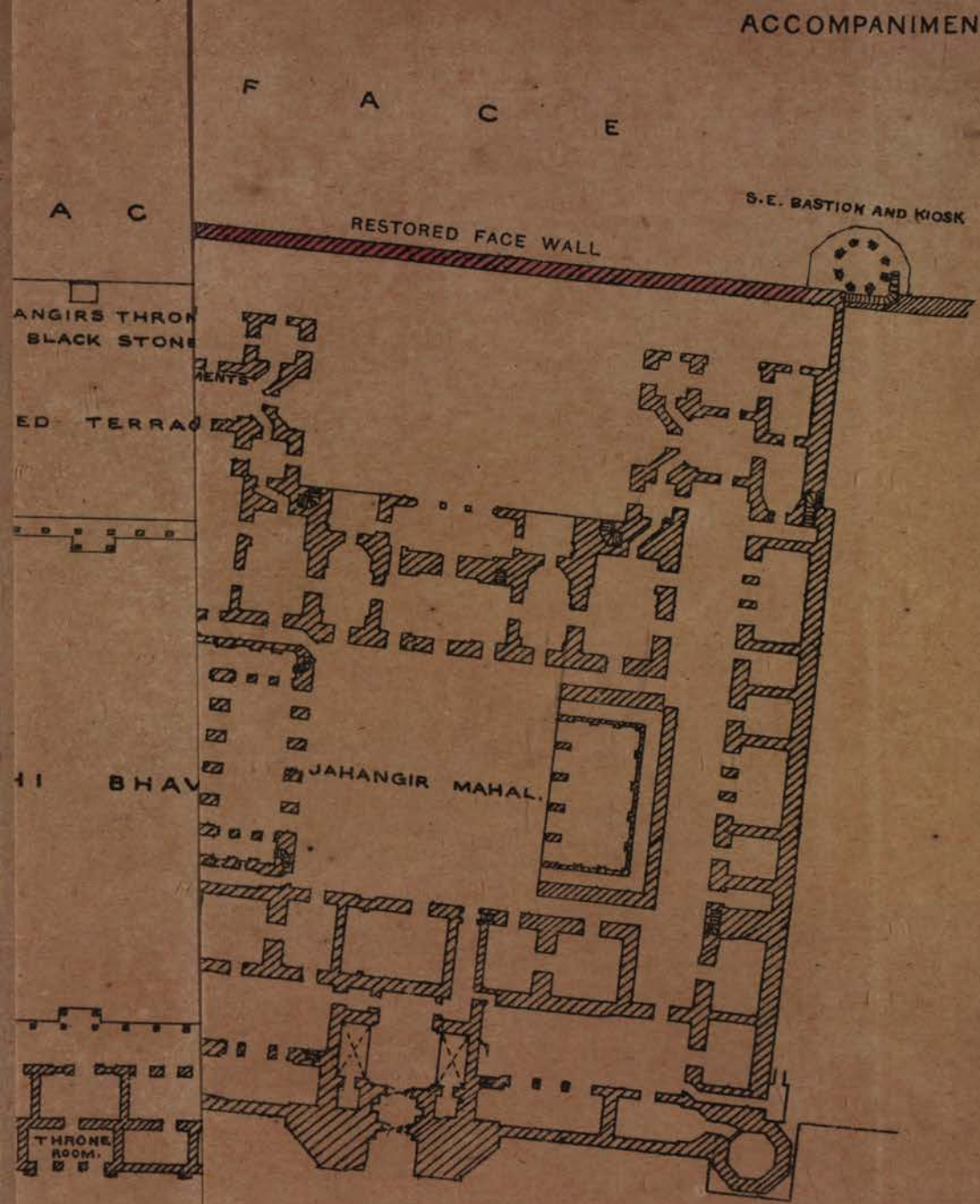


THE MACHHI BHAWAN, AGRA FORT, MAY 1903.

THE ANGURI BAGH, AGRA FORT.

Showing the garden as restored, May 1903.

ACCOMPANIMENT A



AGRA FORT

KEY PLAN

ANCIENT BUILDINGS

SCALE 1" = 50'

A. C. POLWHELE,
Executive Engineer,
Agra Provincial Division.
19th May, 1903.

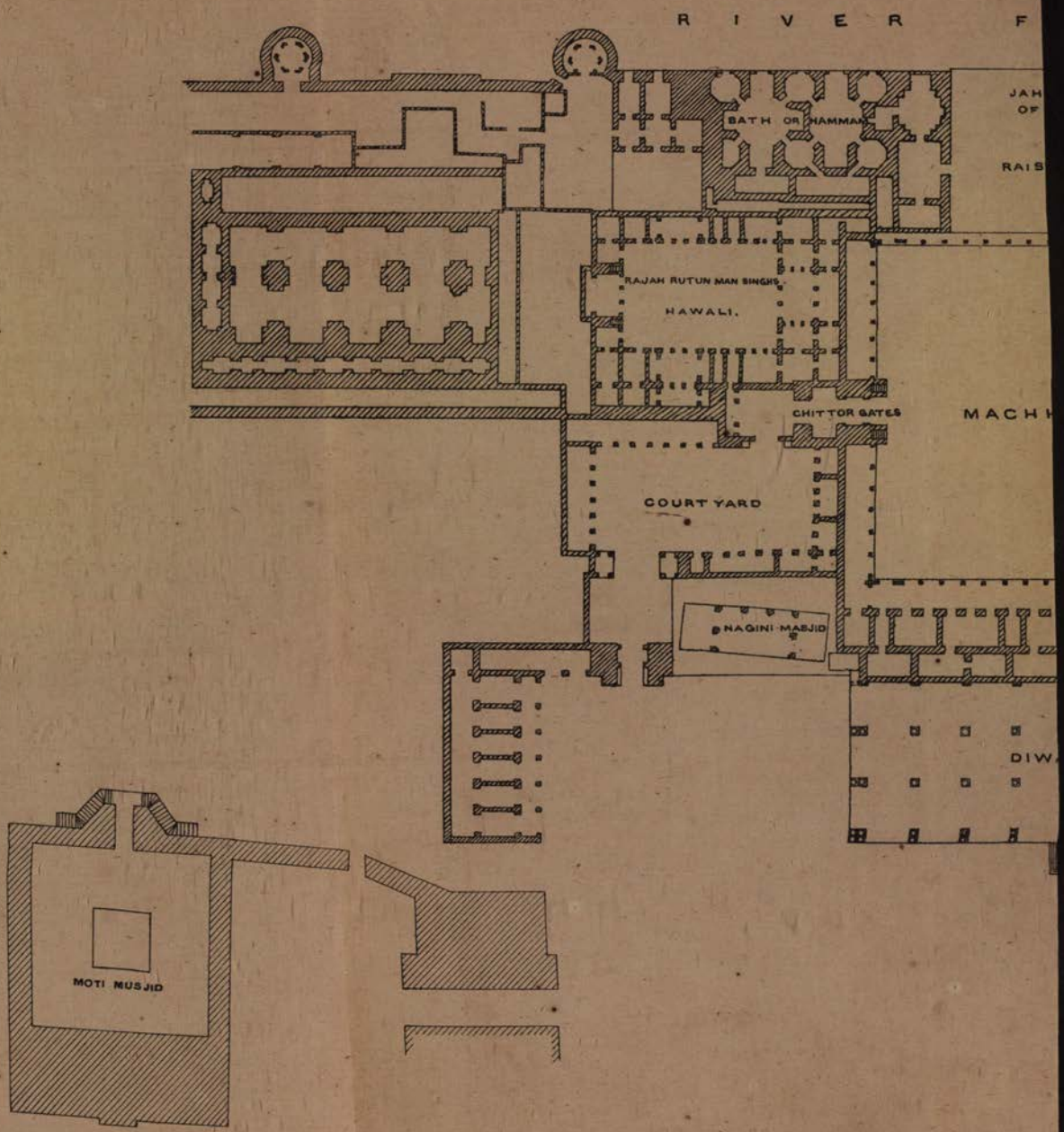
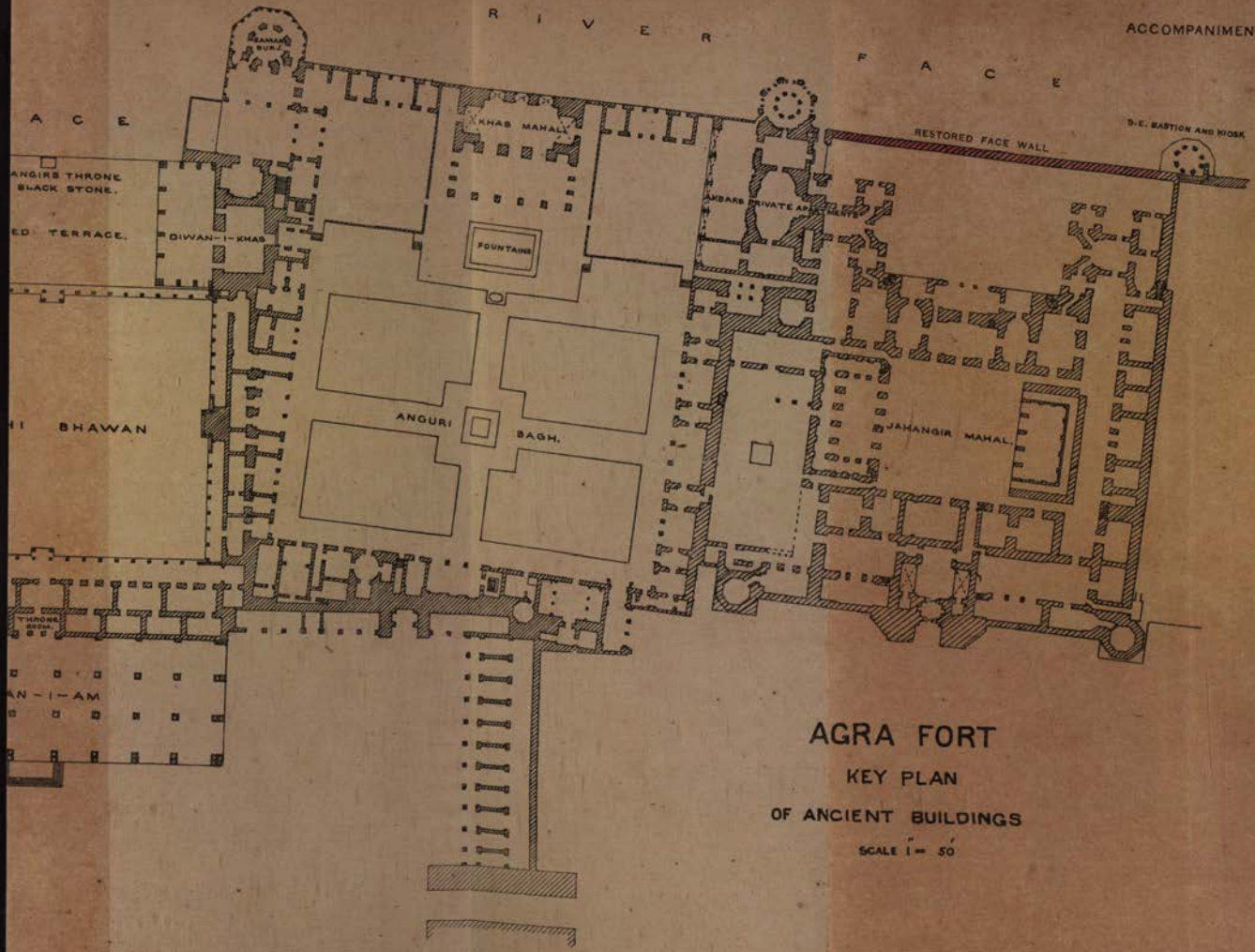


Photo-Litho., T. G. Press, Roorkee.—No. 7376

ACCOMPANIMENT A



AGRA FORT

KEY PLAN

OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS

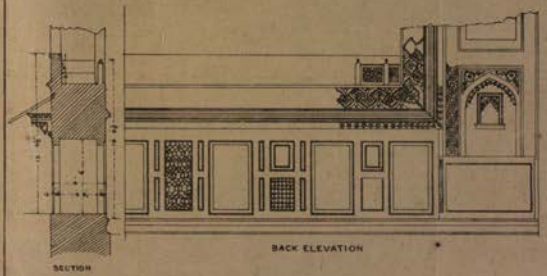
SCALE 1" = 50'

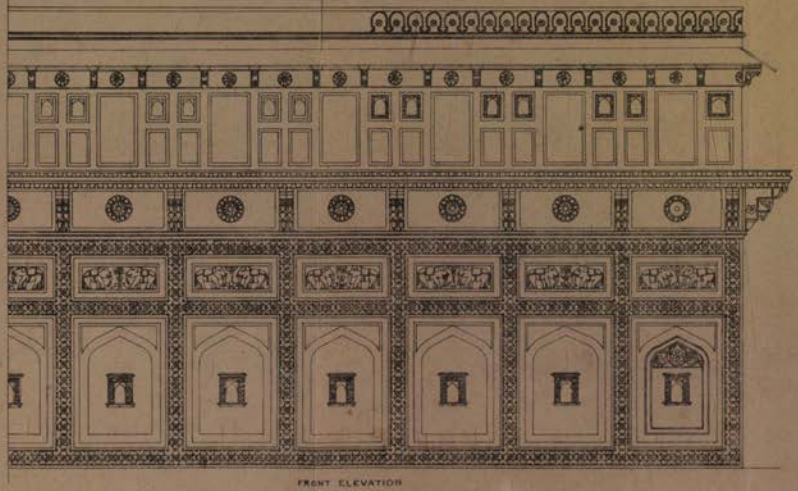
A. C. POLWHELE,
Executive Engineer,
Agra Provincial Division.
19th May, 1903.

ACCOMPANIMENT B.

SECTION AND ELEVATION OF FACE WALL JAHANGIRI MAHAL AT AGRA FORT.

Scale—8 Feet = 1 Inch.





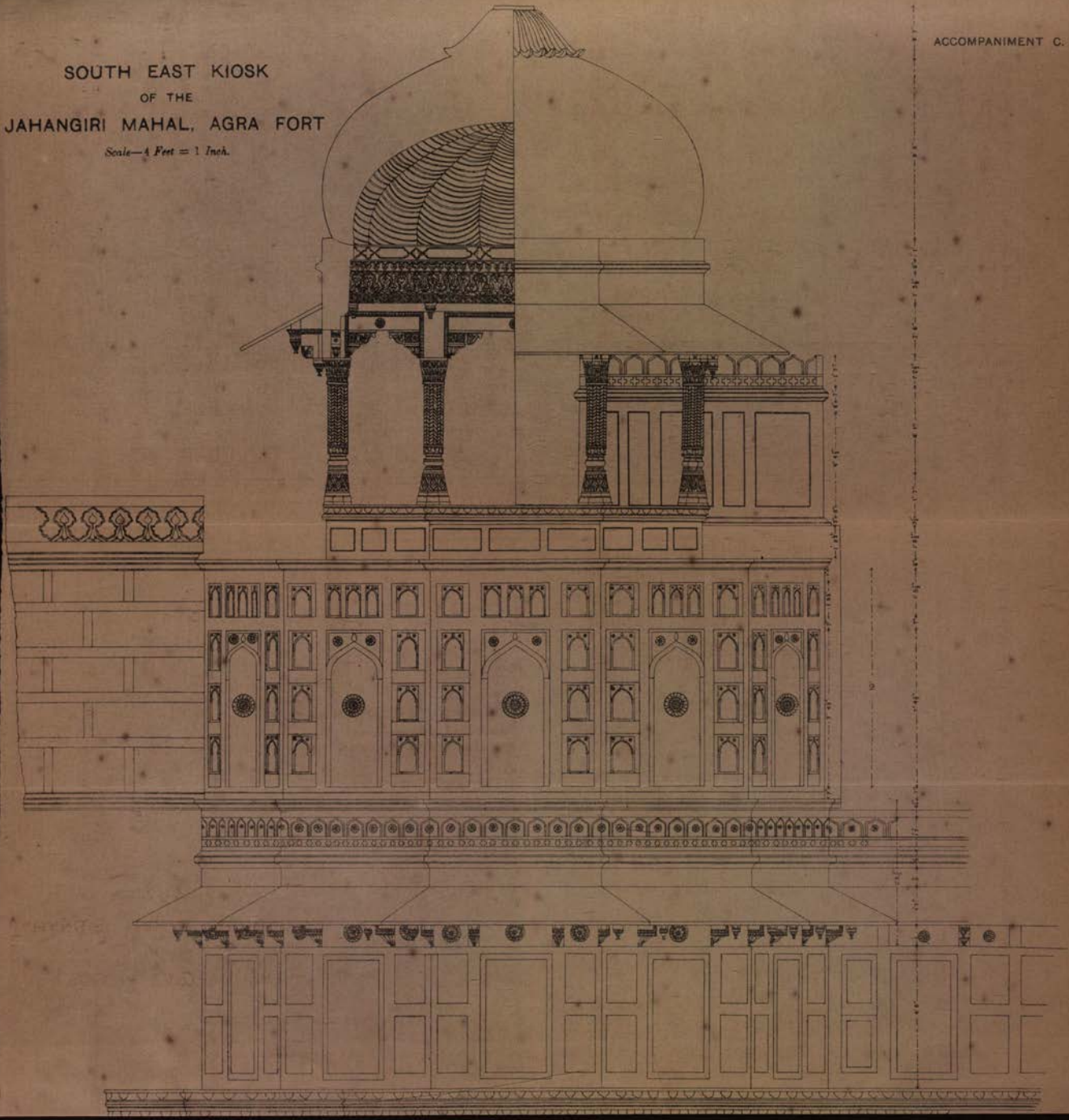
A. C. POLWHELE,
Executive Engineer,
Agra Provincial Division

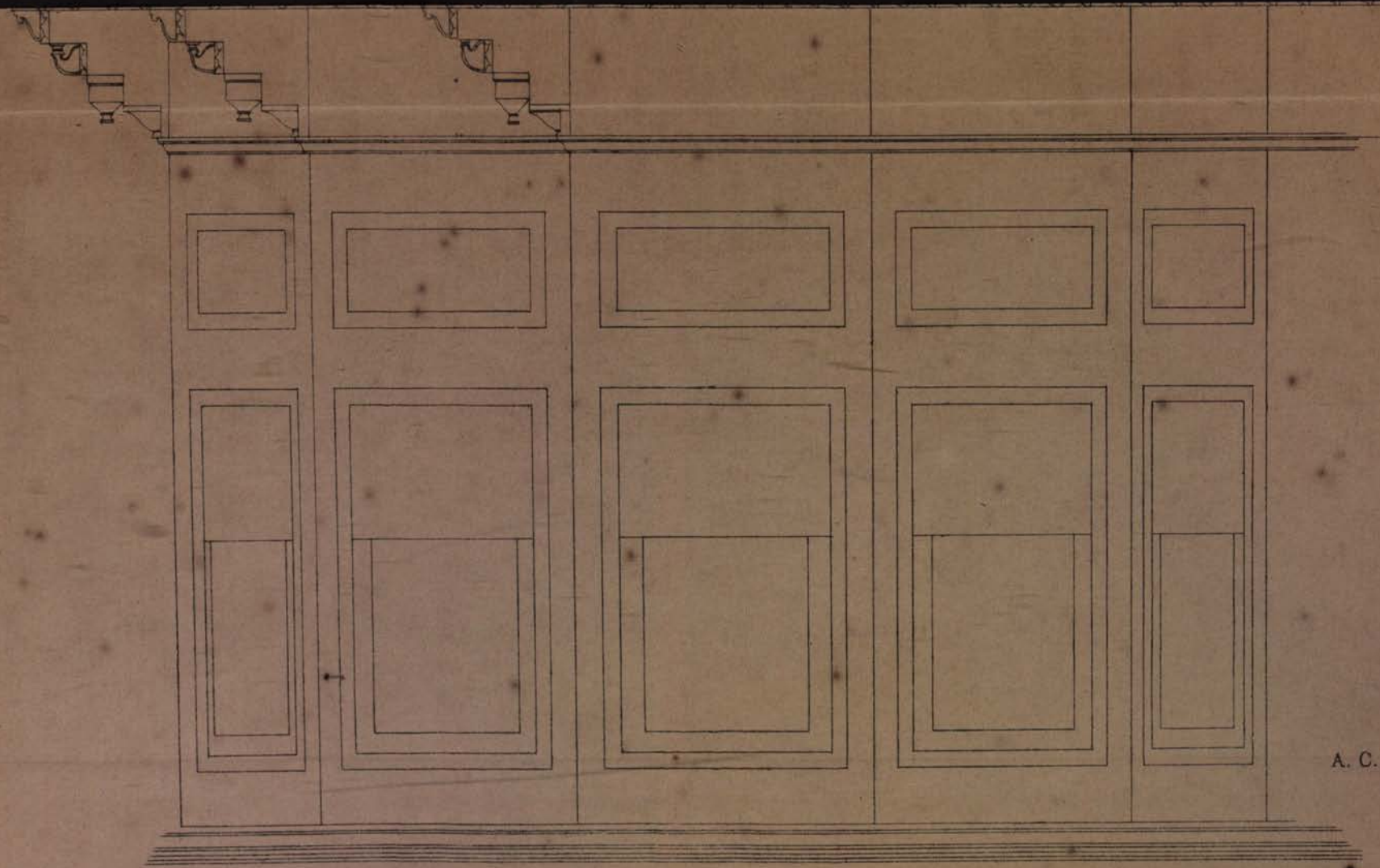
Photo-Litho., T. C. Press, Roorkee.—No. 7297.

ACCOMPANIMENT C.

SOUTH EAST KIOSK
OF THE
JAHANGIRI MAHAL, AGRA FORT

Scale—4 Feet = 1 Inch.





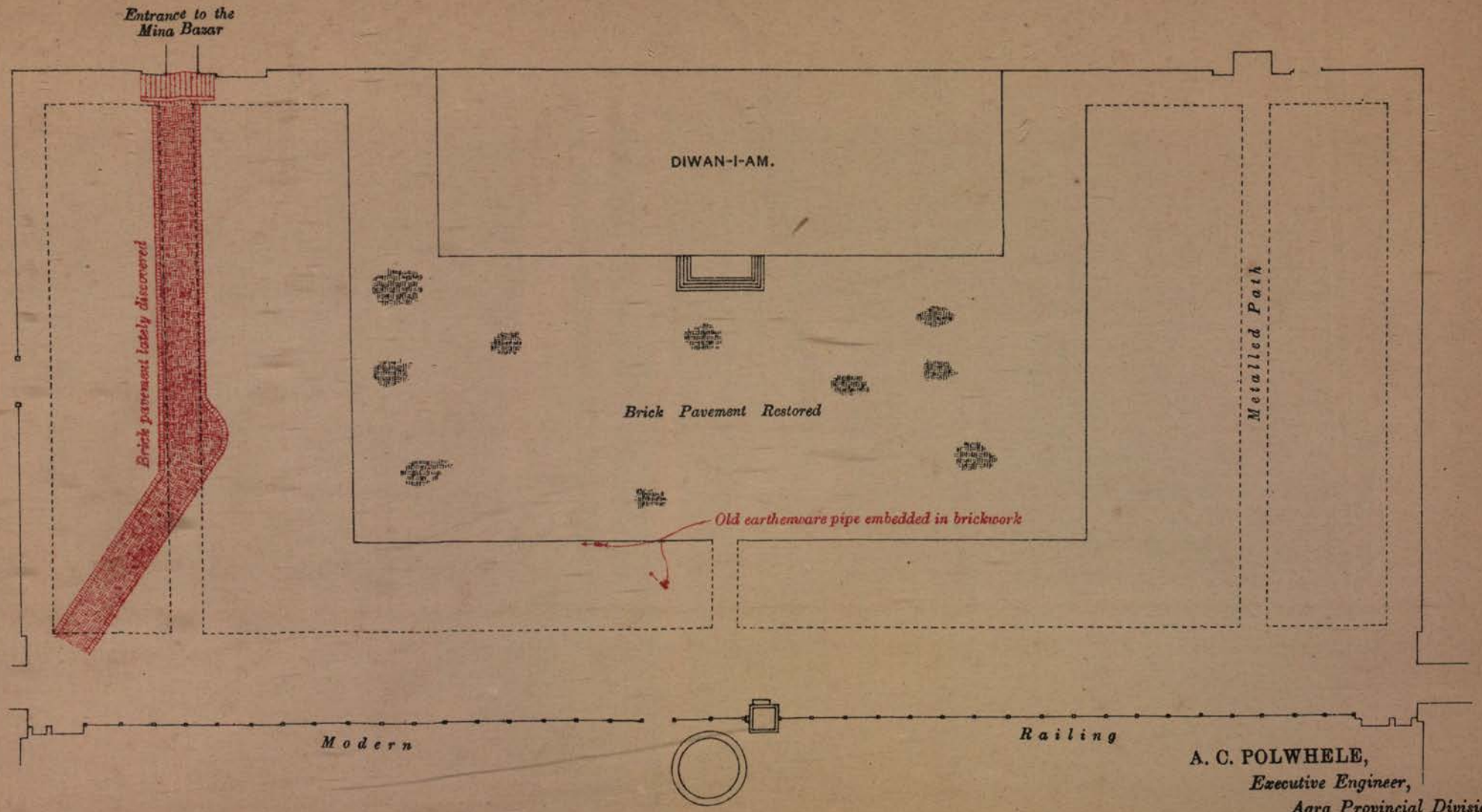
A. C. POLWHELE,
Executive Engineer,
Agra Provincial Division.

Photo-Litho., T. C. Press, Roorkee.—No. 7397-1

ACCOMPANIMENT D.

PLAN OF EASTERN HALF
OF THE
DIWAN-I-AM QUADRANGLE.

Scale—1 Inch = 50 Feet.



A. C. POLWHELE,
Executive Engineer,
Agra Provincial Division.
19th May, 1903.

Litho., T. C. Press, Roorkee.—No. 7374-1

Fig. 1.

SKETCH OF CAUSEWAY AS IT NOW IS.

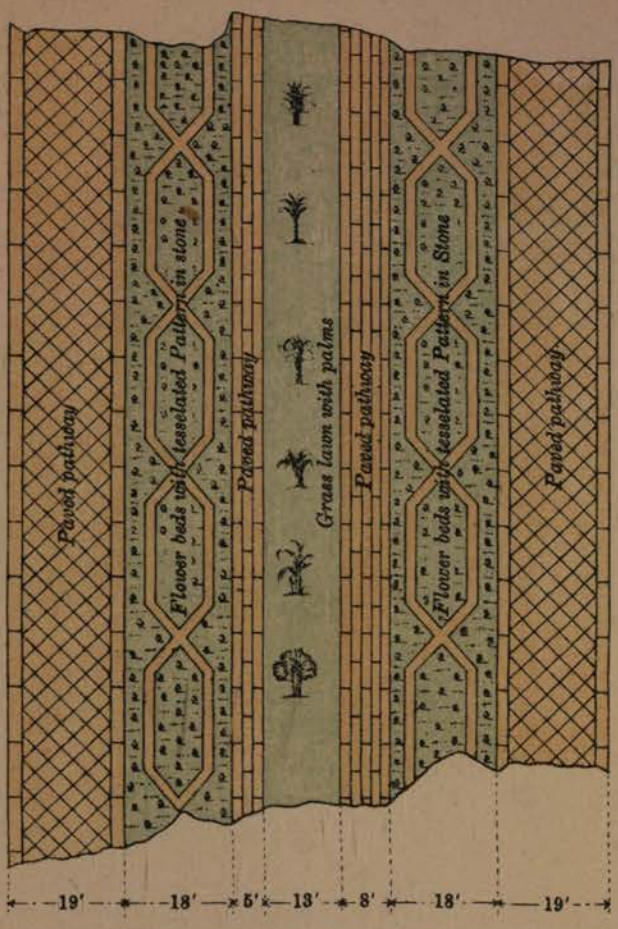
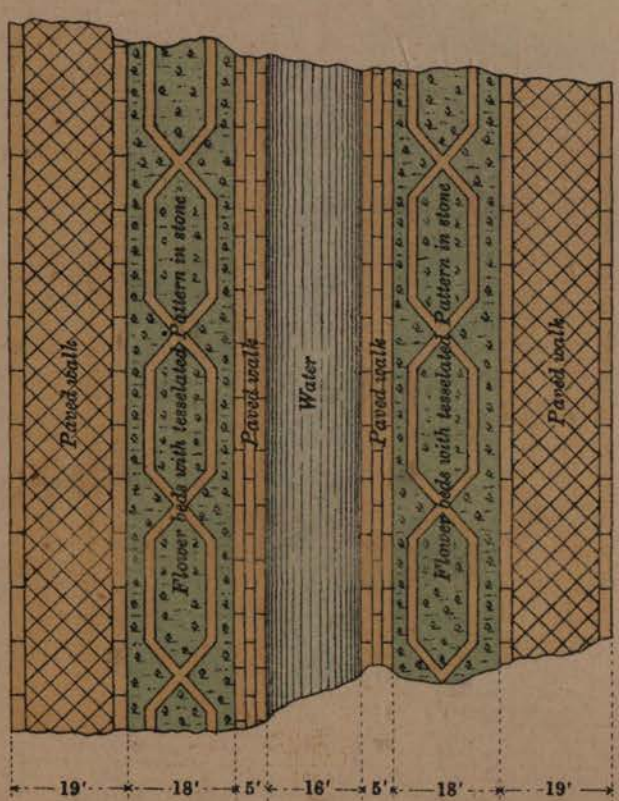


Fig. 2.

SKETCH SHOWING THE ORIGINAL FORM WHICH IS NOW TO BE RESTORED.



A. C. POLWHELE,
Executive Engineer,
Agra Provincial Division.
20th April, 1903.

Litho., T. C. Press, Roorkee.—No. 7374-1

ACCOMPANIMENT F.

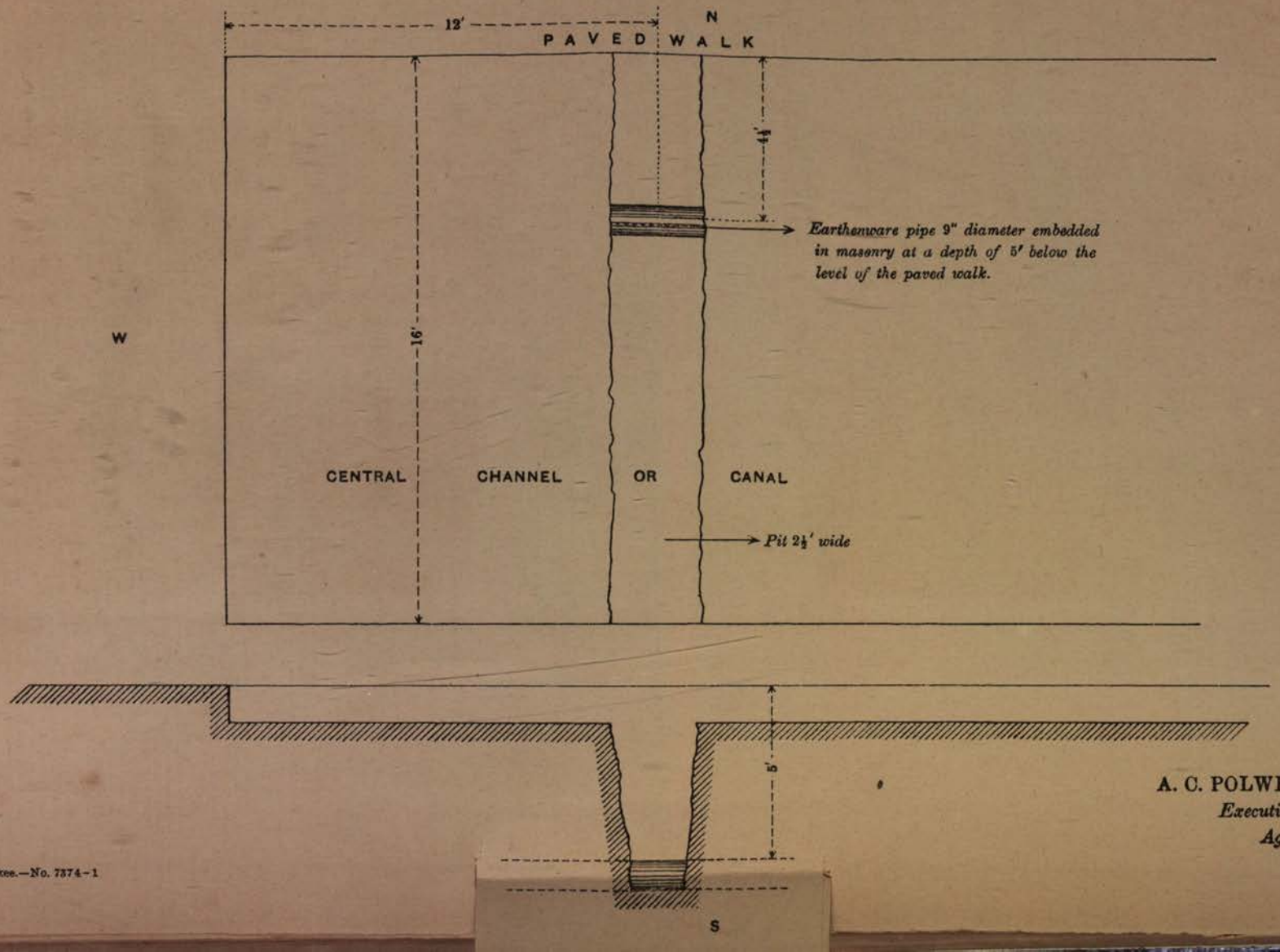
WEST END OF THE CENTRAL CHANNEL OR CANAL

IN THE

EAST AND WEST CAUSEWAY AT THE TAJ,

SHOWING POSITION OF OLD EARTHENWARE PIPE.

Scale—4 Feet = 1 Inch.



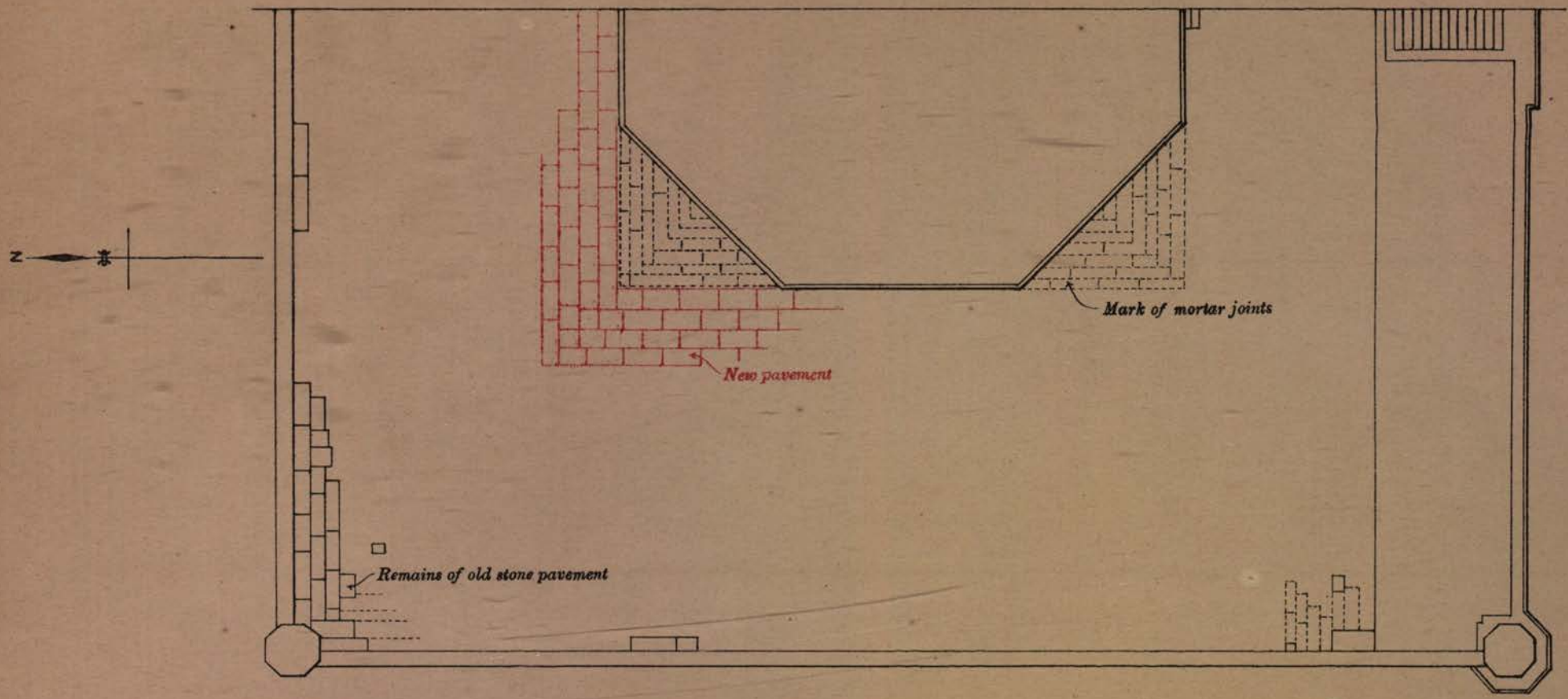
A. C. POLWHELE,
Executive Engineer,
Agra Provincial Division.
19th May, 1903.

Litho., T. C. Press, Roorkee.—No. 7374-1

ACCOMPANIMENT

HALF PLAN OF PLATFORM
OF
SAHELI BURJ No. 4 AT THE TAJ,
SHOWING REMAINS OF OLD PAVING.

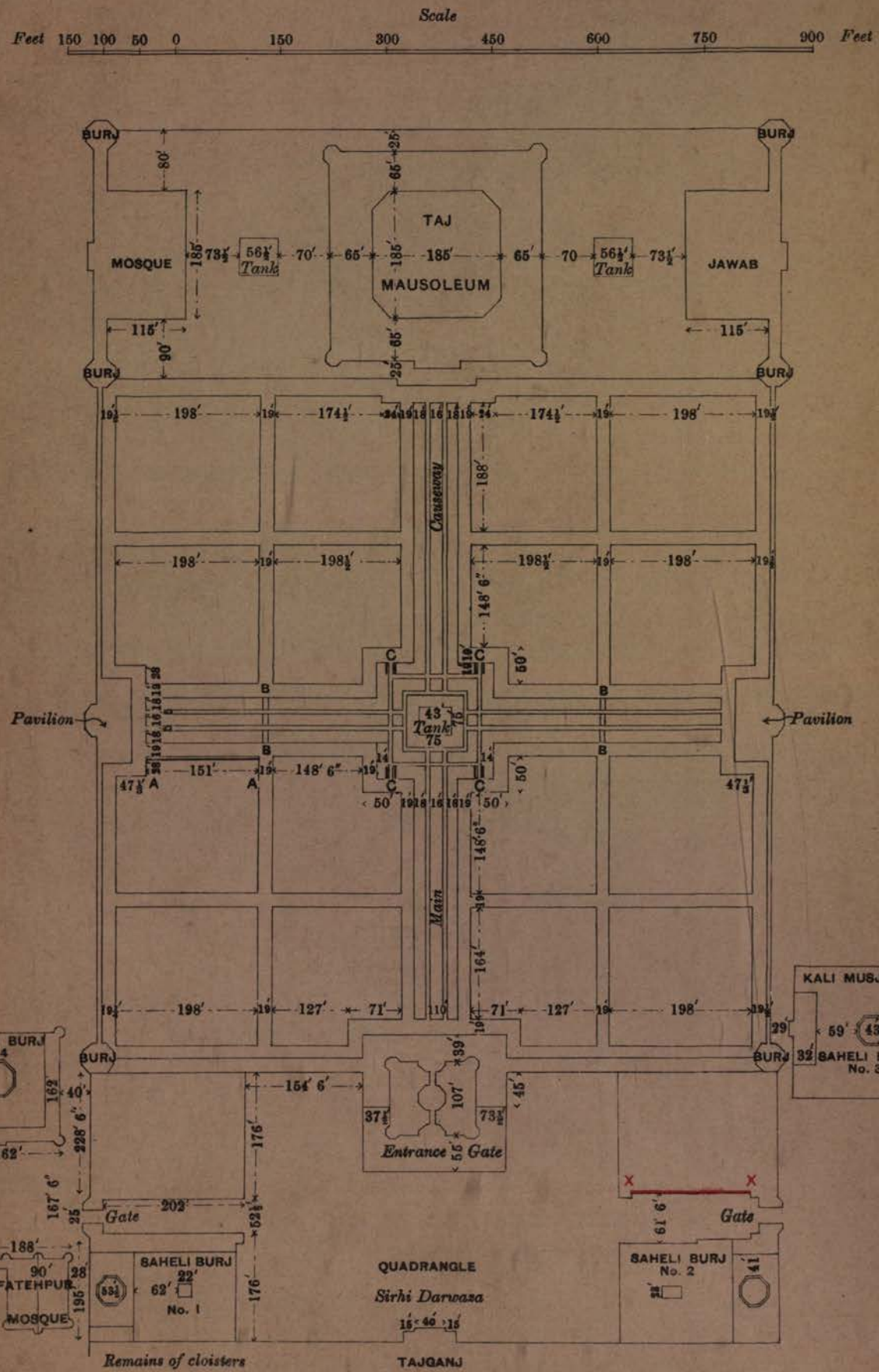
Scale—1 Inch = 20 Feet.



A. C. POLWHELE,
Executive Engineer,
Agra Provincial Division.
19th May, 1903.

Litho., T. C. Press, Roorkee.—No. 7374-1

SITE PLAN OF TAJ AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS, AGRA.



A. C. POLWHELE,
Executive Engineer,
Agra Provincial Division.
20th April, 1902.

Litho., T. C. Press, Roorkee.—No. 7374-1

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(ARCHÆOLOGY.)

MEMORANDUM.

MUNSHI GHULAM RASUL BEG, Head Draftsman, remained in charge of the current duties of the office of Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces, from the 1st April 1903 to the 10th May 1903, when he was relieved by Mr. E. B. S. Shepherd, M.A., who assumed charge of the office of Archæological Surveyor on the 11th May 1903. In July 1903 the amalgamation of the United Provinces and Punjab into one circle was effected, with an Archæological Surveyor having his headquarters at Agra, and a Superintendent with headquarters at Lahore, Dr. Vogel continuing at Lahore as Superintendent. After the sudden death of Mr. Shepherd at Simla on the 22nd October 1903 Munshi Ghulam Rasul Beg was again put in charge from the 22nd October 1903 to the 4th December 1903, when the Director-General of Archæology in India undertook the duties of the office in addition to his own until relieved by the present incumbent, Mr. W. H. Nicholls, on the 7th March 1904. During the year Maulvi Nur Bakhsh, M.A., was transferred from the Punjab, and joined the office of the Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab circle, on the 2nd October 1903.

Owing to the frequent changes in the office, no archæological or architectural publications were issued during the year. The field and other office work carried out is detailed in the Surveyor's report.

A total expenditure of Rs. 2,08,545, exclusive of some minor items for repairs, was incurred during the year on archæological remains in the United Provinces and Punjab. Of this sum, Rs. 1,19,704 represents the amount spent in the United Provinces, and includes Rs. 97,839 for works and repairs in the Agra division as detailed in the report of Mr. A. C. Polwhele, Executive Engineer, Agra provincial division.

The expenditure in the 2nd circle, Provincial Works, was Rs. 17,690, of which the greater portion was spent on the restoration of the Sikandar Bagh gateway and special repairs to the Dilkusha, both at Lucknow. Only petty works, costing Rs. 4,175, were carried out in the third circle.

The reserve of Rs. 75,000 for archæological works in the provincial budget for the current year will be fully utilized, as also the grant-in-aid of Rs. 18,037 sanctioned by the Government of India from imperial funds.

A. R. SUTHERLAND,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces,
Public Works Department.

NAINI TAL:
The 3rd September 1904.

No. $\frac{170}{I}$, dated the 5th July 1904.

From—W. H. NICHOLLS, ESQ., *Archæological Surveyor,*
United Provinces and Punjab Circle,

To—A. R. SUTHERLAND, ESQ., *Secy. to Govt., United Provinces,*
P. W. Dept., Buildings and Roads Branch.

SIR,—With reference to your No. $\frac{1200M}{89}$, dated the 3rd June 1904, I have the honour to submit the annual progress report of the Archæological Survey of India, United Provinces and Punjab Circle, for the year ending the 31st March 1904.

2. Munshi Ghulam Rasul Beg, the Head Draftsman, was in charge of this office from the commencement of the financial year 1903-1904 until the 10th May 1903. On the 11th May the late Mr. E. B. S. Shepherd, M.A., took up his appointment as Archæological Surveyor for the United Provinces and Punjab circle.

After his untimely death at Simla on the 22nd October, Munshi Beg was again left in charge until the 4th December, when the Director General of Archæology in India undertook the additional duties of this office.

On the 7th March I commenced my duties as Archæological Surveyor, and received charge of this office from the Director General of Archæology almost at the close of the year under review. I am consequently unable to speak from personal experience of the work of this office during the past financial year, and the following brief report is compiled from such records as exist in this office.

The duplicate prints of photographs taken during the year, which should accompany this report in accordance with Despatch No. $\frac{A}{28}$ Public Records, dated 29th December 1892, from Her late Majesty's Secretary of State for India, are submitted.

Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of India, United Provinces and Punjab Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1904.

1. The amalgamation of the Archæological Circles of the United Provinces and Punjab was effected in July 1903 (No. 2244-34-10, from the Secretary to the Government of India).

To avoid the inconvenience of calling both officers by the same name, the officer whose headquarters are at Lahore has been gazetted as Superintendent, Archæological Survey. By the new arrangement the Archæological Surveyor will have the supervision of the buildings at Agra, Jaunpur, Delhi, Lahore, and Ajmer. The functions of the Archæological Surveyor will be concerned exclusively with the architectural side of Muhammadan archæology. The Superintendent of the Archæological Survey will be in charge of archæological investigation in all its other branches in the circle as now constituted, and will deal with questions of epigraphy, numismatics, excavation, and matters affecting Hindu and Buddhist buildings.

2. In view of the fact that none of the Muhammadan buildings with the care of which the Archæological Surveyor is primarily concerned are situated at Lucknow, while Agra is much more conveniently situated, the headquarters of this office are to be at Agra instead of Lucknow. The late Mr. E. B. S. Shepherd commenced enquiries concerning a suitable house in Agra to accommodate this office, but the matter has remained in abeyance since his death. I am now arranging to transfer the office from Lucknow to Agra during next September.

3. The services of Maulvi Nur Bakhsh, M.A., were transferred to this office on the 2nd October 1903 from that of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey,

Lahore. To meet the expense of his salary, which after the death of Mr. Shepherd was paid out of the savings from the Surveyor's pay, a proposal is on foot to reduce the number of draftsmen in this office from the present number of five to two. Photography will be more largely used, and a restriction will be placed upon the accumulation of unpublished drawings.

4. *Report on Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra.*—On the 5th August 1903 the Government of the United Provinces accepted the proposal that the Director General of Archæology in India should undertake the completion of the volume of drawings and description of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra for publication as a posthumous work of the late Mr. E. W. Smith. The drawings are almost a complete set, but require to be supplemented by a few photographs. The letterpress concerning them was not ready for publication as left from the pen of the late Mr. Smith, and the task of revising his notes, which was delayed by the death of Mr. Shepherd, has now devolved upon me.

5. *Field and office work.*—During the short period for which he was in charge the late Mr. Shepherd made extensive tours. He paid five separate visits to Agra, and amongst other places he visited Lahore, Delhi, Hissar, Fatehpur-Sikri, Etáwah and Lucknow. Though he doubtless prepared notes on the various buildings which he visited, none have come into my possession. The services of Maulvi Nur Bakhsh were in request by the Director General of Archæology from the 2nd October till the 10th November 1903, during which time Maulvi Nur Bakhsh remained at Lahore. He subsequently travelled to Allahabad to meet the Director General of Archæology in November, and inspected buildings at Benares, Jaunpur, and Zafarabad, returning to Lucknow on the 9th December 1903. Thence he went to Agra, Lahore and Delhi during December 1903; and again in March 1904 he proceeded to Delhi at the wish of the Director General of Archæology, and thence to Lahore, where I also joined the Director General of Archæology on the last day of the year under review. Munshi Ghulam Rasul Beg and the staff of draftsmen were employed during the first part of the year in the preparation of drawings at the Khas Mahal and Samman Burj in the Agra Fort, as an addition to those drawings which the late Mr. E. W. Smith had prepared with a view to publication.

On the 16th July five draftsmen returned from Agra to Lucknow, and the finishing of the drawings made during the previous camping seasons was proceeded with. In the estimation of Munshi Beg it would take the staff of five draftsmen two years to complete these drawings.

Later in the year other drawings were prepared, namely:—

Copies of some paintings lent by the Trustees of the South Kensington Museum, purporting to represent the mosaic decoration in the throne of the Mughal Emperors in the Diwan-i-Am at Delhi.

Coloured drawings of different stones employed at the Taj at Agra for the collection in the museum at the Taj, instituted by order of His Excellency the Viceroy.

A plan and sections of the elaborately decorated ceiling of the Shish Mahal in the Fort, Lahore. This characteristic example of glass work is in a precarious condition owing to the rotting of the timbers which support the ceiling, and a portion of the ceiling has fallen. It is hoped that it will be found possible to strengthen the timbers with iron, and so to preserve the rest of the ceiling without causing more of it to fall.

One of the draftsmen was engaged for about two months in restoring the gold leaf on the columns in the Diwan-i-Am, in Agra Fort.

6. Appendix I gives a list of the drawings prepared in this office during the past financial year; Appendix II gives a list of the photographs taken; and Appendix III gives a statement showing the expenditure on archæological remains in the United Provinces and Punjab during the year 1903-1904.

7. *Programme for* 1904-1905.—The works of conservation and restoration in the amalgamated circles, United Provinces and Punjab, will be periodically inspected.

Besides Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Jaunpur and Ajmer it is proposed to visit—

Kalpi, the Chaurasi Gumbaz, in the Jalaun district, to report whether it should be maintained by the Public Works Department ;

Hissar, the Gujri Mahal, and monuments in the Ferozepore district ;

Amritsar, the Serai Amanat Khan ; and

Chiniot, the Shahi Masjid in the Jhang district.

The drawings and manuscript notes on Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra left by the late Mr. E. W. Smith will be revised and verified on the spot.

W. H. NICHOLLS,

Archæological Surveyor,
United Provinces and Punjab Circle.

APPENDIX I.

List of drawings made in the office of the Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1904.

Annual number.	Serial number.	Draftsman's name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.	Commenced in pencil.	Finished in ink.
1	1161	Bhura Mall ...	...	Copy of water colour drawings lent by the Trustees of the South Kensington Museum and purporting to represent the mosaics in throne of the Diwan-i-Am at Delhi Fort.	Full size ...	18th December 1903,	15th January 1904.
2	1162	" ...	...	" " " ...	" ...	16th January 1904 ...	25th "
3	1163	" ...	...	" " " ...	" ...	26th " ...	4th February 1904.
4	1164	" ...	...	" " " ...	" ...	5th February 1904 ...	10th "
5	1165	" ...	...	" " " ...	" ...	11th " ...	18th "
6	1166	" ...	...	" " " ...	" ...	19th " ...	22nd "
7	1167	" ...	...	" " " ...	" ...	23rd " ...	26th "
8	1168	" ...	...	" " " ...	" ...	29th " ...	3rd March 1904.
9	1169	" ...	...	" " " ...	" ...	4th March 1904 ...	9th "
10	1170	" ...	The Taj, Agra ...	Chamber on the south of Saheli burj No. I, ground plan ...	20 ft.=1ft. ...	10th " ...	15th "
11	1171	" ...	" ...	" " north elevation ...	" ...	16th " ...	22nd "
12	1172	" ...	" ...	" " longitudinal section through the building.	" ...	23rd " ...	30th "
13	1173	" ...	" ...	" " elevation of the eastern wall of the central chamber.	" ...	14th " ...	15th "
14	1174	" ...	" ...	" " elevation of the western wall of the central chamber.	" ...	11th " ...	12th "
15	1175	" ...	" ...	" " detail of mural colour decoration over the western door of the central chamber.	¼ full size ...	24th " ...	30th "
16	1176	Bhura Mall and Sri Narayana.	" ...	" " detail of mural colour decoration over the north doorway of the exterior wall of eastern chamber.	" ...	31st " ...	2nd April 1904.
17	1177	" ...	" ...	" " detail of mural colour decoration over the eastern wall of the north-east corner of the central chamber.	" ...	4th April 1904 ...	26th "

W. H. NICHOLLS,

The 5th July 1904.

Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab Circle.

APPENDIX II.

List of photographic negatives taken in the office of the Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab Circle, during the year ending the 31*st March* 1904.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate.	Description and direction from which taken.	By whom taken.
D-811	Fatehpur-Sikri, Agra	Tank in front of Khwabgah	10″×8″	Excavation under the central portion of the tank in front of Khwabgah (from north-west).	Ghulam Rasul Beg.
D-812	„	Camel and horse stable	„	Panoramic view, showing broken portions (from the central court-yard).	„
D-813	„	„	„	„ „ „ „	„
D-814	„	„	„	„ „ „ „	„
D-815	„	„	„	„ „ „ „	„
D-816	„	„	„	„ „ „ „	„
D-817	„	„	„	„ „ „ „	„
D-818	Agra. The Fort	Diwan-i-Am	„	Pier, out of plumb	„
D-819	„ „	„	„	Duplicate	„
D-820	„ „	„	„	Detail of broken and defaced plinth and bases of corner columns, from south.	„
D-821	„ „	„	„	Detail of columns showing scraped plaster (south-west)	„
D-822	„ „	„	„	„ ceiling „ (from floor)	„
D-823	„ „	„	„	Duplicate	„
D-824	„ „	„	„	Detail of broken and defaced plinth and bases of corner columns (west).	„
D-825	Agra. The Taj	Tasbih khana or Jawab	„	General view, showing the defaced pieces of carved bands round the central propylon (from north-west).	„
D-826	„ „	„	„	Duplicate	„
D-827	„ „	„	„	Detail of defaced portions of inlaid work under cornice round the southern dome (from north-west).	„
D-828	„ „	„	„	Duplicate	„
D-829	„ „	„	„	Details of defaced carved dado panels of the principal propylon (from south).	„
D-830	„ „	„	„	Duplicate	„
D-831	Lucknow	Jami Masjid	„	Central mihrab of central dome showing defaced ornamental work (from south-east).	„
D-832	„	„	„	Duplicate	„
D-833	Agra	Itmad-ud-Daulah's tomb	„	Interior view, showing mural colour decoration of the east verandah over the central portion of the west wall (from east).	Bhairon Bakhsh.
D-834	„	„	„	Interior view, showing mural colour decoration over the west wall on the south-west side of the east verandah (from east).	„

APPENDIX II—*(continued).*

List of photographic negatives taken in the office of the Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab Circle, during the year ending the 31*st March* 1904.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate.	Description and direction from which taken.	By whom taken.
D-835	Agra	Itmad-ud-Daulah's tomb	10″ × 8″	Interior angle view of the south-west corner of the east verandah, showing the mural colour decoration (from north-east).	Bhairon Bakhsh.
D-836	"	"	"	Interior view, showing mural colour decoration over south wall of the east verandah (from north).	"
D-837	"	"	"	Interior view, showing mural colour decoration on the north wall of the east verandah (from south).	"
D-838	"	"	"	Interior view, showing mural colour decoration over the north-west corner of the east verandah (from east).	"
D-839	"	"	"	Duplicate ...	"
D-840	Lahore	Shah Almi gate	"	Front view (from north)	Ghulam Rasul Beg.
D-841	"	"	"	Back view (from south-west)	"
D-842	"	Lahori gate	"	Front view (from south-east)	"
D-843	"	"	"	Duplicate ...	"
D-844	"	"	"	Back view (from north-west)	"
D-845	"	Mori gate ...	"	Front view (from north-east)	"
D-846	"	"	"	Duplicate ...	"
D-847	"	"	"	Back view (from south-east)	"
D-848	"	Bhati gate ...	"	Front view (from south-west)	"
D-849	"	"	"	Duplicate ...	"
D-850	"	"	"	Back view (from north-west)	"
D-851	"	Sonahri Masjid	"	Front view, showing cracks in courtyard and in superstructure (from north-east).	"
D-852	Delhi	Qutab Prithvi Raja's temple, colonnades on the north side of Iron Pillar.	"	Ceiling, showing the broken pieces of carved stone work of the central dome looking up (from ground floor).	"
D-853	"	" "	"	Ceiling, showing the broken pieces of carved stone work of the north-east corner dome (from first floor).	"
D-854	Delhi, Qutab	Prithvi Raja's temple, colonnades on north side of Iron Pillar.	"	Ceiling, showing broken pieces of carved stone work of the north-west corner dome (from first floor).	"
D-855	"	" "	"	Duplicate ...	"
D-856	"	Colonnades on east side of Iron Pillar.	8½″ × 6½″	Panoramic general view (from south-west)	"
D-857	"	" "	"	" " "	"
D-858	"	" "	"	" " "	"

D-859	"	Colonnades on the north side of Iron Pillar.	"	"	Ceiling of dome, showing broken pieces of carved stone work (from ground floor).	"
D-860	"	Colonnades on the south of Qutab Minar.	"	"	General view, showing the supports of the columns out of plumb (from north-west).	"
D-861	"	"	"	"	Interior view, showing the supports of the columns out of plumb (from west).	"
D-862	"	"	"	"	*Dome.*—North-west of Iron Pillar, showing the carved ceiling (from floor).	"
D-863	"	"	"	"	*Dome.*—North-west of Iron Pillar. General view, showing supports of the broken dome lintels and columns out of plumb (from south-west).	"
D-864	"	"	"	"	*Dome.*—North-west of Iron Pillar. General view, showing supports of the broken dome lintels and columns out of plumb (from west).	"
D-865	"	Colonnades on the west of Iron Pillar.	"	"	*Dome.*—North-west of Iron Pillar. General view, showing supports of the broken dome lintels and columns out of plumb (from north-west).	"
D-866	"	Colonnades on the north of Iron Pillar.	"	"	*Dome.*—North-west of Iron Pillar. General view, showing supports of the broken dome lintels and columns out of plumb (from east).	"
D-867	"	"	"	"	Ceiling of dome on west of Iron Pillar (from floor)	"
D-868	"	Colonnades on the east of Iron Pillar.	"	"	Interior view, showing broken lintels and supports (from north) ...	"
D-869	"	"	"	"	" "	"
D-870	"	Dome south-east of Iron Pillar ...	"	"	" " (from west) ...	"
D-871	"	"	"	"	" "	"
D-872	"	"	"	"	General view, showing east wall (from south)	"
D-873	"	"	"	"	Interior view, showing broken lintels, supports, and carved ceiling (from south).	"
D-874	"	"	"	"	Carved ceiling looking up (from first floor)	"
D-875	"	Dome on north-east of Iron Pillar...	"	"	Interior view, showing that columns against east wall are missing, and columns out of plumb (from north).	"
D-876	Delhi ...	Safdar Jang ...	"	"	Gateway (from south-east)	"
D-877	" ...	"	"	"	Tomb of Nawab Mansur Ali Khan. General view (from south-west),	"
D-878	Delhi, Qutab	Colonnades on south of Qutab ...	"	"	General view, showing broken lintels and supports of the columns out of plumb (from north-west).	"
D-879	"	" " ...	"	"	" " " " ...	"
D-880	"	Prithvi Raja's temple ...	"	"	Exterior view, (from south-east)	"
D-881	"	Colonnades on east of temple ...	"	"	Exterior view showing broken lintels and supports (from north-west).	"
D-882	"	Colonnades on south-west of Qutab,	"	"	Front view, showing columns out of plumb and supports (from north-west).	"
D-883	"	Colonnades on north of Iron Pillar,	"	"	Ceiling of dome leading to north gateway, showing the broken carved pieces (from floor).	"
D-884	"	Colonnades on east of Iron Pillar,	"	"	Ceiling of dome over east gate of temple (from floor)	"
D-885	Delhi ...	Isa Khan's tomb	"	"	Exterior view of north gateway (from north-west)	"
D-886	"	"	10″×8″	"	North view (from north-east)	"
D-887	"	"	"	"	General view, showing the old huts (from south-east)	"
D-888	"	"	"	"	" "	"

APPENDIX II—*(concluded).*

List of photographic negatives taken in the office of the Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab Circle, during the year ending the 31*st March* 1904.

Number.	Place.	Title.	Size of plate.	Description and direction from which taken.	By whom taken.
D-889	Delhi	Isa Khan's tomb	10″×8″	Panoramic view from north gate to the Trunk Road, where the proposed road is to be made (from north-east).	Ghulam Rasul Beg.
D-890	"	"	"	" " "	"
D-891	"	"	"	" " "	"
D-892	"	"	"	" " "	"
D-893	"	"	"	North gate (from north-east)	"
D-894	"	"	"	Panoramic view, showing old huts against north gate (from north-west).	"
D-895	"	"	"	" " "	"
D-896	"	"	"	North gateway (from south-east)	"
D-897	"	"	"	East view, showing old huts and houses inside the compound wall (from north-east).	"
D-898	"	"	"	South view, showing old huts and houses inside the compound wall (from north-west).	"
D-899	"	"	"	General view, showing old huts and houses inside the compound wall (from south-west).	"
D-900	"	"	"	" " "	"
D-901	"	"	"	Front view (from south-east)	"
D-902	"	Humayun's tomb	"	" " (from north-west)	"
D-903	"	Wall attached to the north compound wall, Humayun's tomb.	"	General view (from south-east)	"
D-904	"	" "	"	Side view (from east)	"
D-905	"	" "	"	" " (from north-west)	"
D-906	"	" "	"	" " "	"
D-907	"	" "	"	Top view, showing the water supply arrangements (from north-west).	"
D-908	"	"	"	North gate, showing the waterfall (from south-west)	"
D-909	"	Safdar Jang's tomb	"	North mahal (palace) attached to the compound wall, showing the broken drip stones (from north-east).	"
D-910	"	"	"	North mahal attached to the compound wall, showing the broken drip stones of the west corner (from north-west).	"
D-911	"	"	"	West mahal attached to the compound wall, showing the broken drip stones (from north-east).	"
D-912	"	"	"	South mahal attached to the compound wall, showing the broken drip stones and balustrades (from north-east).	"

D-913	...	"	...	...	...	"	...	"	...	East gate (from south-west)	"
D-914	...	"	...	...	...	Atgah Khan's tomb near Nizam-ud-din.		"	...	Ceilings showing dilapidations (from floor)	"
D-915	...	"	...	...	...	" " "	...	"	...	East façade, showing the disfigured inlaid dado panel (south-east) ...	"
D-916	...	"	...	...	...	" " "	...	"	...	South façade (from south)	"
D-917	...	"	...	...	...	" " "	...	"	...	Interior view (from south-east)	"
D-918	...	"	...	...	...	" " "	...	"	...	Exterior view (from north-west)...	"
D-919	...	"	...	...	...	Fakhr-ul-manzil		"	...	East gate. Front view (from south-east)	"
D-920	...	"	...	...	...	"		"	...	" Back view (from west)	"
D-921	...	"	...	...	...	"		"	...	Front view (from east)	"
D-922	...	"	...	...	...	"		"	...	General view (from south-east)	"
D-923	...	Delhi, Qutab		...	...	Prithvi Raja's temple		"	...	Exterior view (from south-east)	"
D-924	...	Delhi	...	...	...	Jahan Ara's tomb near Nizam-ud-din.		"	...	Front view (from north-west)	"
D-925	...	Delhi, Fort...		...	...	Diwan-i-Am		"	...	Interior view (from north-west)	"
D-926	...	"	...	...	...	"		"	...	Ceiling, showing dilapidations (from floor)	"
D-927	...	"	...	...	...	Moti Masjid		$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	...	Interior view, showing the broken pulpit (from south)	"
D-928	...	"	...	...	...	"		"	...	East façade (from west)	"
D-929	...	"	...	...	...	Sawan		"	...	Front view, showing the excavations of the channel which leads to Zafar mahal (from north).	"
D-930	...	"	...	...	...	Bhadon		"	...	Front view, showing the broken drip stones and steps (south-east)...	"
D-931	...	"	...	...	...	"		"	...	Side view, showing the broken drip stones and steps (from south-east)	"
D-932	...	"	...	...	...	Shah Burj		"	...	General view (from south-east)	"
D-933	...	"	...	...	...	Diwan-i-Khas		"	...	Details of dado panel, showing the disfigured inlaid work (from east).	"
D-934	...	"	...	...	...	"		"	...	Front view, showing the broken drip stones (from south-west) ...	"
D-935	...	"	...	...	...	Zafar Mahal		"	...	General view (from north-west)	"
D-936	...	"	...	...	...	"		"	...	" (from south-east)	"
D-937	...	"	...	...	...	Bhadon		"	...	Interior view, showing the disfigured inlaid work of the water channel, candle niches, and tank (from south-east).	"
D-938	...	"	...	...	...	"		"	...	" " " "	"
D-939	...	"	...	...	...	Diwan-i-Am		"	...	Front view (from south-east)	"
D-940	...	"	...	...	...	"		"	...	Interior view (from south-west)	"
D-941	...	Delhi, Qutab		...	...	Iron pillar		$5'' \times 4''$	...	General view (from south-east)	"
D-942	...	"		...	...	Prithvi Raja's temple		"	...	Interior view of the colonnades on the north of Iron Pillar, showing the broken lintels and supports (from west).	"
D-943	...	"	...	...	...	"		"	...	Exterior view, showing the supports of the broken lintels to the colonnades on the east of Iron Pillar (from south-west).	"
D-944	...	Delhi	...	...	...	Humayun's tomb		$10'' \times 8''$	...	Detail of south-west corner, showing the missing balustrades on the corner bays of the second floor (from south-west).	Sohan Lal.
D-945	...	"	...	...	...	"		"	...	Duplicate	"
D-946	...	"	...	...	...	Jahan Arā's tomb near Nizam-ud-din.		"	...	General view, showing the missing balustrades (from north-west) ...	"
D-947	...	"	...	...	...	" " ...		"	...	Duplicate	"
D-948	...	"	...	...	...	" " ...		"	...	General view, showing the missing balustrades (from north-west) ...	"

W. H. NICHOLLS,

Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab Circle.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing expenditure incurred during the year 1903-1904 *on Archæological Remains in the United Provinces and the Punjab.*

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Amount of expenditure.	Remarks.
	The Taj.	Rs.	Rs.	
AGRA ...	Special repairs to the Jawab at the Taj.	6,435	6,448	
	Providing doors and a specimen case for the museum at the Taj.	1,337	1,363	
	Restoring the marble inlay work of the battlements of the garden wall at the Taj.	2,797	2,797	
	Restoring the water channels, and grassing the platforms of Saheli Burj No. 1 at the Taj.	4,604	1,997	
	Special repairs to Saheli Burj No. 3 at the Taj.	2,478	876	
	Drainage and metalling the quadrangle of the Taj.	1,917	293	
	The Fort.			
	Restoration of pavements, paths, &c., in the quadrangles of the Diwan-i-Am, Machi Bhawan, and the Anguri Bagh in the Agra Fort.	8,447	1,828	
	Repairing and staining the so-called Somnath gates in the Agra Fort.	329	333	
	Repairing and cleaning the plaster of the columns, and roof of the Diwan-i-Am in the Agra Fort.	13,572	8,572	
	Restoring the cloisters across the gap in the north wall of the Diwan-i-Am quadrangle in the Agra Fort.	3,341	3,004	
	Sikandra.			
	Restoring the platform and tank, and repairs to the north and south faces of the east gate at Sikandra.	12,444	7,516	
	Fatehpur-Sikri.			
	Paving the floor of Khas Mahal and Jodh Bai's palace at Fatehpur-Sikri.	10,812	3,802	
	Special repairs to the vaults under Birbal's house at Fatehpur-Sikri.	986	995	
	Cleaning the diving well at Fatehpur-Sikri.	950	946	
	Repairing the gateways and portions of the city wall at Fatehpur-Sikri.	18,173	18,818	
	Restoration of a portion of the city wall on both sides of the Agra gate at Fatehpur-Sikri.	9,508	7,727	
	Restoring the King's stables at Fatehpur-Sikri.	15,864	9,000	
	Miscellaneous.			
	Special repairs to the Mahtab Bagh Kiosk at Agra.	1,032	1,041	
	Fixing a tablet to commemorate the Mubarak Manzil at Agra.	29	28	
MUTTRA ...	Special repairs to the temple of Radha Ballabh at Brindaban.	3,098	3,052	
	Special repairs to the temple of Jugul Kishore at Brindaban.	1,485	1,486	
ETÁWAH ...	Special repairs to the Jami Masjid at Etáwah.	1,817	1,636	
MUTTRA ...	Annual repairs to the temple of Gobind Deo at Brindaban.	250	236	
	Annual repairs to the archæological buildings in the Agra district.	13,550	14,045	
	Carried over ...	1,35,255	97,839	

APPENDIX III—*(continued).*

Statement showing expenditure incurred during the year 1903-1904 *on Archæological Remains in the United Provinces and the Punjab.*

District.	Name of work.	Amout of estimate.	Amount of expenditure.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	1,35,255	97,839	
	Original works.			
	Special repairs to Badshahi mosque at Lahore.	3,767	1,768	Three sides, including the entrance repaired and the fourth side with the mosque proper in hand.
	Restoration of front wall of Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara.	5,264	5,181	About $\frac{11}{12}$ths of the frontage between towers restored.
	Restoring Moti Masjid ...	625	698	Restored completely as far as estimate provided.
	Providing marble ceiling, Chhoti Khwabgah, Lahore Fort.	12,917	8,073	Stone slabs lying cut and dressed.
	Renewing the badal flooring black borders round Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara.	1,743	1,710	Renewed in patches on all the four sides. Work still in progress.
	Restoring ornamental inlay stone flooring of roof platform, Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara.	22,256	4,825	400 square feet of floor restored on the front side and stones for 900 square feet collected.
	Restoring grey badal flooring of outer platform of Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara.	13,423	5,049	Front Agra stone beading complete and 200 square feet of floor relaid; also stones collected for the remaining work.
	Constructing an additional iron tank for Shalamar garden.	3,365	3,377	Walls built to support the tank and iron work obtained from Bombay and being riveted at the site.
	Restoration of marble balustrade, Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara.	4,068	...	Work not yet started for want of funds.
	Repairs.			
	Annual repairs to historical buildings in the Lahore district, including—	2,606	2,674	
	Shish mahal ...	...	663	
LAHORE ...	Jahangir's tomb ...	...	1,110	
	Shalamar garden ...	...	555	
	Ranjit Singh's tomb ...	...	...	
	Hazari Bagh Baradari ...	...	311	
	Dai Anga's mosque ...	...	35	
	Special repairs to Wazir Khan's mosque.	1,949	1,980	Cracked arches repaired; gaps in the tile work of four minarets and the courtyard filled in with plaster; jali railing of the floor minarets renewed; Agra stone lintels put over 38 doorways; plaster of Paris work patched up in places inside the mosque; lime plaster of parapet and inner courtyards done; two finials mended and dome gold mounted; two small minarets of entrance repaired.
	Repairs to the ceiling of the Baradari Hazari Bagh, Lahore.	1,839	1,799	Repaired where badly decayed.
	Special repairs to Akbari Sarai at Shahdara.	2,593	2,482	Interior of mosque and the north and south gates repaired and plastered; stone parapet of mosque and a few bad panels of the entrance restored.
	Special repairs to tomb of Asaf Khan at Shahdara.	2,541	2,493	Brick floor provided and the ceiling repaired and plastered in the tomb; also gaps in the work in the tomb and the north gate and the east Baradari filled in; also south gate east Baradari and the tomb repaired and plastered.
	Special repairs to tomb of Nur Jahan at Shahdara.	2,030	1,983	Inside repaired and plastered; roof floor mended and steps made to the basement.
	Carried over ...	2,16,241	1,44,605	

APPENDIX III—*(continued).*

Statement showing expenditure incurred during the year 1903-1904 *on Archæological Remains in the United Provinces and the Punjab.*

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Amount of expenditure.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	2,16,241	1,44,605	
	Repairs—(concluded).			
LAHORE—*(concluded).*	Filling gaps in encaustic tile work in northern wall palace, Lahore Fort.	801	809	Completed.
	Special repairs to gateway, Gulabi Bagh, Lahore.	155	140	Gaps in the work filled in and an opening of a staircase closed.
	Special repairs to Baradari, Shalamar garden, Lahore.	899	887	Interior of three small and one large Baradari round the tank plastered.
	Annual repairs to Hazari Bagh boarding house, Lahore.	200	201	Ordinary repairs carried out.
	Special repairs to tomb of Pankhi Sahib.	547	542	Brick floor provided and broken walls patched up; inside plastered, and the tile work repaired.
	Repairs to the tank in Wazir Khan's tomb.	90	88	Plastered.
	Historical buildings in the Hissar district.			
HISSAR ...	Gujri Mahal at Hissar ...	...	45	
	Jahaz Bungalow at Hissar ...	...	39	
	Historical buildings in the Ferozepore district.			
FEROZEPORE	Battlefield monument at Moodkee,	...	50	
	„ Ferozeshah ...	...	23	
	„ Sobraon ...	...	17	
	„ Misriwala ...	...	12	
	Saragarhi memorial at Ferozepore,	...	87	
	Major works.			
DELHI ...	Restoration of the tomb of Shams-ud-din Atgah at Delhi.	5,709	4,962	In progress.
	Restoration of Moti Masjid at Delhi.	6,157	4,976	Completed. Some saving effected.
	Special repairs to Isa Khan's tomb.	3,902	2,806	In progress.
	Minor works.			
	Constructing platform for stone elephant, &c.	1,239	1,112	Completed.
	Laying out roads and gardens at Isa Khan's tomb.	311	308	
	Repairs, Civil Buildings.			
	Dismantling and re-building the Jain colonnade situated on the south of the Qutab Minar.	2,280	326	Completed; savings re-appropriated to other works.
	Special repairs to Jain colonnades and domes at Qutab Minar.	1,195	1,192	Completed.
	Special repairs to Khair-ul-Manzil gateway at Delhi.	231	177	
	Restoring the Khair-ul-Manzil gateway at Delhi.	644	619	
	Special repairs to Humayun's tomb near Delhi.	599	546	
	Special repairs to chajjas of Diwan-i-Khas, Delhi Fort.	2,340	296	In progress; more funds will be required in 1904-1905.
	Repairing tanks and restoring roads and drains at Humayun's tomb.	5,010	4,950	Completed. Rupees 350 have been spent on this under head "Repairs, Provincial, Civil buildings."
	Original works, Civil Buildings.			
	Part restoration of Bhadon building in Delhi Fort.	5,403	5,241	Completed.
	Restoring the Sawan building in Delhi Fort.	3,966	2,765	
	Carried over ...	2,57,919	1,77,821	

APPENDIX III—*(concluded).*

Statement showing expenditure incurred during the year 1903-1904 *on Archæological Remains in the United Provinces and the Punjab.*

District.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Amount of expenditure.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	2,57,919	1,77,821	
	Minor works.			
DELHI—*(concluded).*	Restoring the marble balustrade round the tomb of Princess Jahanara at Nizam-ud-din.	1,495	1,172	Completed.
	Excavating tank and water channels in the Hayat Bakhsh garden, Delhi Fort.	200	199	Completed.
	Contribution.—Minor works.			
	Erecting descriptive tablets on Iron Pillar at Qutab.	390	227	Postponed pending decision as to where tablets are to be placed.
	Repairs, Civil buildings.			
	Annual repairs to historical buildings, Delhi district.	2,674	2,639	Completed.
	Repairs to chhajjas of Diwan-i-Khas, Delhi Fort.	501	500	Completed.
	Restoration of tank in Bhadon buildings, Delhi Fort.	2,847	2,916	Completed.
	Special repairs to roof of Diwan-i-Am, Delhi Fort.	1,121	1,118	Completed.
	Special repairs to Sultan Nasir-ud-din Ghori's tomb at Malikpur.	96	88	Completed.
	Total ...	2,67,243	1,86,680	

W. H. NICHOLLS,

Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab Circle.

Report by J. R. C. Nicolls, Esq., Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Provincial Works, Buildings and Roads Branch, United Provinces, on the Conservation of Archæological Buildings in the 1st Circle of Superintendence for the year 1903-1904.

THE work of conservation and restoration of archæological buildings was during the past year almost altogether confined to the Agra division, where the expenditure amounted to Rs. 97,839.

The expenditure on each of the principal groups of buildings was as follows:—

		Rs.
1.	The Taj	13,774
2.	The Fort, Agra	13,737
3.	Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra	7,516
4.	Fatehpur-Sikri	41,288
5.	Other buildings at Agra	1,069
6.	Temples at Brindaban in the Muttra district	4,538
7.	Annual repairs	14,281

In the Taj the special repairs to the Jawab were completed. The marble inlay work of the battlements of the Taj garden wall and the masonry water channels and the grassed platform of Saheli burj No. 1 were restored, and the restoration of the marble dome of Saheli burj No. 3, where the marble had been replaced by plaster, was taken in hand. The approach roads in the quadrangle were improved and regraded.

In the Fort the principal work was in connection with the restoration of the great Diwan-i-am quadrangle and those of the Machhi Bhawan and Anguri Bagh; the restoration of the pavements and grassing in the quadrangles was continued. The western portion of the Diwan-i-am quadrangle is still remaining to be done. The plaster work of the Diwan-i-am has been restored, and the gap in the north wall of the quadrangle has been closed and the cloisters restored.

At Sikandra the walls, pavement and tank of the platform in front of the east gate have been restored, and also the north and south faces of this gateway. Structural repairs were done to the three kiosks at the corners of the garden.

At Fatehpur-Sikri the paving of the floor of the Khas Mahal and Jodh Bai's Palace was completed and the special repairs to the vaults under Bir Bal's House. The great diving well was emptied and cleaned out. The most important works carried out during the past year at Fatehpur-Sikri are the restoration of the gateways and portions of the city wall and the restoration of the King's stables. Both these works are in progress. The ordinary works of annual repairs were also carried on. Under miscellaneous buildings, protective works were undertaken in the case of the Mahtab Bagh Kiosk and in Humayun's Masjid on the left bank of the Jumna opposite the Taj.

In the Muttra district special repairs were undertaken at the temples of Radha Ballabh and Jugal Kishore at Brindaban. As in the preceding year, only small sums have been expended in the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions. Mr. Polwhele, Executive Engineer, Agra division, has submitted a detailed report, fully illustrated by photographs, of the details of the work done in the Agra division, of which he held charge throughout the year. The charge of the Agra district was held by Rai Sahib Hari Kishen Pant.

Report by A. C. Polwhele, Esq., Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division, on the Conservation of Ancient Buildings in the Agra Division for the year 1903-1904.

AGRA DISTRICT.

The Taj.

1. *Special repairs to the Jawab.*—In April 1902, when His Excellency the Viceroy inspected the Taj, the repairs to the mosque were in hand and His Excellency ordered that when they were finished the Jawab should be taken up.

This work comprised *(a)* the restoration of the carved sandstone borders around the central archway, the greater part of which had been at some time repaired with plain stone; *(b)* the restoration of many carved floral panels of red sandstone, some of which were so perished as to be almost unrecognisable and some of which had been replaced by plain slabs. Photograph No. 1 shows a piece of the border and one of the large panels of the dado in their former state, and in photograph No. 2 they are seen as now restored; *(c)* rectifying irregular and misshaped patches in many of the carved panels; *(d)* restoring pieces of the black and white marble inlay of the border of the dado; *(e)* restoring marble inlay in the freize at the base of the domes. This being a very extensive item, those portions only which are visible from within the Taj enclosure were undertaken. The extent to which the inlay of this freize had fallen out may be judged from photographs Nos. 3 and 4, which are views of the back of the domes. No. 4 shows a portion of the freize restored, and No. 5 is a front view showing the restored freize on two of the domes. The darker pieces of the inlay are yellow marble and the remainder white marble. *(f)* Restoring the inlay of some of the finials. The inlay work of both the finials seen in photograph No. 3 is entirely new. This work was commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,448.

tograph No. 1.

tograph No. 2.

tographs Nos. 3 and

tograph No. 5.

2. *Providing doors and a specimen case for the Museum.*—In 1902 His Excellency the Viceroy ordered the institution of a small museum at the Taj in which a collection would be made of any objects of interest in connection with the Taj that might from time to time be found. For this purpose one of the rooms in the main gateway was set apart, and has been fitted with suitable doors and provided with a handsome carved teak wood specimen case and a revolving stand for photographs. As a nucleus to the museum several interesting old plans of the Taj and Fort have been got together and a series of photographs of the Taj and its surroundings showing the many phases which the garden has gone through in the course of years; a collection has also been made of specimens of the various stones used in the construction and ornamentation of the Taj. The museum is open to the public daily.

3. *Restoring the marble inlay work of the battlements of the garden wall.*—Each crenelation of the battlements of the Taj garden wall is inlaid with a floral pattern in white marble with a black marble centre; this occurs both on the outside and inside of the wall, while on the inside there is also a band of inlaid white marble extending the whole length of the wall below the crenelations. In 1902 His Excellency Lord Curzon noticed that a great many pieces of the marble inlay were missing and directed that they should be restored. The work, which was carried out during the year under review, comprised the restoration of 290 of the white marble flowers and 600 lineal feet of the white marble band. In fixing these inlaid marble flowers it was found that, however well a piece was fitted and however good the mortar, almost any piece could be picked out by working round the joint with the point of a penknife; so in order to make the work perfectly sound the plan was eventually adopted of securing each flower by two small copper pins in the manner shown in the accompanying drawing A.

ving A.

4. *Restoring the water channels and grassing the platform of Saheli Burj No.* 1.—This platform, being off the general beat, does not appear hitherto to have attracted any attention, and beyond the fact that there was a tank in the centre with traces

of a fountain, nothing seems to have been known of its original design. In 1902, however, at the instance of the Director General of Archæology, trenches were dug and excavations made, with the result that remains of pavements and channels were discovered as shown on the accompanying plan B. For the restoration of the channels and paved walks and the laying down of grass in the rectangular plots an estimate amounting to Rs. 4,604 has been sanctioned and Rs. 2,000 have been spent during the year. The work, which consists almost entirely of plain stone paving, will shortly be completed and the grassing will be done during the coming rainy season.

Drawing B.

As part of the scheme of restoration the fountain in the central tank has been connected to the Taj irrigation main, so that as long as there is sufficient pressure in the main and water is required for irrigating the grass plots on the platform, the fountain will be in play. During the excavation of the platform several broken pieces of carved sandstone balustrade were unearthed, which will serve as a guide for the future restoration of the balustrades around the centre tank and in front of the Saheli Burj.

5. *Special repairs to the Saheli Burj No.* 3.—This work consists of the restoration of the marble in the outer facing of the dome where it is now patched with plaster and repairing the concrete terracing of the flat roof around the base of the dome. It is estimated to cost Rs. 2,478, but the work was only begun late in the year.

6. *Annual repairs.*—Among the works carried out from the annual repair grant, the following are the most important items :—

(i) The lowering of the roadway mentioned in section *(b)* of paragraph 7.

(ii) Rebuilding a large piece of the enclosure wall of the Khan Alam Bagh.

(iii) Providing new sal wood gates, each $5\frac{1}{4}' \times 8\frac{3}{8}'$, at the foot of the steps leading down to the river at the two extremities of the river front. The old doors, which become partially submerged when the river is in flood, were rotten and falling to pieces.

7. *General.—(a)* The metalling of the roads and proper draining of the quadrangle mentioned in paragraph 17*(b)* of my report for 1902-1903 have been completed during the year 1903-1904, with the result that the quadrangle is no longer deep in dust in the dry weather nor under water in the rains.

(b) In connection with the improvement of the quadrangle the roadway through the west entrance gateway, which is the principal approach to the Taj, has been lowered to the original floor of the gateway by the removal of the metalling, which had accumulated on the floor to a depth of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

This involved regrading the approach to the gateway on the outside as well as inside the quadrangle.

When the floor of the gateway was exposed a brick pavement was discovered on the outside as shown in the accompanying plan C; it was not possible to leave this pavement exposed, for the slope is too great and does not work in with that of the existing approach road.

Drawing C.

The appearance of the gateway both from inside and outside is greatly improved by the lowering of the roadway, and, moreover, the old gates have been saved from decay, which was gradually creeping up as they became more and more buried by road metal and dirt.

(c) The following occurrences of the year claim notice, namely :—

(i) On the night of the 16th January 1904 a large piece of white marble in the border around the northern archway on the inside of the Mausoleum fell out. This was apparently caused by the corrosion of an iron dowel; no damage was done and the piece of marble has been replaced.

(ii) It was noticed that certain residents of Tajganj were in the habit of picking up pieces of semi-precious stone which became exposed in the

rains on the surface of the ground between the west wall of the Taj Garden and the Khan Alam Bagh. This led to excavation being made, with the result that some large pieces of stone, mostly "Pazahr" were found: one piece of "Pazahr" weighing 78 lbs. has been placed in the museum. It is said that when the Taj was built the inlay workers' sheds were on this spot.

THE FORT, AGRA.

8. *Restoration of pavements, paths, &c., in the quadrangles of the Diwán-i-Ám, Machhi Bhawan, and Anguri Bagh.*—This work was described in paragraph 9 of my report for 1902-1903 and, with the exception of the grassing of the lawns, was completed in that year. During the rains of 1903 the lawns were laid down, and they were maintained by the Public Works Department up to the 31st March 1904, when they were made over to the Government Garden's Committee.

The western portion has also been evacuated by the Military Authorities and will shortly be laid out in a similar manner. The brick pavement leading from the gate of the Mina (Ladies') Bazar, which was discovered last year, has been traced as far as the north gateway of the quadrangle and has been left exposed as seen in photograph No. 6, but whether it extends to the west of the gateway still remains to be ascertained.

hotograph No. 6.

9. *Repairing and staining the so-called Somnath Gates.*—When I wrote my report for 1902-1903, we were still making experiments with a view to arriving at a suitable stain to apply to the patches of new wood with which the gates had been repaired, in order to bring them into harmony with the rest.

The treatment which gave the best result was a free application of smoke to the patches after they had been slightly discoloured with weak solutions of bichromate of potash and catechu, and the gates have now been thoroughly repaired with new deodar wood treated in this manner at a cost of Rs. 329.

As an experiment one panel was carved in the same pattern as the original and treated as above described, but His Excellency the Viceroy preferred that the patching should be done with plain pieces and that no attempt should be made to copy the original carving; this one panel has been allowed to remain, but otherwise the repairs have been carried out with plain patches only.

10. *Repairing and cleaning the plaster of the columns and roof of the Diwán-i-Ám.*—In order to explain the necessity for this work I must refer to the annual progress report for the year 1900-1901, by the late Mr. E. W. Smith, M.R.A.S., Archæological Surveyor, in paragraph 8 of which he mentioned that two bays of the Diwan-i-am had been denuded of plaster, in order to ascertain whether the building was or was not originally plastered, and he expressed his opinion that fifty or sixty years after the building was erected plaster may have been put on to arrest the decay of the stone work. Mr. Smith did not, however, give any reasons why he had arrived at the conclusion that plaster was not part of the original conception, and I think that the general opinion is that the building was plastered from the beginning with beautiful white polished plaster having a surface like the marble of which Shahjahan was so fond, for it is inconceivable that it could ever have been intended to leave exposed the roughly dressed stone work which was disclosed by the stripping of the plaster. Be this as it may, no further action was taken until His Excellency the Viceroy visited Agra in April 1902, when he ordered that the plaster work of the whole building should be repaired and cleaned and the plaster should be restored on those parts which had been denuded. It is necessary to mention here that at the time of the visit of His Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, to Agra in 1876, the plaster was repaired and the gold and red lining with which it is picked out was touched up with a view to making the building bright and attractive for the great darbar which was held there. Judging from the logs of wood and bamboos found embedded in the heavy mouldings of the cornice, these repairs appear to have been hurriedly done; the

red lining in particular is coarse in comparison to the original, and the colour is now a dirty brick red instead of a bright crimson.

It was at first thought that it might be possible, by mixing some colouring matter with the new plaster, to give it the yellowish appearance which time had imparted to the old; but the experiments being unsuccessful, it was decided to repair with white plaster and to clean the old plaster as well as possible. This has accordingly been done and the contrast is certainly somewhat glaring, but it is hoped that when the gold and red lining on the new work is finished and two or three years have passed over it, this will not be so noticeable.

The plaster repairs were not confined only to those parts which had been scraped but the whole of the interior has been repaired; on the bases of the outside columns which are exposed to the weather a coat of Portland cement was given before the shell plaster was applied.

The picking out of the new plaster with gold and red lining has been commenced by the draftsmen attached to the Archæological Department, but the work is at present in abeyance pending judgment on the effect of the portion which has been done. For the gold lines a thick varnish is first applied, and when it is nearly dry, gold leaf is laid on and pressed down until it adheres firmly; the colour and width of the crimson lines have been carefully copied from traces which remain of the original, and the general effect, though in great contrast to the work done in 1876, is rich and pleasing. The estimate for this work amounted to Rs. 13,572, out of which Rs. 8,572 have been spent during the year under review.

11. *Restoring the cloisters across the gap in the north wall of the Diwán-i-Ám quadrangle.*—The main road through the Fort from the Delhi gate at the north end to the Amar Singh gate on the south has for many years passed through a gap in the north wall of the Diwán-i-Ám quadrangle. This gap was probably made for convenience of traffic so as to avoid the sharp turns and narrow archways on the proper entrance to the quadrangle from the north. That the cloisters were originally continuous across the gap was quite clear from the existence of the foundations of the walls, and in his notes of October 1902 the Director General of Archæology advocated the closing of the gap. Photograph No. 7 is a view of the gap after the modern gate posts had been removed and the restoration of the cloisters taken in hand. Photograph No. 8 shows the restoration completed. The expenditure incurred on this work during the year under review was Rs. 3,000 against an estimate of Rs. 3,341.

ph No. 7.

ph No. 8.

12. *Annual repairs.*—The following are the principal pieces of work carried out from the grant for annual repairs:—

(1) Rstoration of the carved sandstone parapet of the pavilion on the roof of the Jahangiri Mahal.

(2) A new teak wood door has been provided in the alcove of the Diwán-i-Ám, and two similar doors have been fixed in the courtyard of the Jasmine Tower.

13. *General.—(a)* During the year large plans have been made of the groups of pillars at the north-west and south-west corners of the Diwán-i-Ám, on which all the cracks have been shown, and similarly a survey was made of all the cracks on the bases of columns which were replastered.

(b) The second attempt to make a satisfactory restoration of a piece of carved marble balustrade in the Nagina Masjid has been completed. The sculptors, Messrs. Nathu Ram and Sons, have been more than a year at it and have taken considerable pains to produce a true copy of the original.

SIKANDRA.

14. *Restoring the platform and tank and repairs to the north and south faces of the east gate.*—In his notes of October 1902 the Director General of Archæology, referring to the work of restoration of the outer face of this east false gate,

which was then being carried out, remarked upon the beauty of some of the ornamentation on the north and south faces, which seemed to him to call for an extension of the restoration : he also suggested the restoration of the platform and tank in front of the gate, the neglected condition of which appeared to have been to some extent the cause of a movement which had produced cracks in the gateway.

In the last clause of paragraph 2 of my report for 1902-1903 I mentioned that the restoration of the paving of the platform and tank had been started, and that it was proposed to complete it in the coming year.

An estimate for restoring the platform and tank and repairing the north and south faces of the gateway was sanctioned in G. O. No. $\frac{3216W}{294B}$, dated 7th July 1903, for Rs. 12,444, and an allotment of Rs. 7,511 was made for expenditure during the year 1903-1904. The accompanying photographs Nos. 9 and 10 are views of the south and north faces of the gateway taken before the repairs were carried out. The portions of both these faces which are outside the enclosure wall were restored in 1902-1903 along with the outer or east face, and this year the repairs to the remaining parts have been taken up.

Photographs Nos. 9 and 10.

The work consists in replacing pieces of marble inlay which have fallen out, restoring certain panels and parts of panels which were too far decayed to be repairable, refixing loose stones, restoring the chajja and other parts of the chatries on the roof, &c. ; it was not fully completed at the close of the year under review. Photographs Nos. 11 and 12 show the work done on the south and north faces respectively. At the very top of both faces a long narrow panel will be noticed, which has been entirely restored on the south side : this is the striking feature of the ornamentation of the gateway, for it consists of white marble inlaid in a carved sandstone panel instead of the usual flat surface.

Photographs Nos. 11 and 12.

The condition of the platform may be judged from the accompanying photograph No. 13 and from photograph No. 4 of my report for 1902-1903, which shows the extent to which the paving had disappeared. The walls and pavements of the platform and tank have now been thoroughly restored (see photograph No. 14).

Photograph No. 13.

Photograph No. 14.

The tank, which is $40\frac{1}{2}' \times 27\frac{1}{2}' \times 3'$ deep, is situated directly opposite the central archway, and in the centre of it are traces of a fountain, which was probably fed from a high tank at one of the many wells in the garden. One such raised tank still exists near a well about 350′ from the north-west corner of the platform of the mausoleum, and the earthenware pipe which led the water from this tank, probably to the fountains around the mausoleum, can still be traced. The water from the tank overflows into shallow channels in the stone pavement of the platform and is discharged to ground level over cascades of stone, one of which is seen in photograph No. 14.

15. *Annual repairs.*—Out of the grant for annual repairs Rs. 600 was spent in repairing the three remaining kiosks at the corners of the garden (the kiosk at the north-west corner has long ago disappeared) ; the work consisted mainly in restoring the chajjas and one of the columns supporting the dome ; most of the work was in the south-east kiosk.

16. *General.*—When the restoration of the platform in front of the east false gate was in progress, a post ("Mutaka") was found which most probably belonged to the balustrade around this platform ; the measurements of the Mutaka have been recorded, and it has been kept in case it is ever thought desirable to restore the balustrade.

(b) A white quilted cover has been provided for the beautiful carved marble cenotaph on the top of the mausoleum to protect it from the hot dust bearing winds.

FATEHPUR SIKRI.

17. *Paving the floor of the Khas Mahal and Jodh Bai's Palace.*—This work was begun in 1902-1903, *vide* paragraph 22 of my report for that year, and has now been completed at a total cost of Rs. 8,302 against the estimate of Rs. 10,812. It involved nothing of any particular interest, being mainly plain masonry and plain stone paving. The saving on the estimate was due to the omission of extensive renewal of the pavement in the courtyard of Jodh Bai's Palace, which was not considered necessary.

18. *Special repairs to the vaults under Bir Bal's house.*—Bir Bal's house is built on the rocky slope of the Fatehpur Sikri ridge, and, though the walls of the house itself are built up from the solid rock, the extensive pavement around the building is carried on stone beams, which are supported by a series of walls and arches forming dark vaults, which are the resorts of bats, porcupines and even leopards. Some years ago the roof of the vaults was strengthened by the construction of intermediate arched colonnades where the stone beams had failed, but in 1901 the Chief Engineer inspected the building and ordered that further protective measures should be taken, which have accordingly been carried out during the year 1903-1904. The work consisted of additional stone walling and arching to support the roof; all parts of the vaults are still accessible, but all the entrances have been provided with wire gratings to keep out bats, &c.

19. *Cleaning the diving well.*—This is the great well which adjoins the south wall of the Jama Masjid; it is in the shape of an octagon 80′ in diameter, hewn out of the rock, and is fed by the drainage from the quadrangle and roofs of the Jama Masjid. As the inhabitants of the town of Fatehpur are to some extent dependent on this well for their water, it was thought desirable that it should be thoroughly cleaned, and accordingly, when the water was at its lowest in the month of June 1903, it was pumped out and cleared of all dirt and rubbish.

Beyond a great many pieces of stone from the colonnade with which the well was once surmounted and a few metal pots and swords nothing of any interest was found; the depth of water pumped out was 11½′ and 5½′ of dirt and *débris* were removed.

20. *Repairing the gateways and portions of the city wall.*—At the instance of the Director General of Archæology all the nine gateways have been overhauled and repaired during the year. The names of the gates taken in order are—

(1) The Delhi gate.
(2) The Lal gate.
(3) The Agra gate.
(4) The Bir Pal gate.
(5) The Chandan Pal gate.
(6) The Gwalior gate.
(7) The Tehra gate.
(8) The Char gate.
(9) The Ajmer gate.

The Agra gate, being on the road to Agra and consequently more in evidence than the others, has been separately treated, as explained in the next paragraph, but the remaining eight gateways have been completely repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 18,818. The work, which included the repair and, where necessary, the rebuilding of a piece of the city wall 30′ in length on both sides of each gateway, consisted for the most part of rubble stone masonry and requires no special notice. The estimate for repairing the wall provided only for rubble masonry in clay pointed in lime on the face like the original, but the outer 2′ in thickness on both faces has actually been built in lime, which makes a much better job at a small additional cost. Though a large percentage of pounded brick was mixed with the mortar, the new work has a very white and staring appearance alongside of the old weather stained masonry, but it is hoped that after one or two rainy seasons this contrast will not be noticeable. A series of photographs were taken of these gates before the repairs were commenced, but as the weather has not been seasonable for

photography since the work was finished, I have not been able to photograph them in their repaired state. The photographs showing the gates before and after repair will therefore accompany my next report.

21. *Restoration of a portion of the city wall on both sides of the Agra gate.*—As mentioned in the last paragraph, the Agra gate through which the road from Agra passes is the most conspicuous of all the gateways, for the others, being at some distance from the palaces, are seldom visited by sightseers. Partly for this reason and partly because it seemed desirable that some portions of the old city wall should be preserved in its original form the project for repairing the Agra gate provided also for thoroughly restoring a piece of the wall 600′ in length on the north and 970′ in length on the south flank of the gate. This piece of wall with its seven bastions forms a very prominent feature in the landscape on approaching Fatehpur Sikri from Agra.

The work consists chiefly of plain rubble masonry, and here also the masonry on the face of the wall for a thickness of 2′ has been laid in lime mortar and the battlements have been built entirely in lime. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 9,508, of which Rs. 7,227, the amount allotted for the year under review, has been spent.

22. *Restoring the King's stables.*—The stables occupy three sides of a large courtyard, which is now open on the fourth side, though traces still remain of an old wall which appears to have screened off the stables from Bir Bal's house. The principal defects were as follows: *(a)* the chajja or dripstone was much broken and sagged; *(b)* where the original solid stone work had failed, pillars of rubble masonry had been built up to support the roof; *(c)* many beams and brackets had fallen out or were so cracked and decayed as to be dangerous. The thorough restoration of these stables, which involved the dismantling of the whole parapet in order to get in the chajja, was estimated to cost Rs. 15,864, against which an expenditure of Rs. 9,000, the extent of the allotment, has been incurred during the year under review. The work consists for the most part of plain dressed red sandstone with a certain quantity of carved work in bases of pillars, brackets, &c.; the entire chajja will be restored and the unsightly rubble masonry pillars will all be got rid of.

23. *Restoration of the mother-of-pearl ornamentation on the canopy of the tomb of Sheikh Salim Chisti.*—The amount of contribution made by the Islam Committee and Fatehpur Sikri Dargah Fund for the restoration of the mother-of-pearl mosaic on the canopy of the tomb of Sheikh Salim Chisti and other work in connection with the Dargah now amounts to Rs. 10,199, but I regret to say that nothing has been accomplished during the year, for, though I have consulted the Marine Biologist at Galle and the Director of the South Kensington Museum, to both of whom I am much indebted for their valuable advice, I have not yet succeeded in procuring samples of mother-of-pearl of similar iridescence to that in the original mosaic of the canopy.

24. *Annual repairs.*—The most important items of work carried out from the annual repair grant were—

(a) 5,000 cubic feet of rubble masonry in repairs to the vaults under Bir Bal's house, which were not provided for in the special estimate mentioned in paragraph 19, the amount of which was limited to Rs. 1,000.

(b) Provision of wire gratings to all the entrances to the vaults under Bir Bal's house.

(c) Extensive repairs to stone work of lintels, &c., in the naubatkhana.

(d) The restoration of 135 red sandstone finials on the Buland Darwaza and other parts of the Jama Masjid Dargah and on Jodh Bai's Palace.

The destruction of these finials is the work of monkeys, which seem to take a delight in shaking them violently until they loosen them sufficiently to topple them

over. The new finials have been fixed with much longer iron cores, and each one has been bound round with a coil of barbed wire.

(e) Repairs to the city wall.

The work done during the year consisted in building up the fallen face work of the wall to its proper section at the reveals which take the drainage from the top of the wall.

Drawing D. The accompanying drawing D shows that the failure of the wall is due to the falling away of the face work, the hearting being protected by the overhanging cap of excellent concrete which forms the top of the wall. In course of time the hearting, which consists of very inferior random rubble masonry in clay, also falls away and the concrete cap collapses, but up to the present a comparatively small portion of the 4½ miles of wall has completely collapsed. It is very noticeable that the falling away of the face work has almost invariably begun at one of the reveals, and accordingly the method adopted has been to build up a short length of the fallen facing at each reveal (see drawing D); this forms a sort of buttress to the hearting, supports the overhanging concrete, and carries off the drainage of the top of the wall, which would otherwise flow down the face of the rubble masonry hearting and gradually bring about its ruin.

Twenty-four reveals between the Chandan Pal and Gwalior gates have been treated in this way during the year at a cost of about Rs. 85 each.

(f) Planting of trees along the road leading from the Agra gate to the palaces and providing iron tree guards.

25. *General.*—The following occurrences during the year call for notice :—

(a) The suspicious appearance of what looked like the heads of pillars supporting the platform in the centre of the tank in front of the Khwabgah led to an excavation being made, which disclosed the fact that the present floor of the tank is false, and that the original floor was at a much lower level as shown in the accompanying plan E. The trench which was excavated in the false floor has been left open.

Drawing E.

(b) In the month of October 1903 one of the handsome carved marble brackets which support the chajja of Salim Chisti's tomb fell out and was broken to pieces on the stone pavement. A new bracket is being carved.

Miscellaneous buildings.

26. *Special repairs to the Mahtab Bagh Kiosk.*—The Mahtab Bagh was an ancient garden on the left bank of the Jumna, exactly opposite the Taj, but all that now remains to the casual observer is a ruined wall along the river front, terminating at the down stream end in a small tower surmounted by a kiosk. This tower is still in a comparatively good state of preservation, but the foundations had been to some extent undermined by the river, as will be seen in the photograph No. 15, and as it forms a very pleasing feature in the view from the Taj, it was necessary to carry out somewhat extensive repairs to ensure its structural stability. These repairs have been completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 1,040.

Photograph No. 15.

Photograph No. 16.

Photographs Nos. 17 and 18.

A comparison of photographs Nos. 15 and 16, which were taken before the repairs were carried out, with Nos. 17 and 18, which were taken after, will show what has been done.

27. *Fixing a tablet to commemorate the Mubarak Manzal at Agra.*—Amongst other buildings which the Local Government decided to commemorate on account of their historical associations were—

(1) The Mubarak Manzal at Agra.

(2) Jodh Bai's Cenotaph at Agra.

The latter unfortunately is no longer in existence, for the tomb of Jodh Bai, which was situated near the village of Khoja-ki-sarai between the Fatehpur Sikri

and Khairagarh road, has been razed to the ground. The Mubarak Manzal, a large house on the right bank of the Jumna, opposite the boat bridge, now used as the East Indian Railway goods depôt, has, with the permission of the owner, Chunni Lal, been commemorated by the fixing of a marble tablet with the following inscription :—

"This house was built by Aurangzeb and called Mubarak Manzal to mark his first dwelling place in Agra after the defeat of Dara Shikoh in June 1659."

28. During the year under review many very interesting buildings of the Mughal period in the vicinity of Agra have been brought on to the list of buildings in the preservation of which the State is interested, and I propose during next cold weather to make a careful survey of them with a view to suggesting measures for their preservation ; at the same time a series of photographs will be taken.

29. *Humayun's Masjid.*—This masjid is situated in the village of Kachpura on the left bank of the Jumna, immediately opposite the Taj, and is one of the oldest buildings in the vicinity of Agra (see Cunningham's Archæological Survey Reports, volume IV, page 100). It is in charge of the outside Nazul Department, but the Collector has asked me to mention in my report that it has been repaired during the year by that Department under the direction of the Public Works Department. The repairs consisted of removal of vegetation, patching with brickwork all places where owing to the face stones having fallen out, the core of inferior brickwork was rapidly crumbling away, building up the walls to support overhanging portions of the domes and general repairs to broken plaster.

MUTTRA DISTRICT.

30. *Special repairs to the temple of Radha Ballabh at Brindaban.*—In May 1902 the Director General of Archæology drew the attention of the Local Government to the state of the temples of Jugal Kishore and Radha Ballabh at Brindaban and suggested that something should be done to preserve them. Estimates were accordingly sanctioned and funds were allotted during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 3,052 has been spent on this work against the estimate of Rs. 3,098, but it has not yet been completed, for when the scaffolding was erected for the repairs to the interior of the roof, it was found that more was required than was anticipated.

The roof consists of a series of heavy stone ribs, over which are laid slabs of stone. This forms a sort of permanent centering for a thin arch of brickwork, the outer surface of which is formed to the required slope and faced with stone.

A full description of the work done, illustrated by photographs taken before and after, will be given in my next report.

31. *Special repairs to the temple of Jugal Kishore at Brindaban.*—The work that was contemplated, namely, the refitting of the bulged stone facing of the tower and replacing of broken and decayed stone in sills, lintels, dripstones, &c., has been fully carried out. The roof of the "Jagmohan," which is much lower than appears from the ground, was found to be covered by many feet of *débris* in which vegetation was growing freely. This has all been removed and the concrete of the roof has been repaired and proper outlets provided for drainage.

Here again, upon examination when the scaffolding was erected, it was found that more of the stone facing of the tower was loose than was apparent from below. This is now being repaired, and when the whole is finished, photographs will be taken.

32. *Annual repairs.*—A small sum was spent, as usual, upon repairs to the temple of Govind Deo at Brindaban.

33. *General.*—During the year the temples of Jugal Kishore, Madan Mohan, and Gopi Nath at Brindaban and the Imperial Sarai at Chata have been added to the list of buildings in the preservation of which the State is interested.

ETÁWAH DISTRICT.

34. *Special repairs to the Jama Masjid at Etáwah.*—At the instance of the Commissioner of the Agra division, the Local Government contributed a sum of Rs. 1,200 towards the repairs of the Jama Masjid at Etáwah on the understanding that the balance required to carry out the necessary repairs would be contributed by local subscription. The repairs which were of a purely structural nature, involving no archæological problems or artistic workmanship, have accordingly been taken in hand and are approaching completion.

35. *General.*—Among the buildings brought on to the lists during the year for preservation are two gateways at Ekdil and Ajitmal, respectively, on the Etáwah-Kalpi road in this district.

FARRUKHABAD DISTRICT.

36. *Ancient buildings at Kanauj.*—During the year under review the following ancient buildings at Kanauj in the Farrukhabad district have been added to the list of buildings which are to be preserved :—

(1) The mosque and tomb of Makhdum Jahanian.

(2) The tomb of Bala Pir.

(3) The Jama Masjid.

Photograph No. 19.

Photographs have been taken of these buildings (accompaniment No. 19), and estimates for the necessary repairs to Nos. (1) and (2) are now under preparation; No. (3) is in the possession of private individuals.

ETAH DISTRICT.

37. *Gupta remains at Bilsar.*—In February 1903 the Collector of Etah drew the attention of the Commissioner to the remains of the Gupta period in the village of Bilsar in the Etah district, and recommended that Government in the Public Works Department be moved to bring them on to the list of ancient buildings which are to be conserved.

In accordance with orders I examined the remains in November 1903 and took photographs of them.

These remains are well described by Cunningham in his Archæological Survey Reports, volume XI, pages 13—22, and they appear from the description to be in much the same condition now as they were in 1877.

I have consulted the Director General of Archæology regarding the measures to be adopted for the preservation of these remains, and as soon as I get the levels I shall submit proposals for carrying out what is necessary.

Report by G. K. Watts, Esq., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Provincial Works, Buildings and Roads Branch, United Provinces, on the Conservation of Archæological Buildings in the 2nd Circle of Superintendence for the year 1903-1904.

ALL the archæological monuments and remains of historical interest in this circle in charge of the Public Works Department which are shown in Appendix V of the Public Works Department Manual of Orders, were as usual, repaired and maintained during the year under report.

2. With the exception of the three buildings, *viz.*, the temples of Badrinath, Kedarnath, and Tunganath, which, on account of their historical interest, have recently found a place in Appendix V of the Public Works Department Manual of Orders, there are no archæological buildings in the Garhwál district of the Kumaun division, and these temples are maintained from private sources. Enquiry will be made as to the value of archæological buildings in the Almora and Naini Tal districts. There was no expenditure against the Public Works Department in the Kumaun division. The Superintending Engineer visited the celebrated temple of Badrinath in May 1904. It is maintained in good order, and so also are all the buildings in charge of the temple authorities.

3. The total expenditure incurred in the Lucknow and Fyzabad divisions on the restoration and conservation of archæological buildings for the year under review was Rs. 17,690, of which Rs. 11,764 were on original works.

4. The following are the buildings on which the expenditure was incurred :—

	Rs.
(i) Restoration of the Sikandarbagh gateway, Lucknow	7,006
(ii) Special repairs to the Dilkusha Palace, Lucknow	4,250
(iii) Restoration of the Jama Masjid, Lucknow	2,631
(iv) Construction of a marble stone hall and floor in front of Saiyid Salar Masud's shrine, Bahraich	1,928
(v) Special repairs to the Residency buildings, Lucknow	1,045

Nos. (iii) and (iv) are contribution works. No. (iii) was finished in June 1903 and reflects credit on Zahur Ahmad, the District Surveyor, Bahraich.

The Sikandarbagh.—The west façade and gateway have been restored, in accordance with orders, to resemble their original appearance, which was ascertained from a large photograph taken in A.D. 1860. The rest of the place has been conserved on the lines followed at the Residency. His Honour has had new *mali* and bullock lines and new *salutris'* quarters built outside the Sikandarbagh enclosure, so the Sikandarbagh will no longer be inhabited, and all the unsightly grass and temporary buildings tacked on to its bastions will be removed and the enclosure will be maintained solely as a ruin.

The Dilkusha Palace.—This has now been preserved from falling into further decay on exactly the same lines as were adopted at the Residency. The structure looks somewhat gaunt and bare now as the work involved the removal of many of the creepers. These, however, will very soon grow up again and complete the aged appearance of the ruins.

The Jama Masjid.—Extensive repairs were carried out from funds liberally contributed by Government and the Muhammadan community of Lucknow, and the building has now been put into a very good state of repair. Inside ornamental painting and colour washing and a few petty restoration works are in hand and will be completed shortly. As regards the painting, merely restoration and cleaning are in progress. This is not difficult, as so much of the old work remains as a guide. Copper gilt finials to the three domes are being constructed.

The Residency buildings.—Conservation work was carried out during the year under review to preserve the ruins from further decay. The greatest care has been taken to maintain the existing appearance as far as possible. There is still more to

be done, and as an annual grant for repairs has been sanctioned, this will be carried out gradually.

5. *General remarks.*—

CLASS I-A *(a)*.—LUCKNOW DISTRICT.

(1) *Lal Baradari.*—(Museum buildings.)
(2) *Kaiser Pasand.*—(Deputy Commissioner's court.)
(3) *Neil's Gate.*

} These are kept in order by the Public Works Department.

CLASS I-A *(b)*.—LUCKNOW DISTRICT.

Chattar Manzil Palace.—This building is kept in fair order by the Public Works Department from the rent realized, but the roofs require extensive renewal, as the wooden beams, joists and planks, which support the floors and roofs, are rapidly decaying.

CLASS II-A *(a)*.—LUCKNOW DISTRICT.

Alam Bagh House and Cemetery.—The cemetery is kept in good repair by the Public Works Department, but the old house requires conservation and an estimate for this purpose has just been sanctioned by Government.

Nawabi or Machhi Bhawan Bridge.—The damages done by time and the floods of the Gumti river have been repaired to a certain extent, but the bridge requires extensive overhauling to make it safe, and proposals for this are under consideration, and it is hoped they will soon be sanctioned and carried out as the large central arch is cracked badly, and another flood similar to that of 1894 might undermine the foundations and bring down the arch. This bridge is not only an interesting Muhammadan relic, but it is a work of utility, as it is still used extensively by foot passengers and laden animals.

6. The rest of the buildings, of which a list is given in Appendix V of the Public Works Department Manual of Orders, are reported to be in good or fair order.

7. The conservation of buildings in Lucknow was carried out by Mr. Sullivan, District Engineer, who has continued the good work commenced by his predecessors, Mr. A. B. Gale and Captain Crookshank, R.E.

Report by H. G. Boyce, Esq., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, Provincial Works, Buildings and Roads Branch, United Provinces, on the Conservation of Archæological Buildings in the 3rd Circle of Superintendence for the year 1903-1904.

DURING the year under review conservation works were carried out in the following districts :—

(1) Allahabad.
(2) Bánda.
(3) Hamírpur.
(4) Jhánsi.
(5) Benares.
(6) Mirzapur.
(7) Jaunpur.
(8) Gházipur.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.

Tombs in Kushru Bagh.—The annual repairs to these tombs were carried out at a cost of Rs. 132. Also the old water-courses were opened, and expedients made to exclude bats from the tombs ; the expenditure being Rs. 183.

BÁNDA DISTRICT.

Kalinjar Fort.—Repairs have been carried out near the Budhuda Gate, and the hollow near the gate has been filled up with 3,000 cubic feet of earth. The footpath $1\frac{3}{4}'$ in width from top to bottom has been cleared of bushes, and pieces of fallen stones have been replaced.

The following necessary works have been proposed for the Fort :—

Stonework	23	cubic feet.
Masonry	1,580	„
Pakka plaster	724	square feet.
Earthwork	4,160	cubic feet.
Dismantling old walls	2,100	„

HAMÍRPUR DISTRICT.

Temples Khakranath and Rahalia.—The condition of these structures, and the measures to be adopted for their preservation from further decay, have already been reported by Dr. J. Vogel, Superintendent, Archæological Survey. No repairs were done during the year under report.

JHÁNSI DISTRICT.

Jama Masjid of Erich.—This was inspected during the year under report. The works required to be done consist of jungle clearance on top of the roofs, and repairs to pakka plaster in a few places. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 82.

Estimates for repairs to the following temples are under preparation :—

(i) Temple at Pashwara (Gehru).
(ii) Large temple at Deograh.
(iii) Gupta Temple.
(iv) Temples at Dudhai.

BENARES DISTRICT.

Bakaria Kund.—Repairs are necessary to some columns for which an estimate will be submitted.

Sarnath Stone Stupa (Dhamak)—Was kept neat and clean. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 52.

Re-constructing shed for Buddhist Sculptures at Sarnath.—A sum of Rs. 824 was spent during the year for collection of materials.

Gupta Column near Queen's College.—Removed from Phaladpur, Gházipur district. In good order.

MIRZAPUR DISTRICT.

Ahraura inscribed stone near Balkhara.—This stone has fallen but will be erected during the year 1904-1905.

Chunar Hill Fort—Is in good condition. Necessary repairs were carried out where required. An expenditure of Rs. 1,392 was incurred during the year under report.

Hallia Tomb.—This tomb is in good condition. Whitewashing and cleaning compound were done from repairs grant.

JAUNPUR DISTRICT.

Sharqi Kings' Tombs.—This old cemetery contains about 40 tombs of Sharqi kings and their relatives in an enclosure wall, which was rebuilt in parts last year. All the tombs inside the inner enclosure have been repaired and the small mosque restored. The expenditure up to 31st March 1904 amounted to Rs. 1,077.

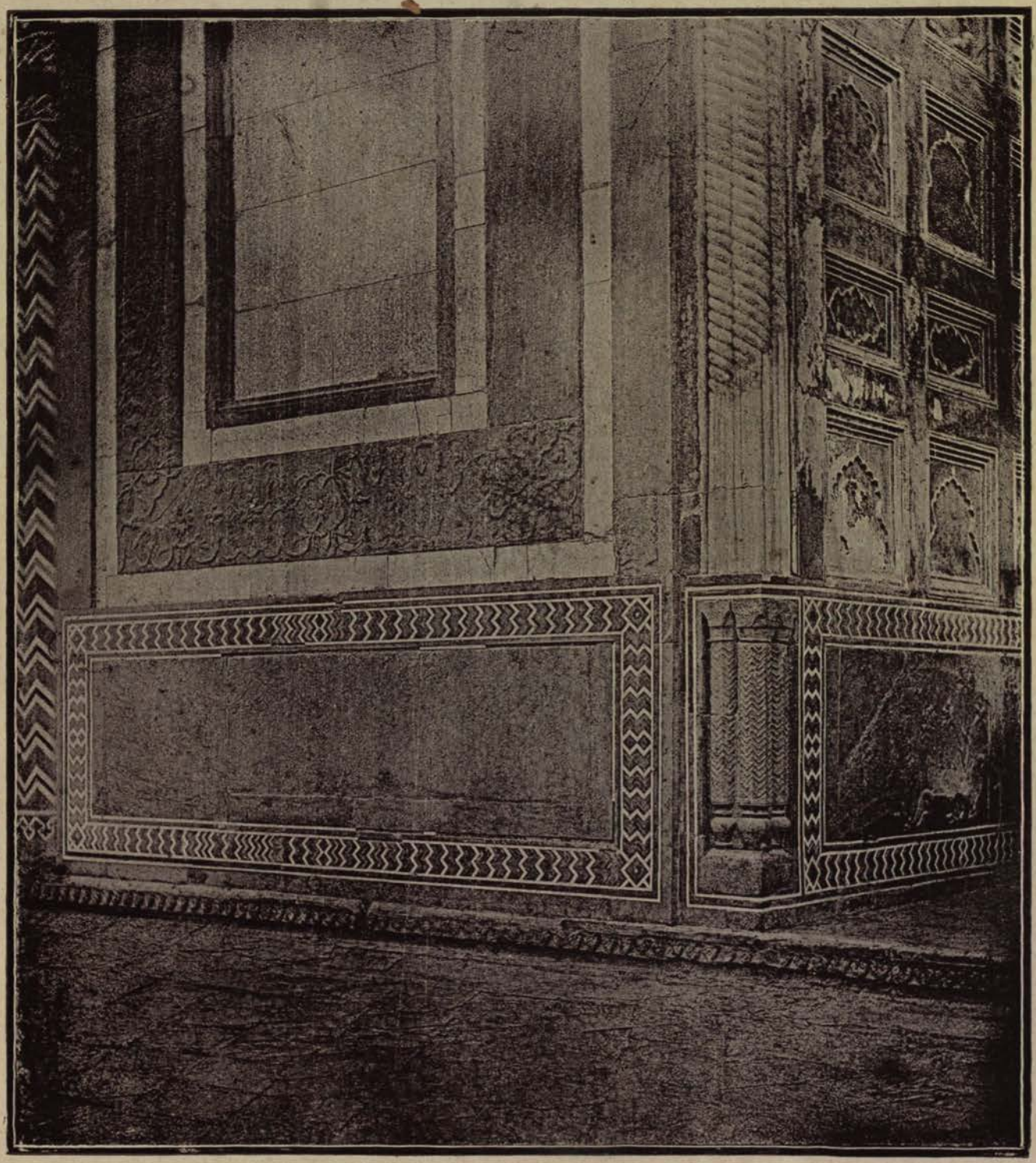
Turkish Bath in Fort.—The vaulted roof of two rooms was renewed and masonry and plaster repairs done. A fencing was also fixed all round. Expenditure Rs. 490.

Jama Masjid, Atala Masjid, and Lal Darwaza Masjid.—The repairs to these masjids have hitherto been done from a private endowment. His Excellency the Viceroy inspected the buildings, and in his minute on the subject suggested certain restoration works, which will be undertaken as soon as orders are received from the Government of India on the Inspection Notes drawn up by the Executive Engineer, Benares division, during Mr. Marshall's visit to Jaunpur in December last.

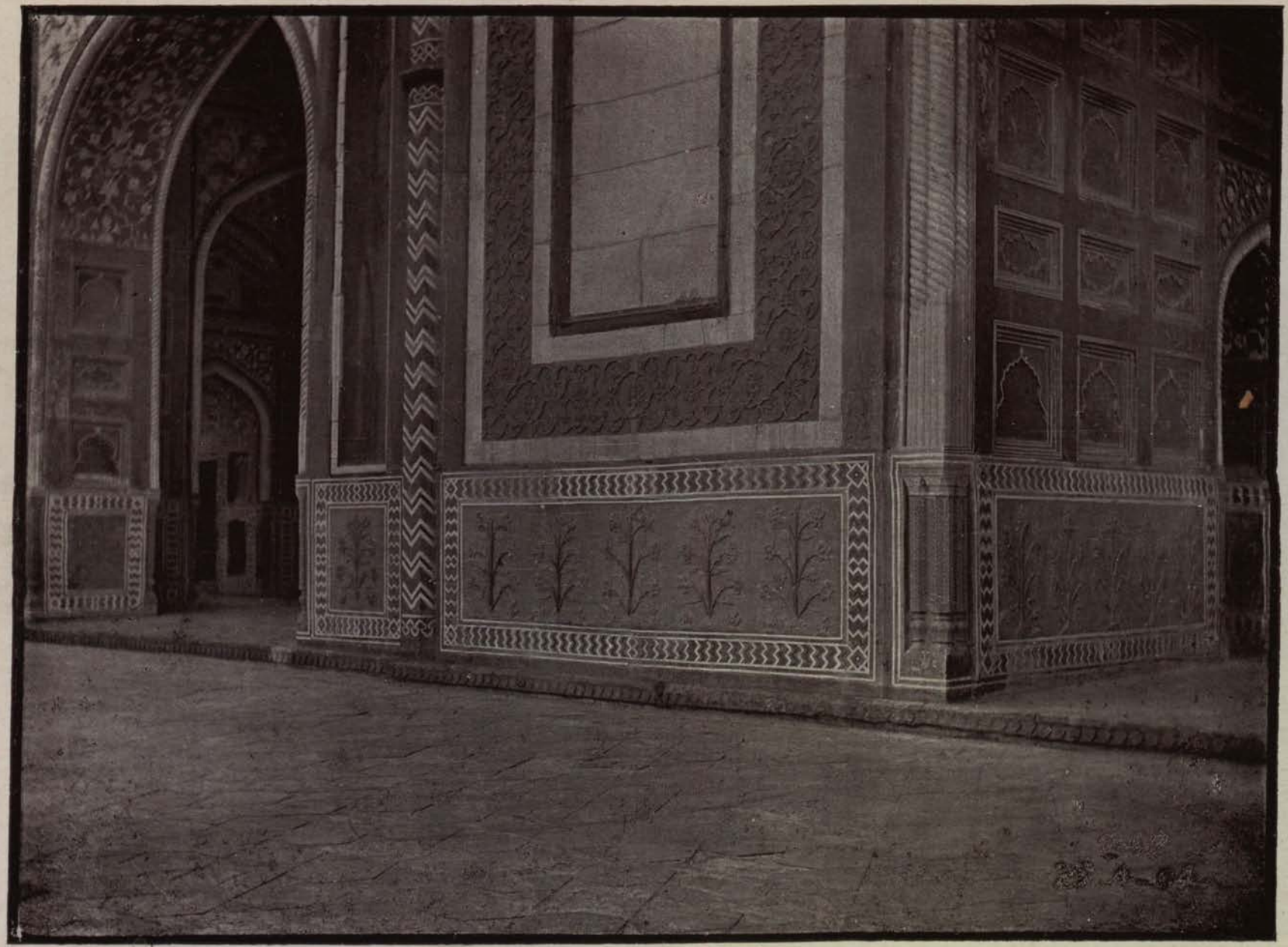
GHÁZIPUR DISTRICT.

Bhitri Lat (Gupta Column).—An expenditure of Rs. 25 was incurred during the year under report.

The pillar is surrounded by a low enclosure wall with an iron gate. Both the stone and wall, including the iron gate, are in good condition.

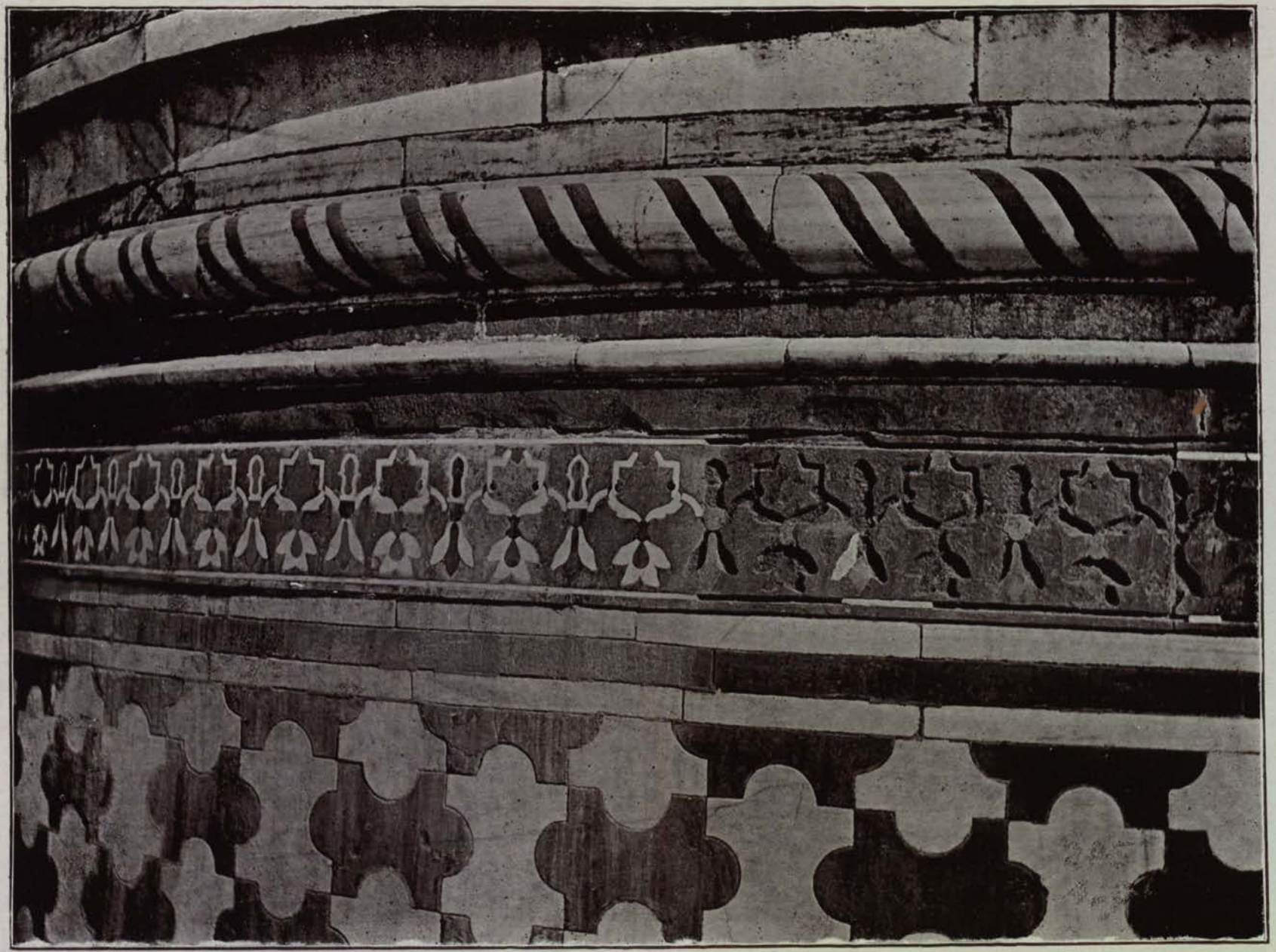


A portion of the west front of the Jawab at the Taj showing panels and border before restoration.



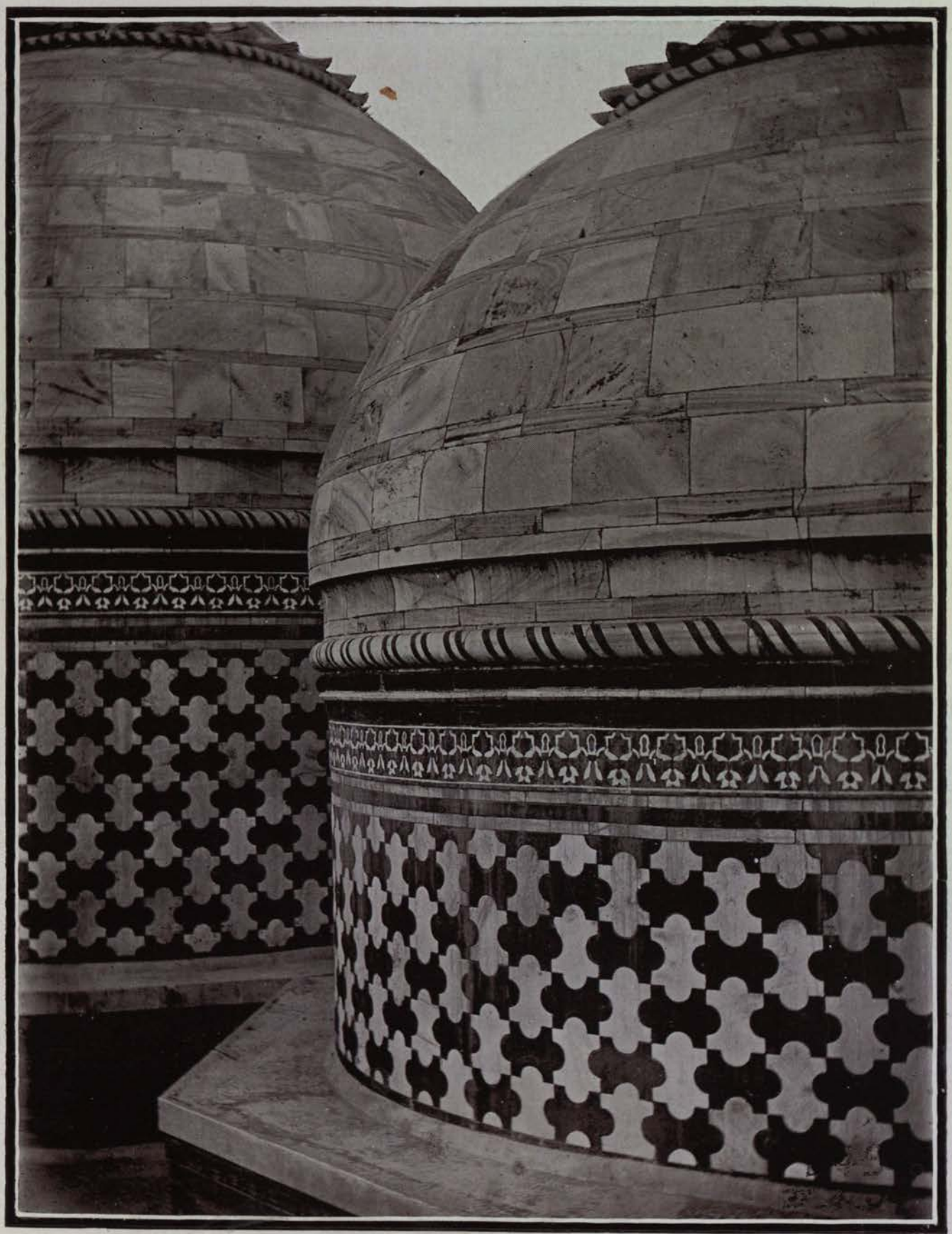
A portion of the west front of the Jawab at the Taj
showing panels and border restored.

No. 2.

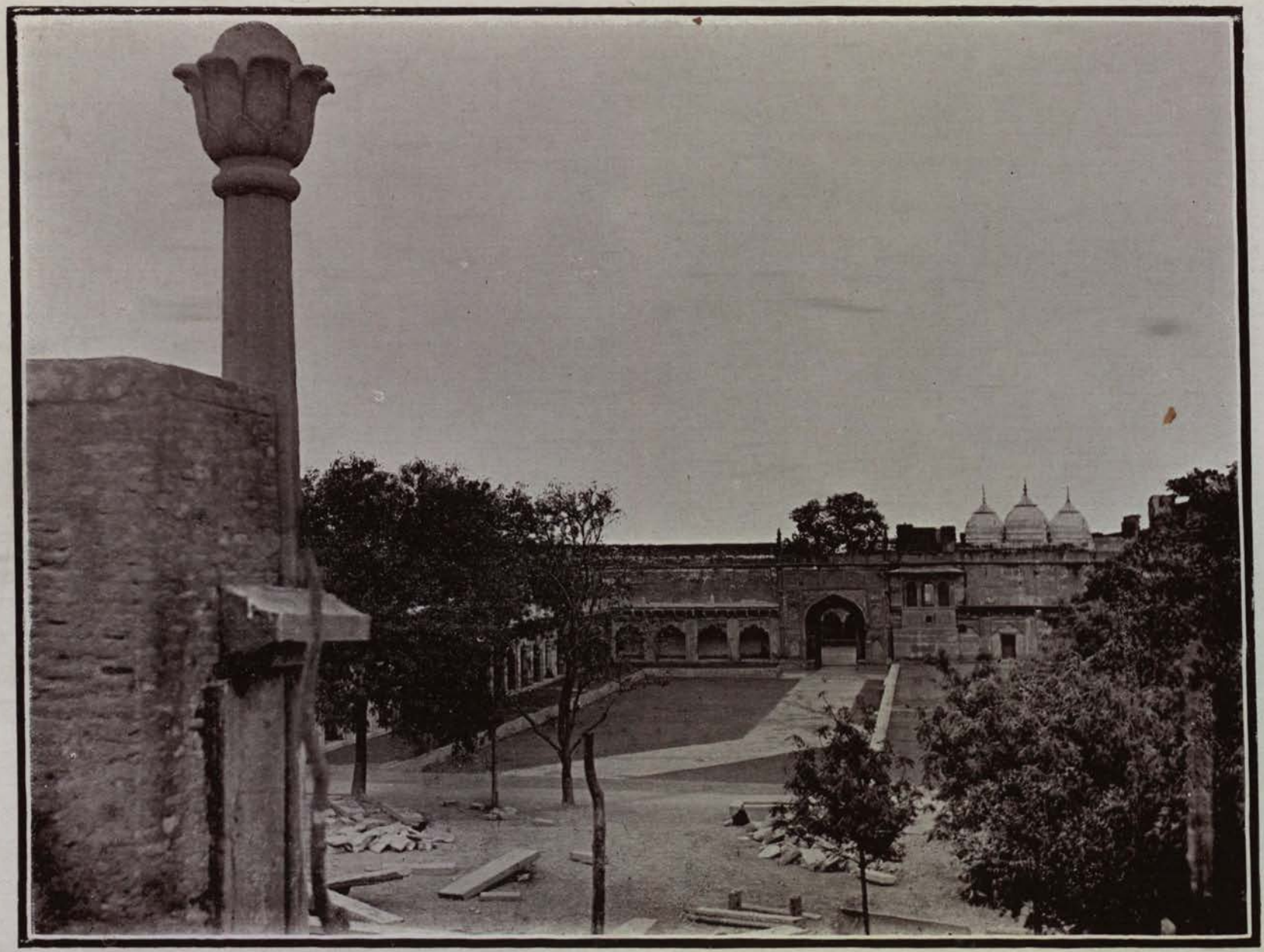


View of the back of one of the domes of the Jawab at the Taj showing frieze partly restored.

No. 4.

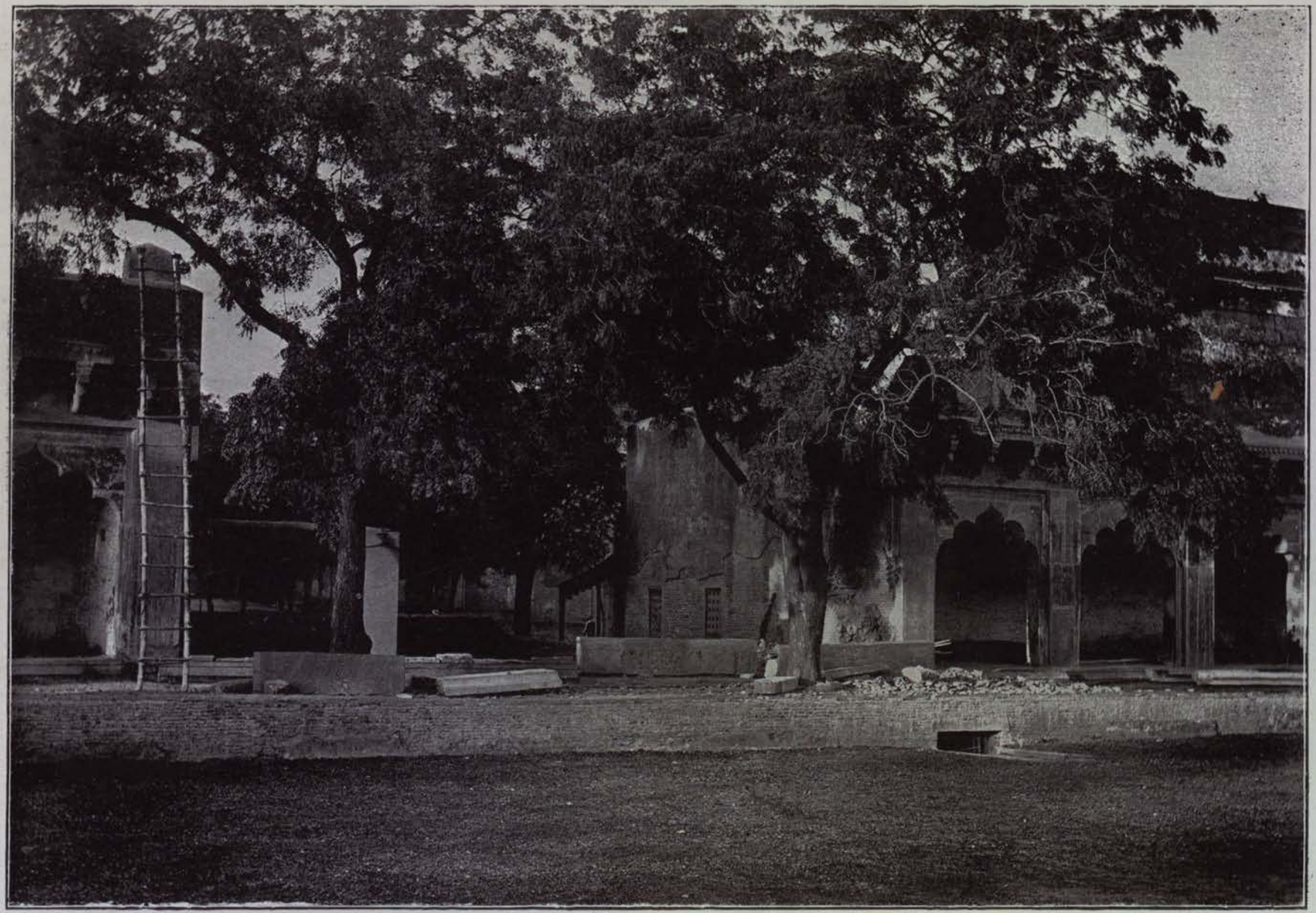


Domes of the Jawab at the Taj
showing restored frieze.



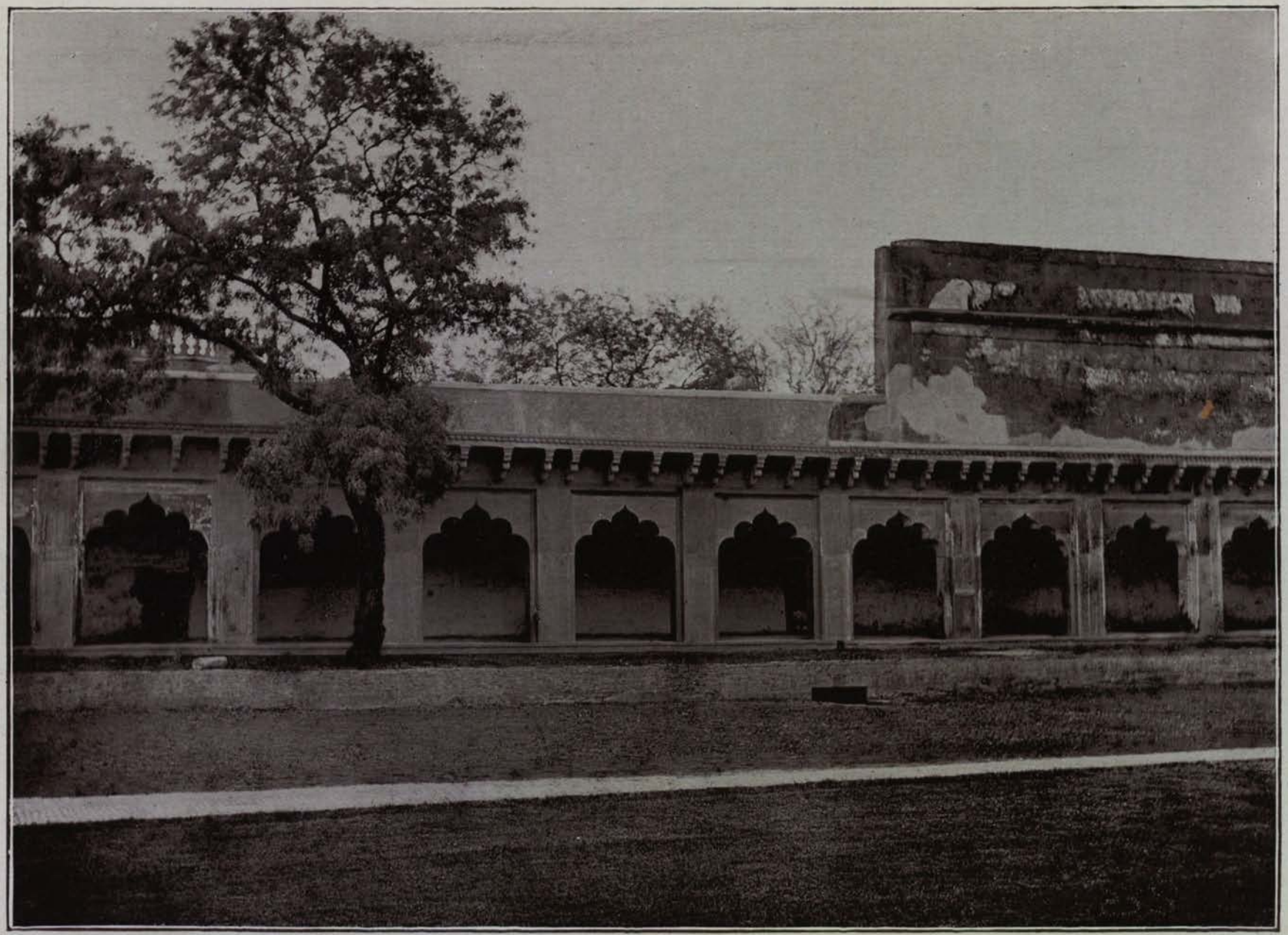
The north-east corner of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort, showing brick pavement.

No. 6



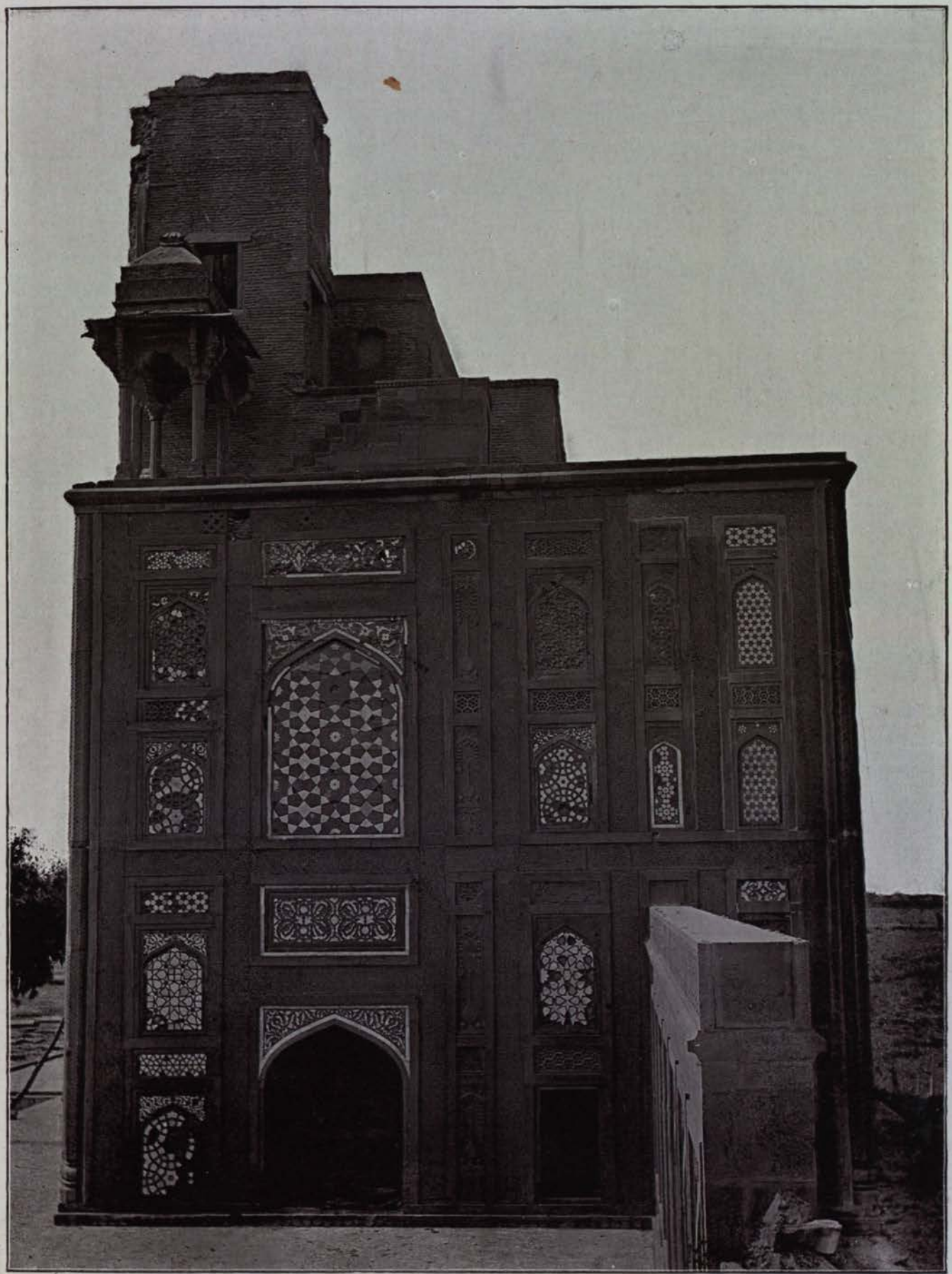
Gap in the north wall of the Diwan-i-Am Quadrangle,
Agra Fort, about to be closed.

No. 7.

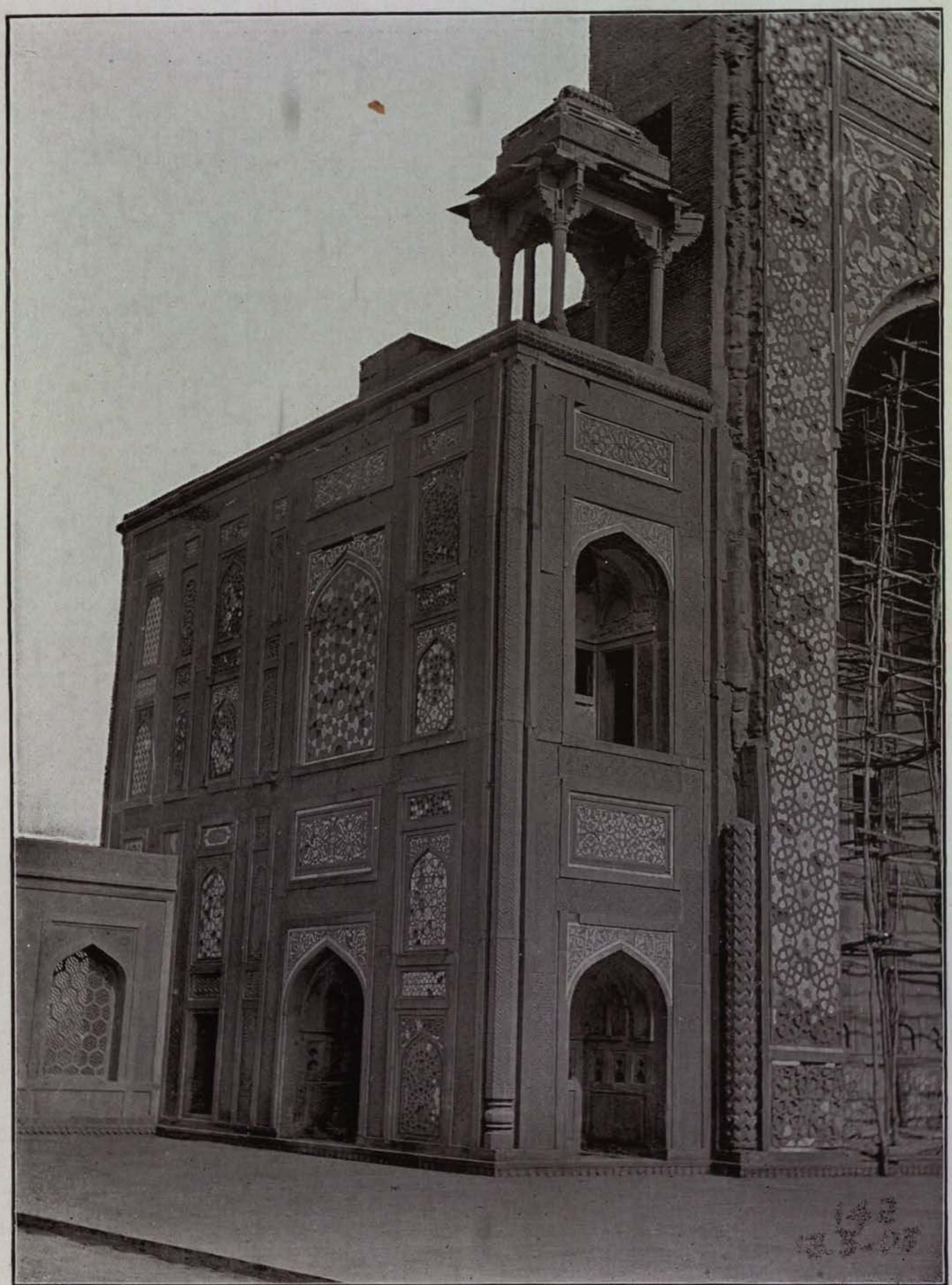


Restored cloisters across the gap in the north wall of the
Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.

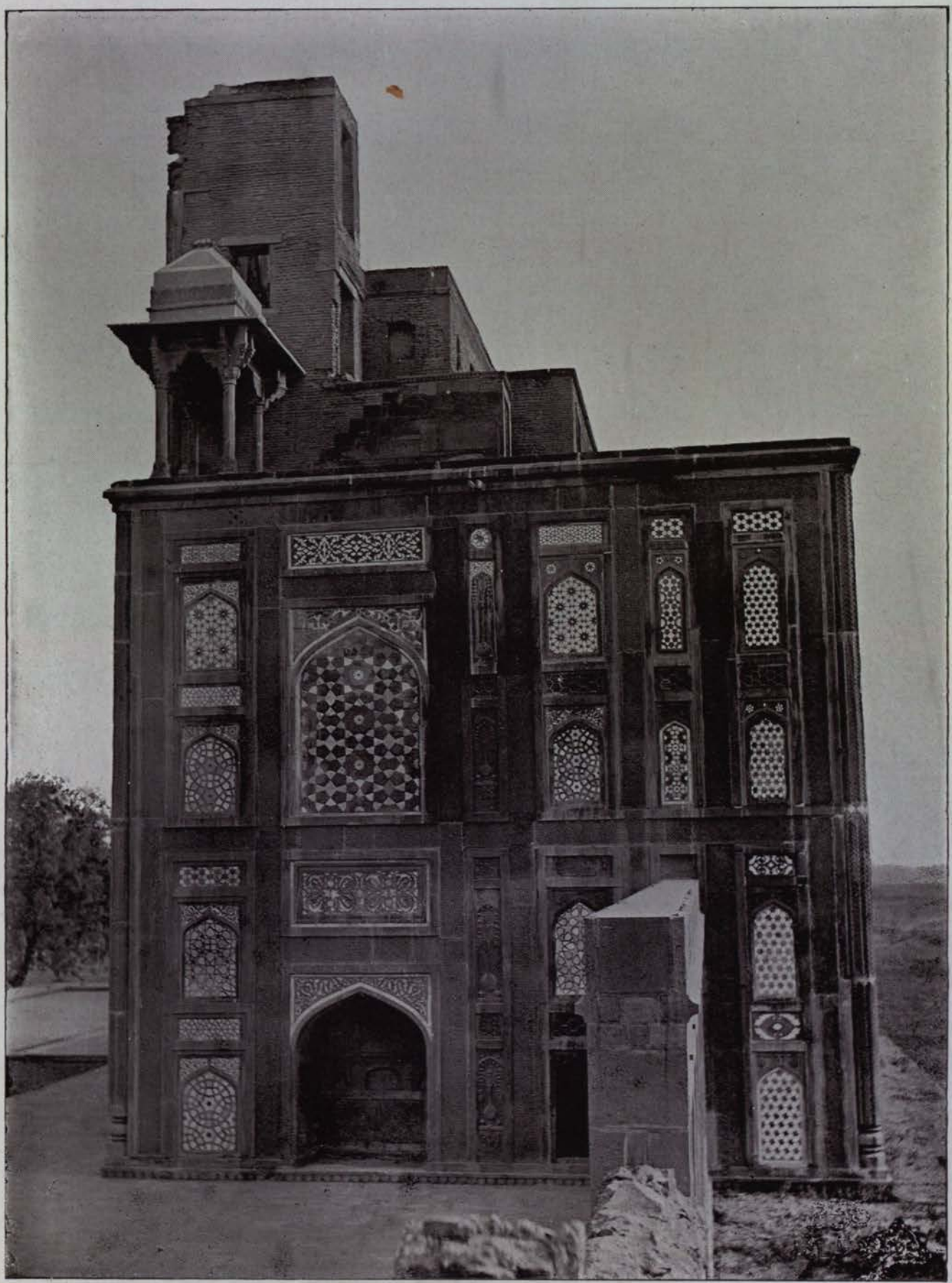
No. 8.



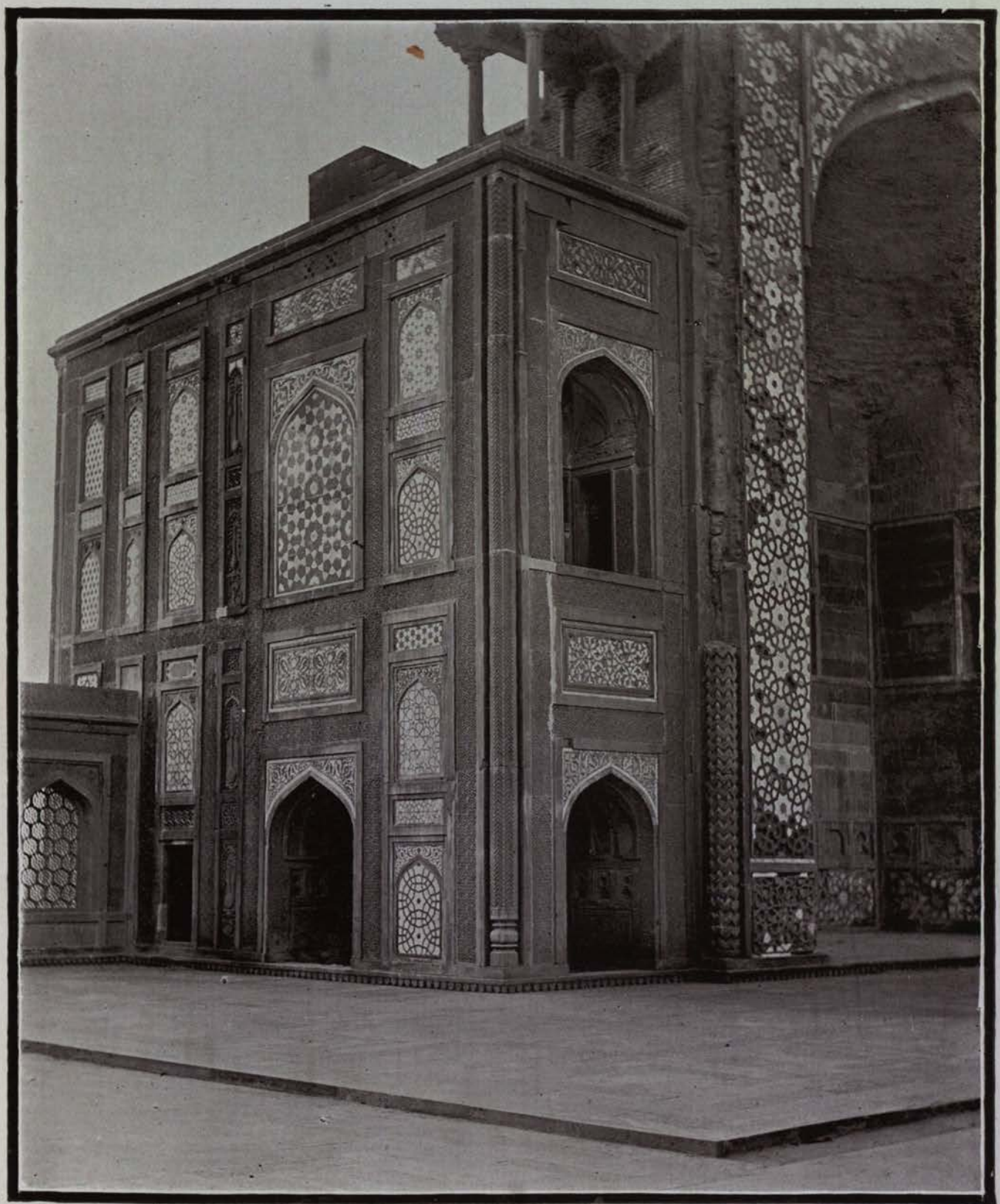
South face of the east false gate at Sikandra,
before being repaired.



North face of the east false gate at Sikandra,
before being repaired.

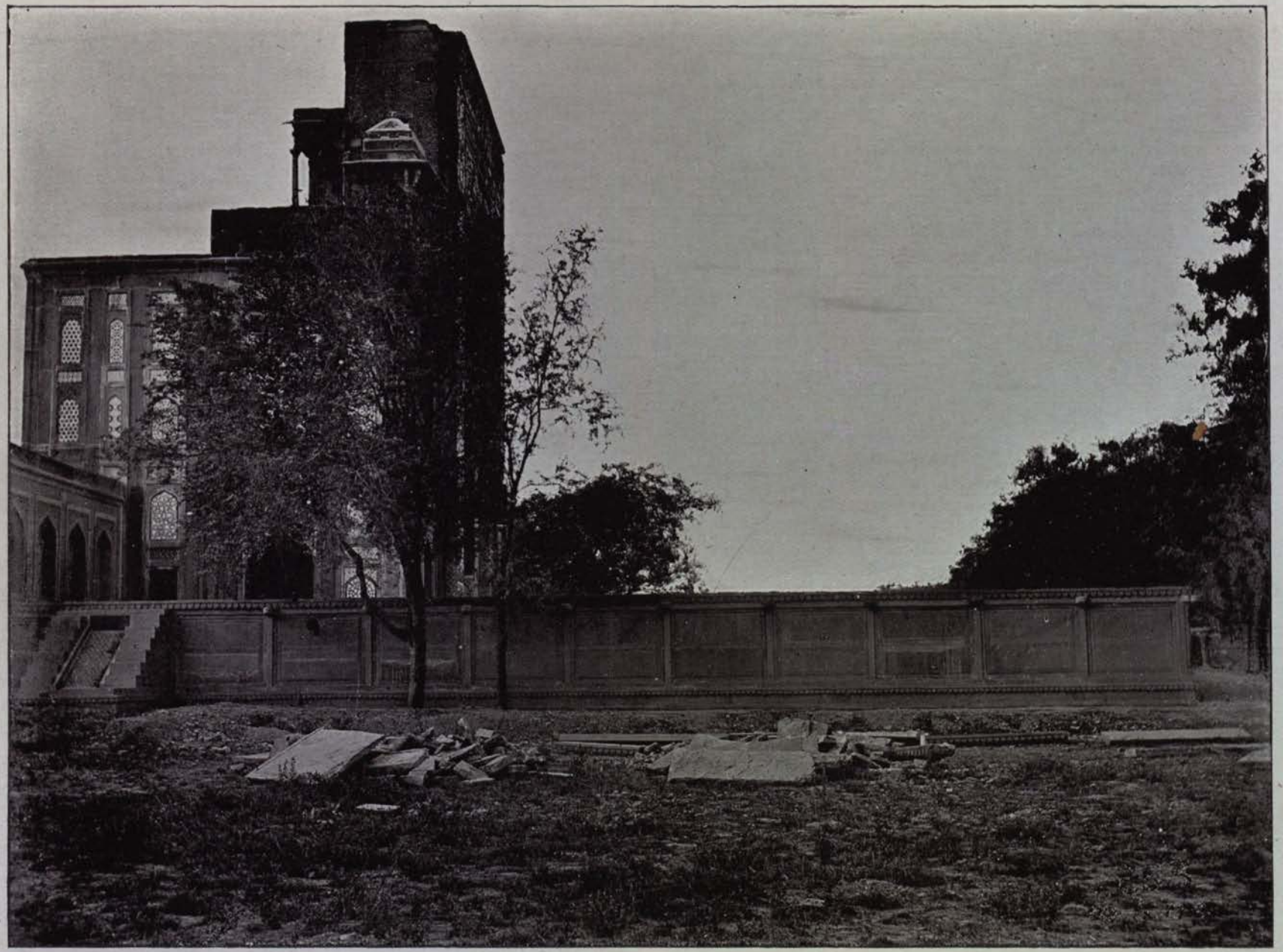


The south face of the east false gate at Sikandra,
after repairs.



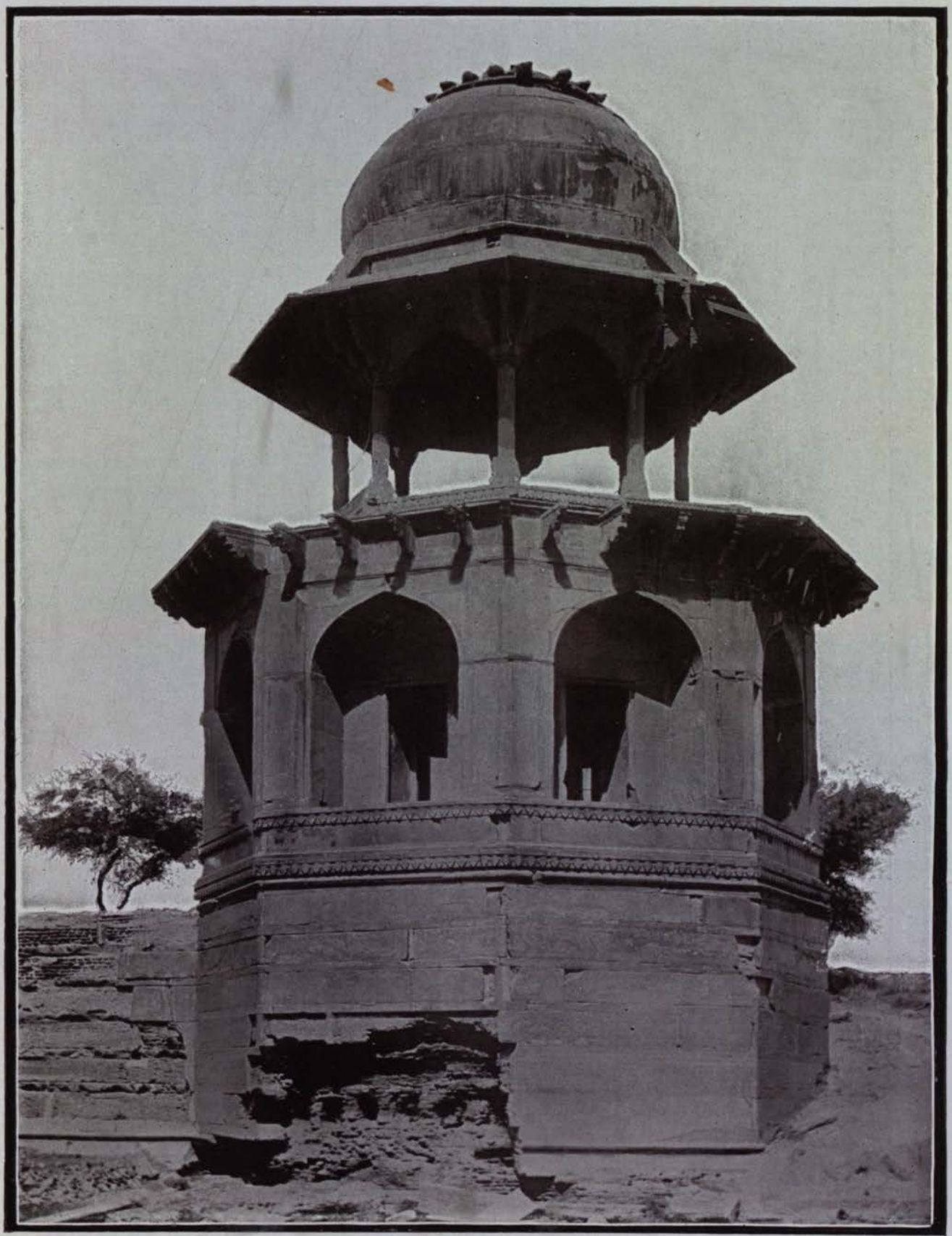
The north face of the east false gate at Sikandra,
after repairs.

The north end of the platform in front of the east false gate at Sikandra, May 1903.

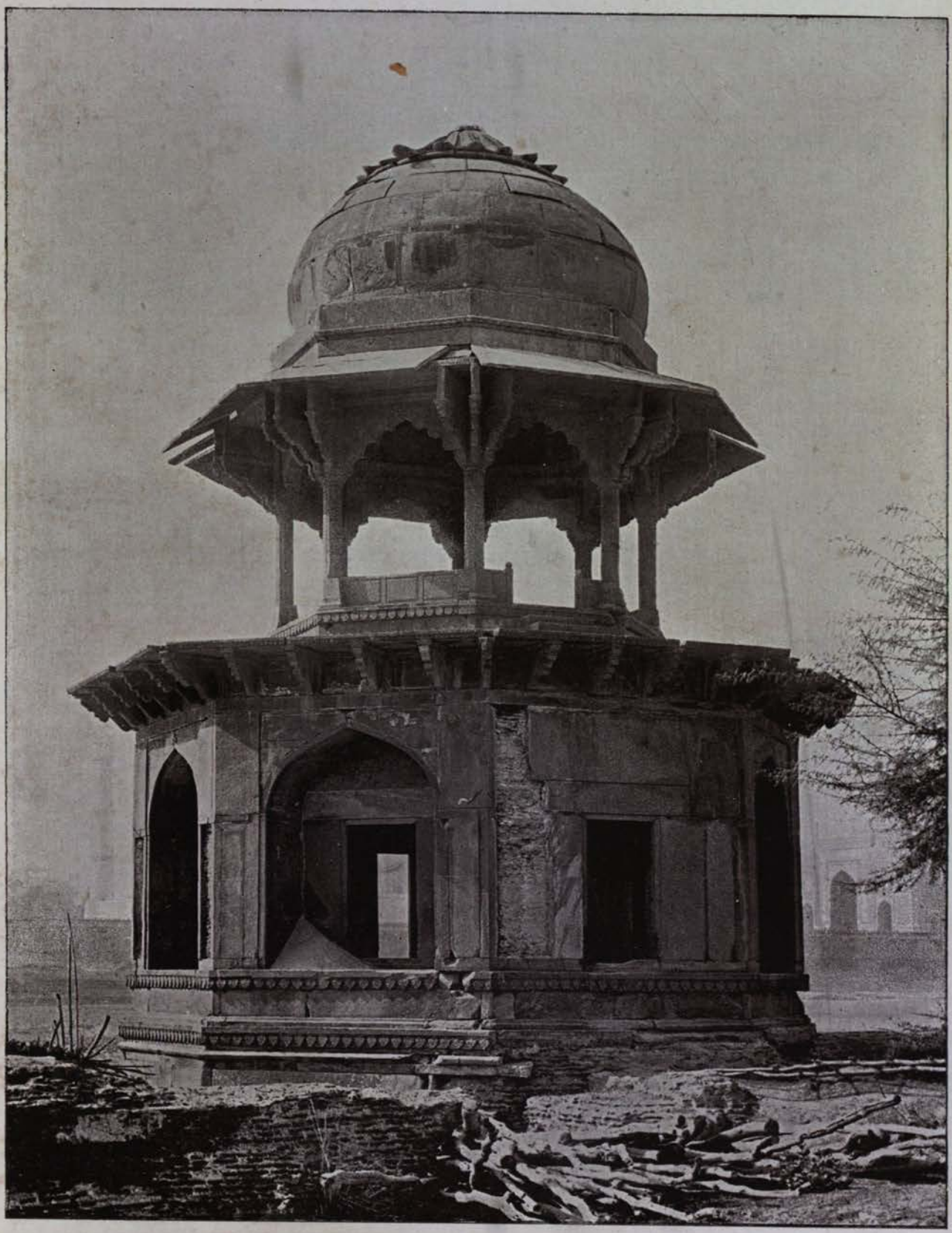


The north end of the platform in front of the east false gate at Sikandra, May 1904.

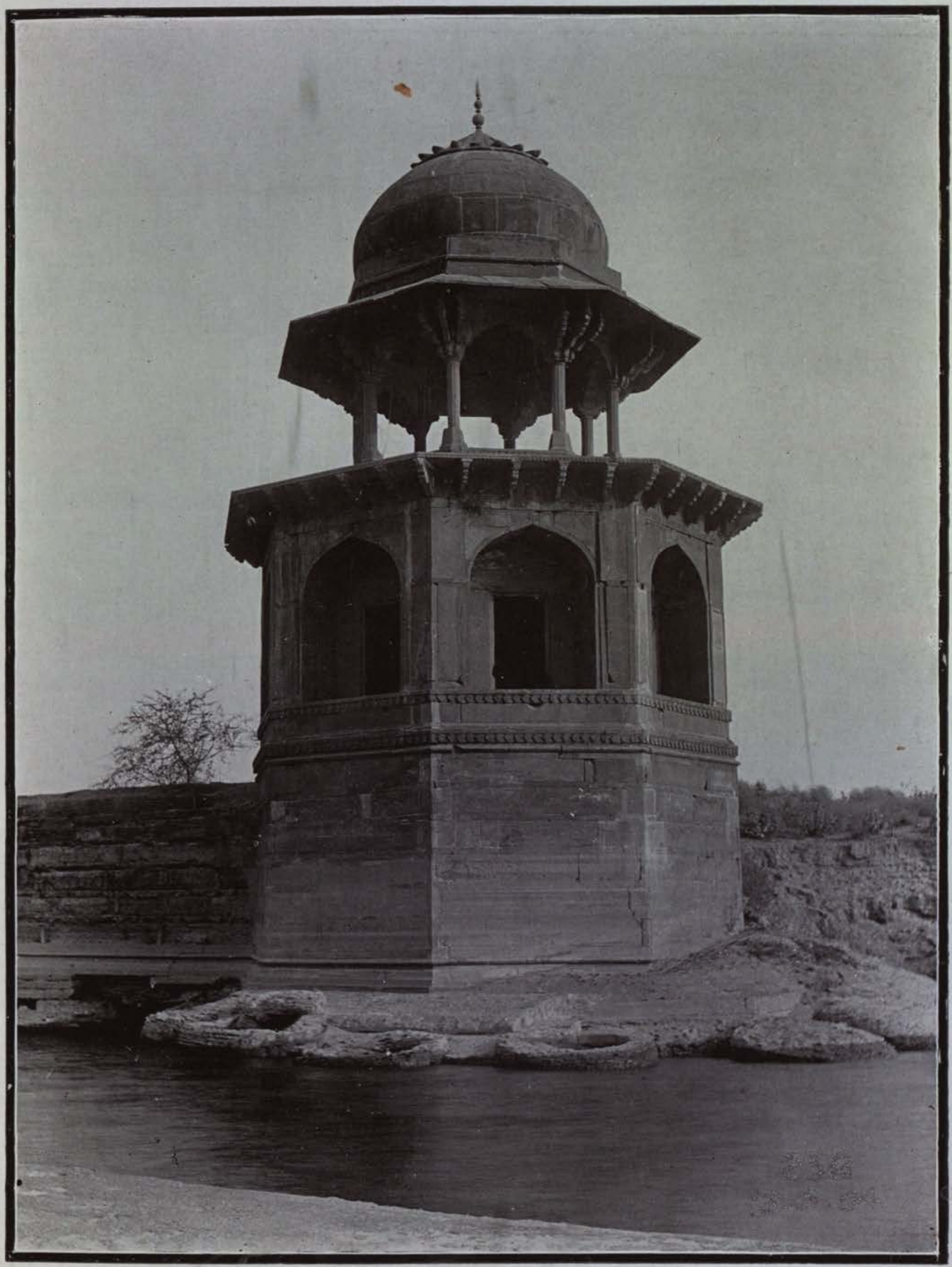
No. 14.



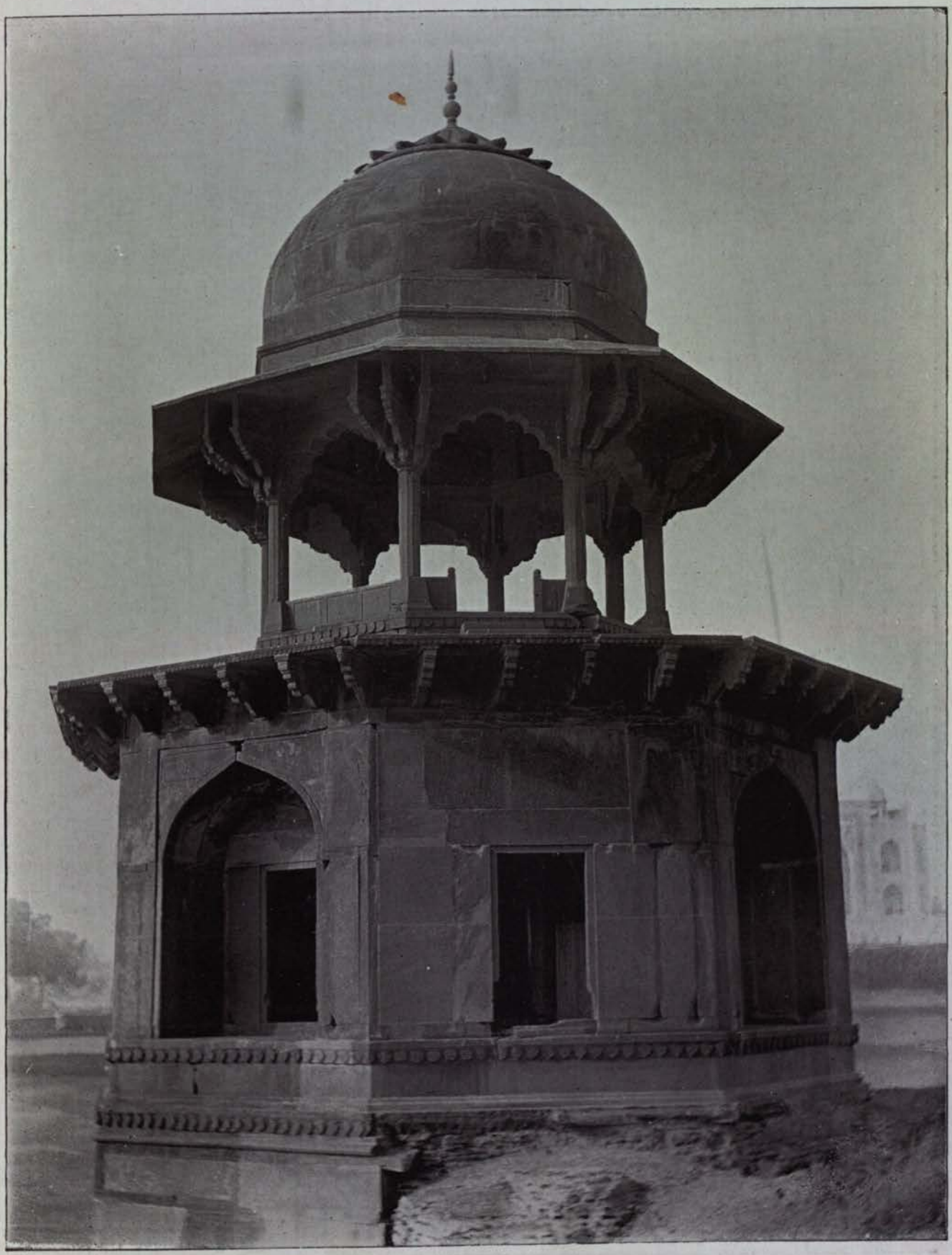
The Mahtab Bagh kiosk from the river,
February 1903.



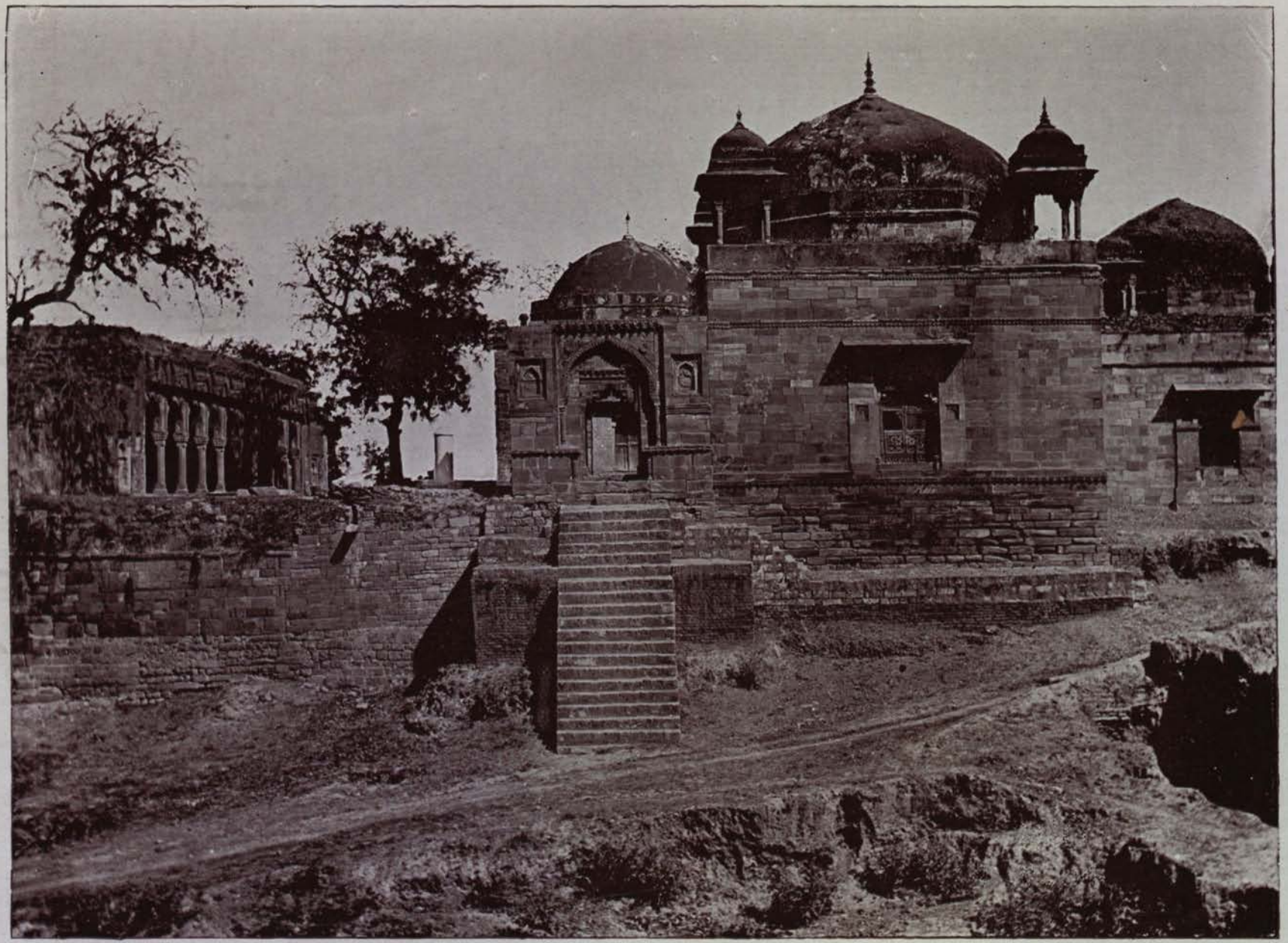
The Mahtab Bagh kiosk looking towards the river,
March 1903.



The Mahtab Bagh kiosk from the river,
May 1904.



The Mahtab Bagh kiosk looking towards the river,
May 1904.



Mosque and Tomb of Makhdum Jahanian at
Kanauj, view from the south.

No. 19.

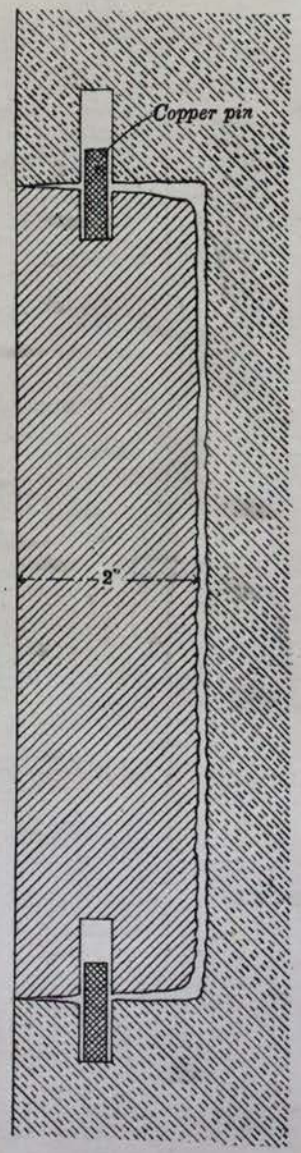
A

WHITE MARBLE INLAID FLOWER OF THE BATTLEMENTS OF THE TAJ GARDEN WALL

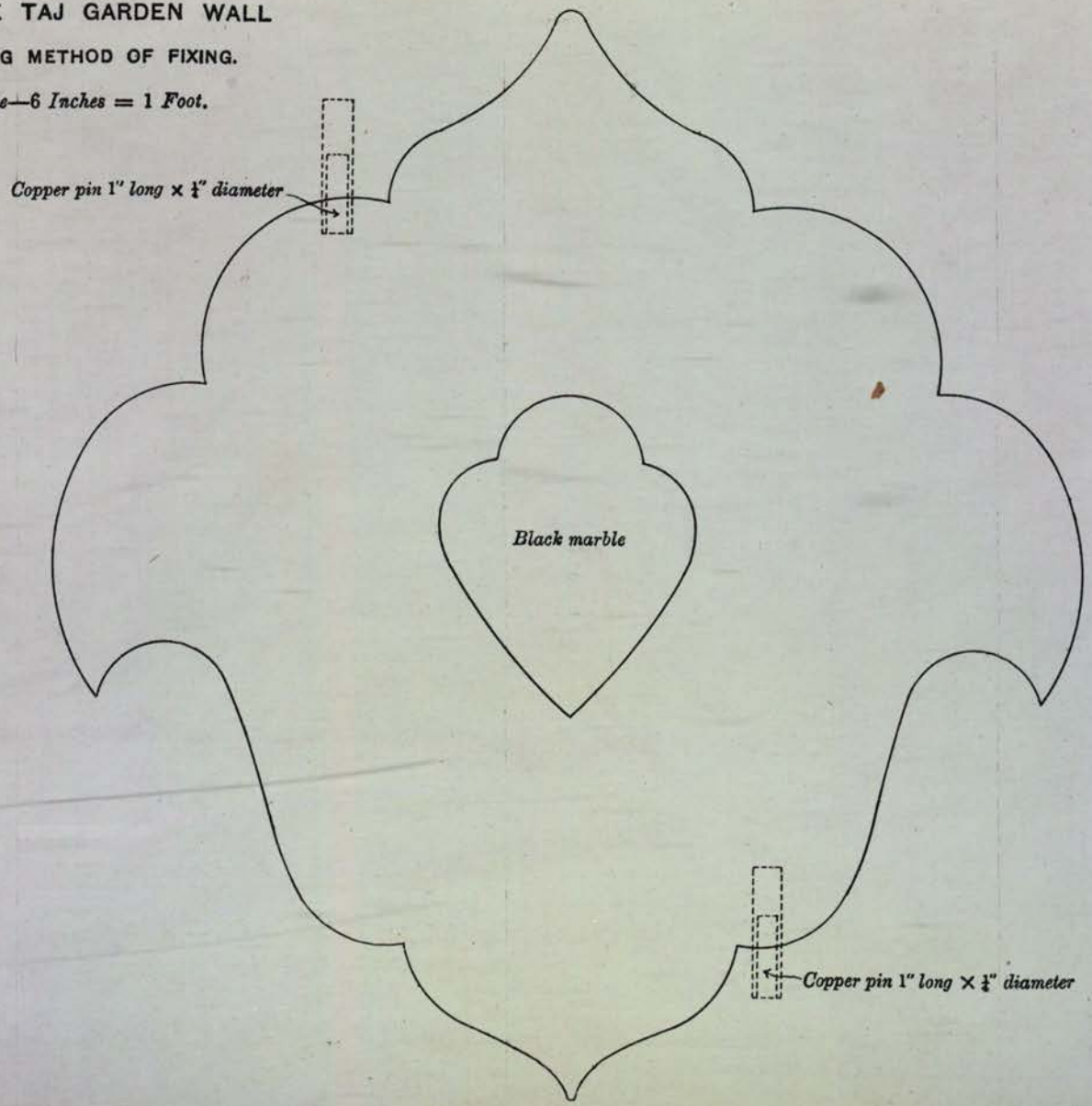
SHOWING METHOD OF FIXING.

Scale—6 Inches = 1 Foot.

SECTION.



ELEVATION.

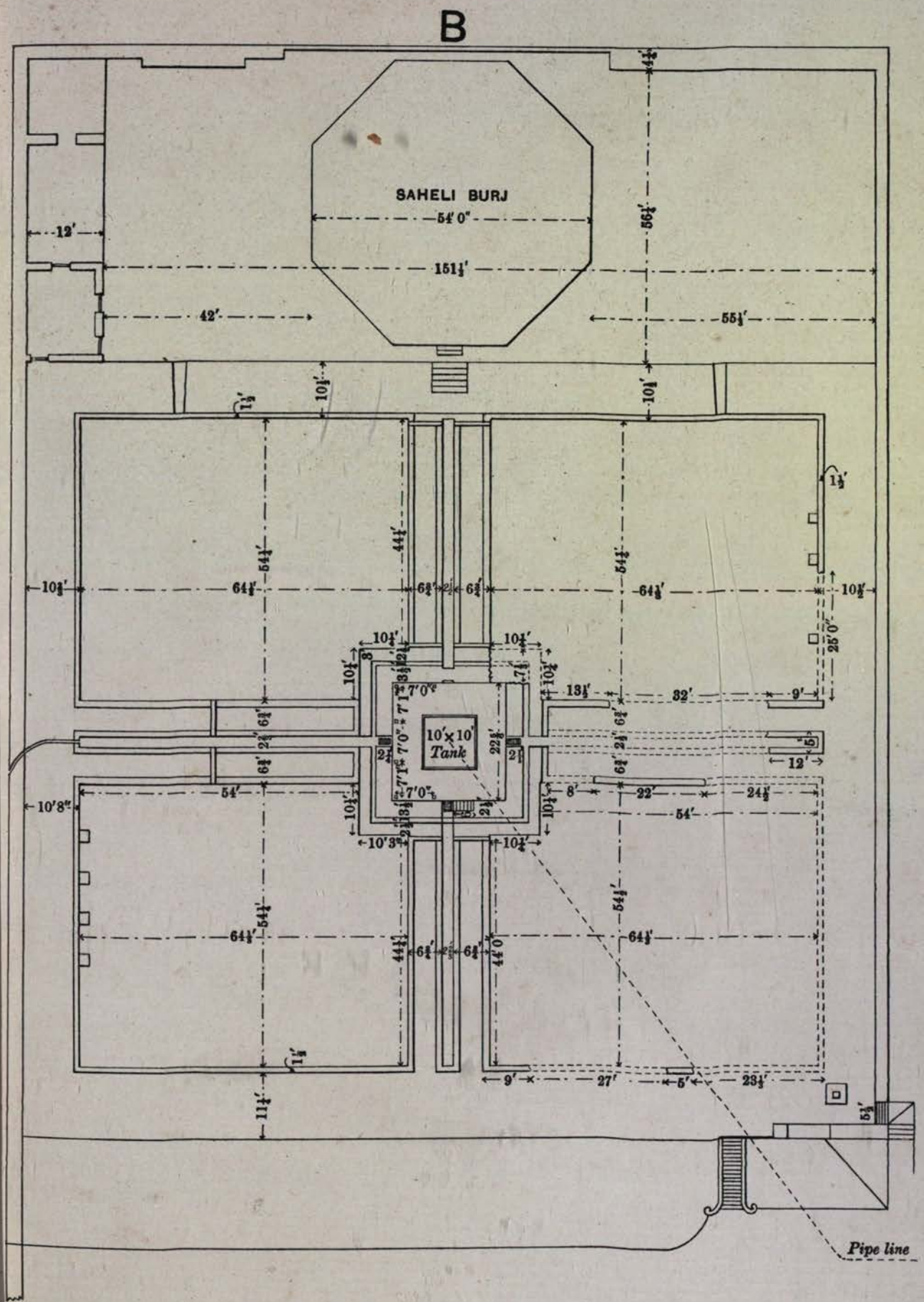


Litho., T. C. Press, Roorkee.—No. 203-310.

PLAN OF SAHELI BURJ No. 1 AT THE TAJ

SHOWING TRACES OF ANCIENT CHANNELS AND PAVEMENTS.

Scale—25 Feet = 1 Inch.



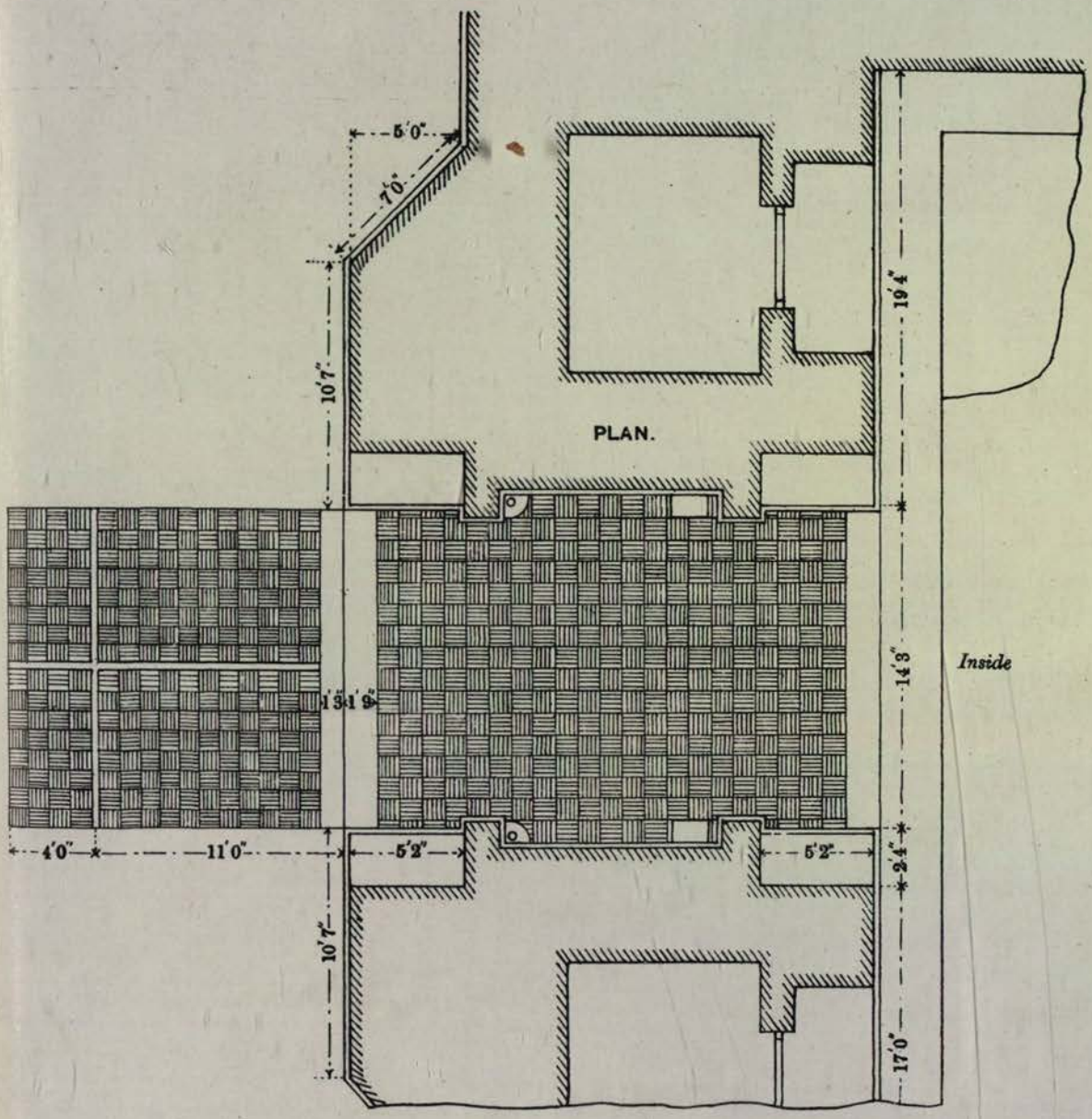
Litho, T. C. Press, Roorkee—No. 203.—310

C

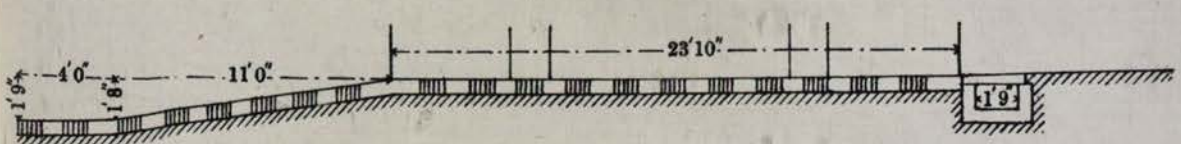
PLAN OF THE WEST ENTRANCE GATE TO THE TAJ QUADRANGLE

SHOWING BRICK PAVEMENT ON THE OUTSIDE.

Scale — 8 *Feet* = 1 *Inch.*



SECTION.



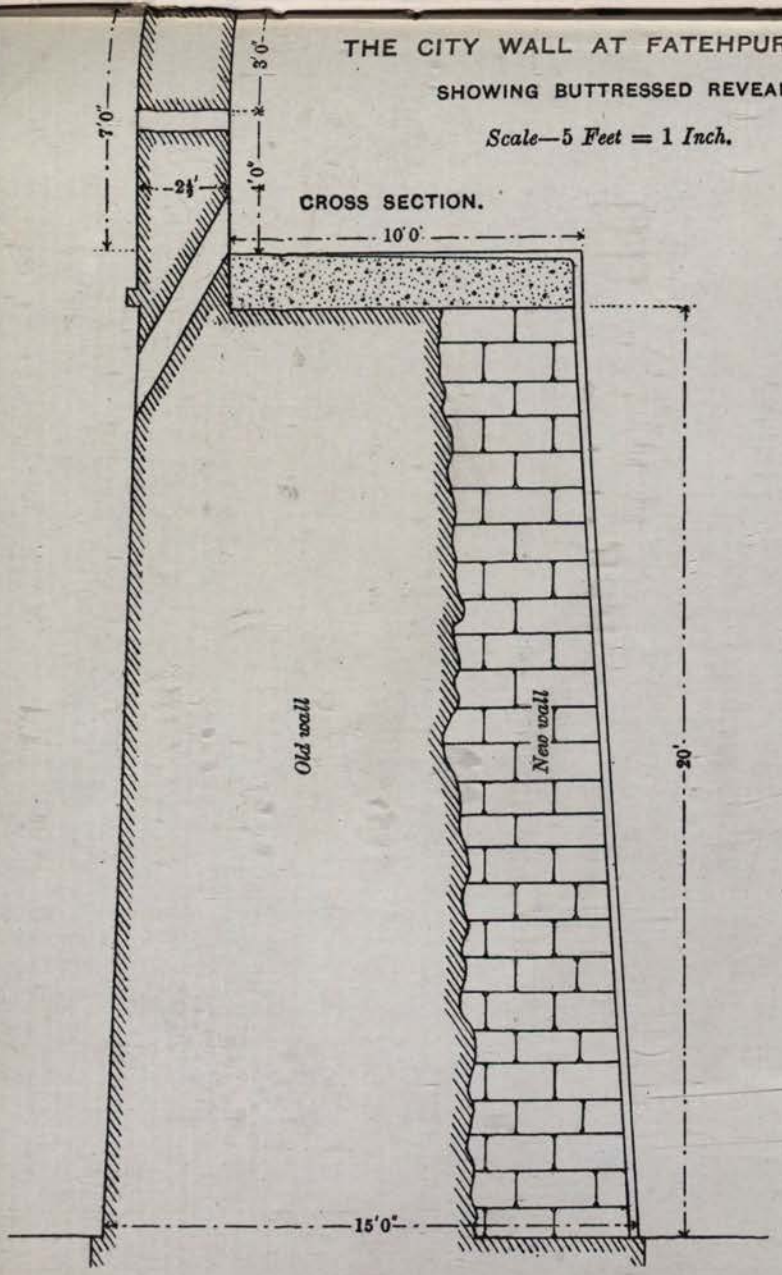
Thos., T. C. Press, Roorkee.—No. 203-310

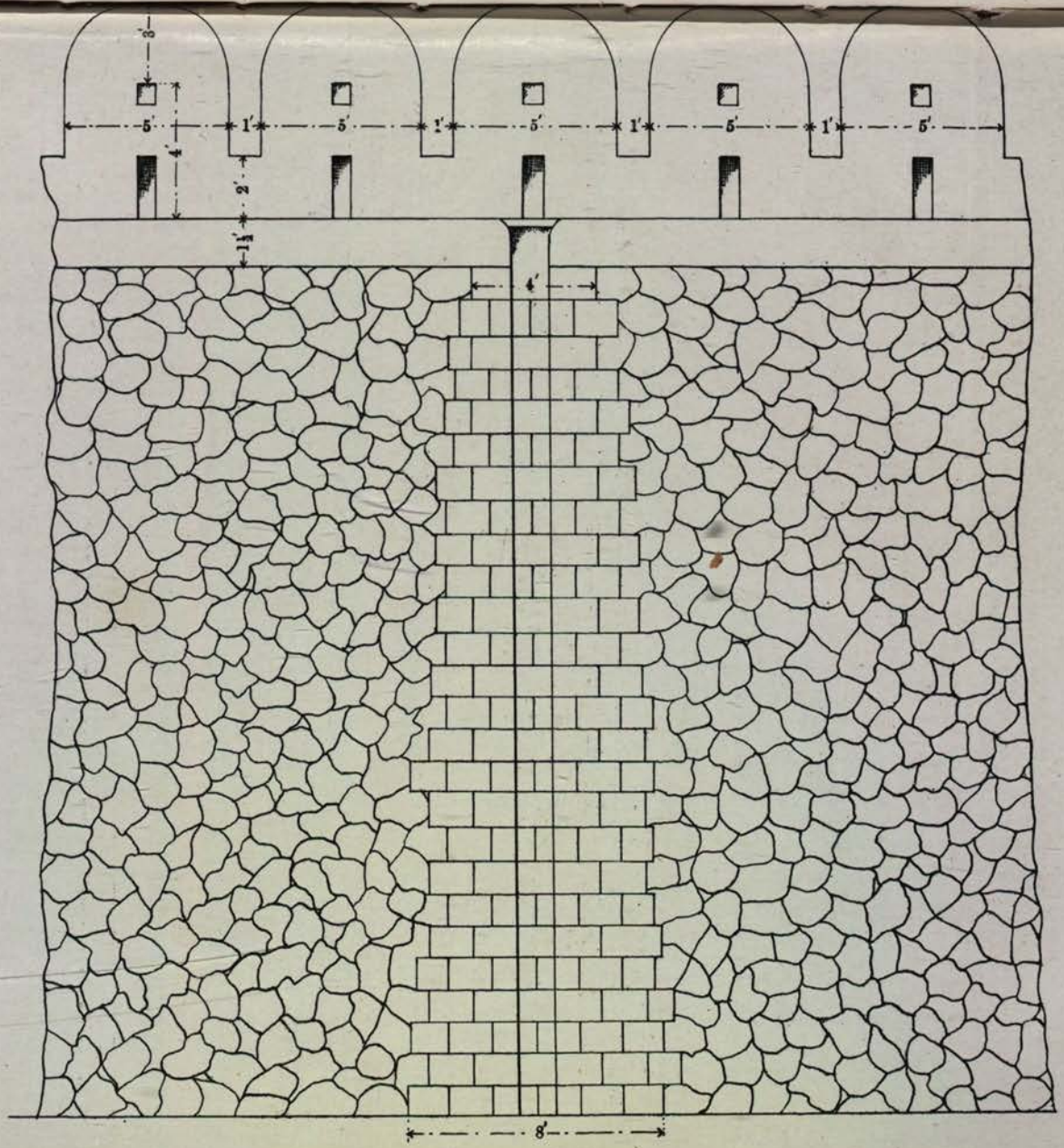
THE CITY WALL AT FATEHPUR SIKRI

SHOWING BUTTRESSED REVEAL.

Scale—5 Feet = 1 Inch.

CROSS SECTION.





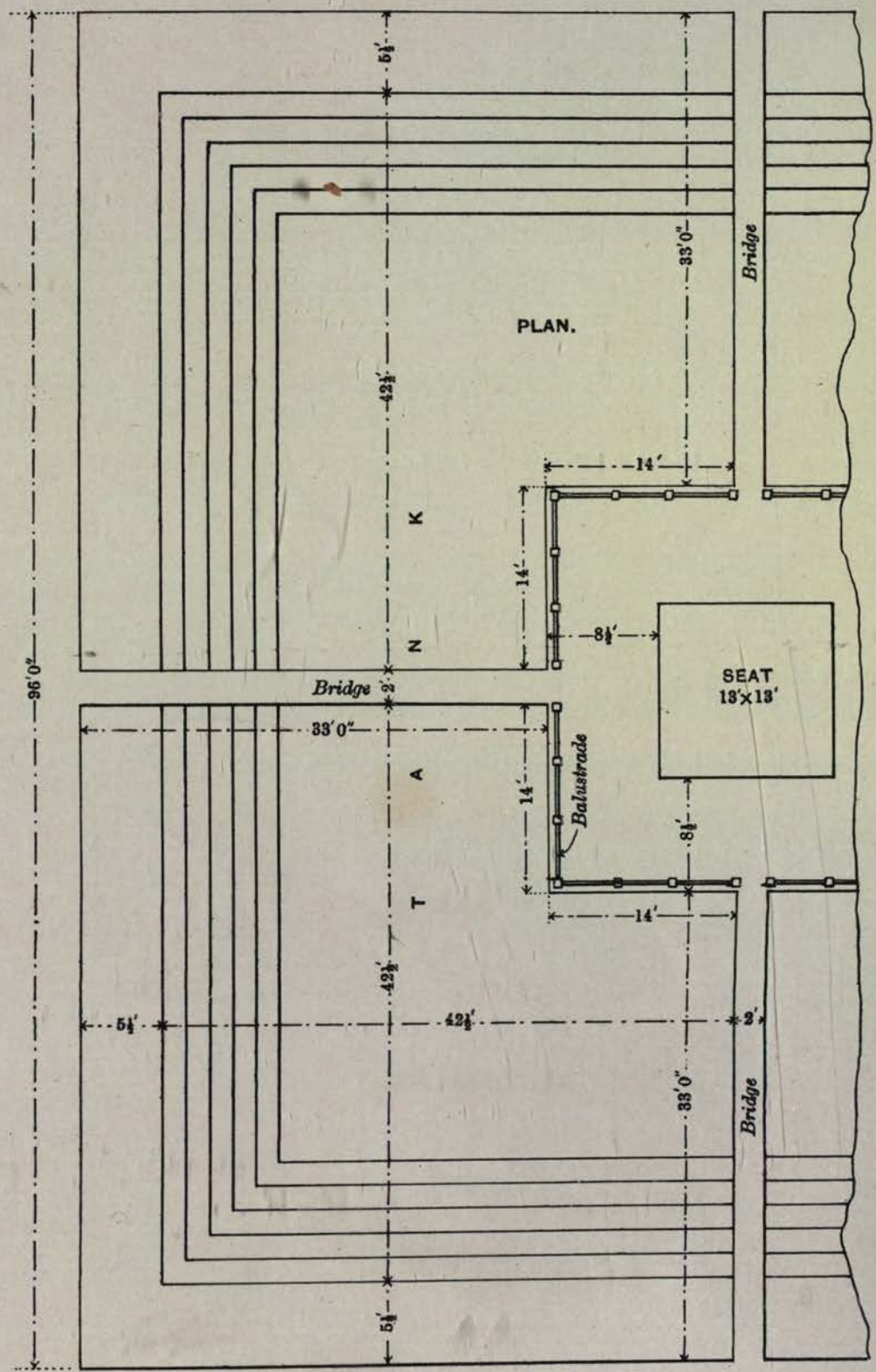
Litho., T. C. Press, Roorkee.—No. 203-310.

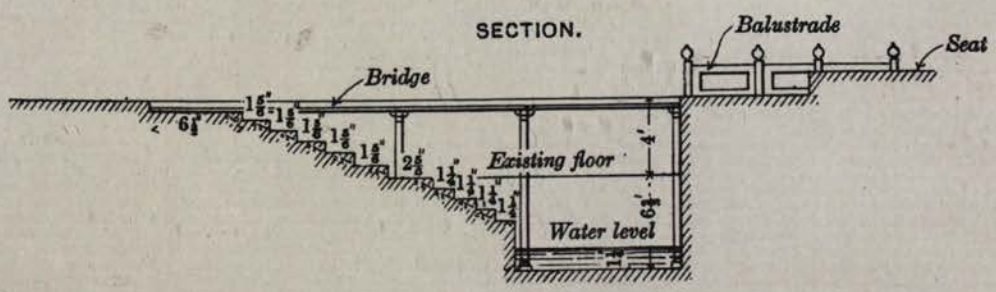
E

TANK IN FRONT OF THE KHWABGAH AT FATEHPUR SIKRI

SHOWING ORIGINAL AND FALSE FLOORS.

Scale—12 *Feet* = 1 *Inch.*





Litho. T. C. Press, Roorkee.—No. 203-310.

GOVT., UNITED PROVINCES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(ARCHÆOLOGY.)

MEMORANDUM.

MR. W. H. NICHOLLS, Archæological Surveyor, held charge of this circle throughout the year.

No archæological or architectural publications were issued. The field and other office work undertaken is detailed in the report.

A total expenditure of Rs. 1,40,488 was incurred during the year on conservation of archæological remains in the United Provinces and Punjab. Of this sum Rs. 83,021 represents the amount spent in the United Provinces.

The reserve of Rs. 50,000 for archæological works for the current year will be fully utilized.

A. R. SUTHERLAND,

Secy. to Govt., United Provinces,
Public Works Department.

NAINI TAL:
The 24th July 1905.

X-9
G. I. Room

No. $\frac{215}{138}$, dated Agra, the 15th May 1905.

From—W. H. NICHOLLS, ESQ., *Archæological Surveyor,*
United Provinces and Punjab Circle,

To—A. R. SUTHERLAND, ESQ., *Secy. to Govt., United Provinces,*
P. W. Dept., Buildings and Roads Branch.

SIR,—With reference to your letter no. $\frac{344M.}{89}$, dated the 27th January 1905, I have the honour to forward the annual progress report of this office for the year ending the 31st March 1905, together with the illustrations.

2. Should there be any question regarding the illustrations which I am forwarding with the report, I shall be glad to call upon you to receive your instructions upon my return to Naini Tal within the next few days.

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PART II.

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PART I.

Departmental notes.

1. *Tours.*—At the commencement of the year under review I was in Lahore, having proceeded thither in the latter part of March 1904, shortly after my arrival in India, to meet the Director General of Archæology, and to visit some of the ancient monuments in that district. The following is a list of the buildings visited on this occasion and dealt with in certain cases in notes supplied to the Director General of Archæology :—

Lahore.

The Fort.	Tomb of Ranjit Singh.
Gulabi Bagh.	Badshahi Masjid.
Tomb of Dai Anga.	Wazir Khan's Mosque.
Sarvwala Maqbara.	Dai Anga's Mosque.
Zakari Khan's Mosque.	Chauburji Gateway.
Tomb of Hazrad Eshan.	Tomb of Zebu-n-Nisa.
Shalamar Bagh.	Pankhi Sahib's Tomb.
Jahangir's Tomb, Shahdara.	Sonahri Masjid.

In the second week of April I returned to Lucknow, and during the same month I proceeded to Delhi, where I visited with the Executive Engineer Humayun's tomb, Isa Khan's tomb, Nizamu-d-din and Tagah Khan's tomb. The buildings in the Delhi Fort, Purana Qilah, and at the Qutb were also visited. From Delhi I went to Agra, where I inspected the works in progress at the Fort and Taj, and thence I returned to Lucknow. During May I went again to Agra, the primary object of this visit being to prepare a note for the Director General of Archæology regarding the re-opening of the original entrance to the Diwan-i-Amm in Agra Fort through the series of archways between it and the Delhi gate—a part of the Fort which is at present occupied by the Military Commissariat Department. I returned to Lucknow again in May, and on the 1st June proceeded to Naini Tal.

In the beginning of July a short visit to Lucknow was necessary in order to compile the report upon the work of the year previous to my arrival in India, the material for which should have been supplied by the head draughtsman who had been placed in charge of the current duties of the Archæological Surveyor after the death of my predecessor.

On the 18th July I went to Agra, where I was present during the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and during the latter part of July I visited Sikandarah on several occasions for the purpose of verifying on the spot the letterpress commenced by the late Mr. E. W. Smith, Archæological Surveyor for the North-Western Provinces, on Akbar's tomb at Sikandarah. In August I went to Lahore to prepare a report, since submitted to the Government of the Punjab, upon the mosque of Dai Anga, and thence I went to Amritsar to visit the Sarai Amanat Khan in connection with some proposed repairs. From Amritsar I went via Lucknow to Bahraich, where I inspected the Dargah of Saiyid Salar, to which my attention had been called by the Deputy Commissioner. I returned to Naini Tal on the 8th August to write out my notes and reports and to deal with projects for conservation work and other matters of office routine. I was also occupied with the preparation of some designs for seats to be erected in the gardens at the Taj at Agra. On the 25th October I went to Agra and made some recommendations for conservation work at Fatehpur Sikri. On the 3rd November I met the Director General of Archæology in Delhi, where the following buildings were noted upon :—

Delhi.

Jamaat Khana Masjid.	Diwan-i-Amm, in Delhi Fort.
Tomb of Jahanara Begam.	Hammam, „
Tagah Khan's tomb.	Diwan-i-Khass, „
Tomb of Isa Khan.	Hayat Bakhsh garden, „
Naubat Khana in Delhi Fort.	Shah Burj, „

From Delhi I accompanied the Director General of Archæology to Agra and Allahabad, in which places the following buildings came under notice :—

Agra ... The Diwan-i-Amm.
Machhi Bhawan.
Anguri Bagh.

Allahabad ... Tomb of Khusrau's wife.
Gateway south of Khusrau Bagh.
The Zenana quarters in the Fort.

During November I returned to Lucknow to attend to office routine, and at the same time I was engaged upon the preparation of a set of drawings illustrating a design by the Director General of Archæology for a memorial at Delhi to commemorate the darbar of 1903. On the 3rd January I left Lucknow for Kalpi, where I inspected the Chaurasi Gumbaz, and thence I went to Agra, where arrangements were made for the transfer of the office from Lucknow. On the 9th January I reached Lahore, and prepared a report upon the Naulakha Burj in the Fort for the Director General of Archæology, and some notes regarding the work in progress at the Choti Khwabgah. Other buildings were also visited with the object of collecting notes for an article which I am contributing to the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India. From Lahore I went to Chiniot, where I recommended for repairs the Shahi Masjid and the tomb of Shah Burhan, and from Chiniot I went to Multan, where I made notes upon the following buildings and recommended several of them for repair :—

Multan.

Rukn-i-Alam tomb.
Shams-i-Tabrez tomb.
Bahau-l-Haqq tomb.
Hafiz Muhammad Jamal.
Shah Yusuf Gardezi.
Surah Miyane Maqbarah.
Tulah Khan-ka-kotlah.
Kamalu-d-din Shaikh Musa Pak Shahid Tomb.
Pir Sakhya Tomb.
Saiyid Hamed Shah Tomb.
Pir Inayat Walayat Shah Tomb.
Khwajah Wais Tomb.
Idgah Mosque.
Mai Pakdaman Tomb.

Coming south from Multan towards the end of January I revisited the works in progress at Delhi. A few days were then spent in Agra, where I continued writing an article on conservation works in the United Provinces and Punjab for the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India. My next halting place was Ajmer, where I visited the following buildings and discussed with the Executive Engineer some projects of conservation :—

Ajmer.

Abdula Khan's tomb
Abdula Khan's wife's tomb.
The tahsil in the Fort.
The old Badshahi building.
Alau-d-din's Tomb.
The Arhai-din-ka-Jompra.
The Dargah.
The pavilions by the lake.

On the 19th February I went to Delhi in connection with several estimates for repairs which had come to me for signature, and the following buildings were visited :—

Delhi.

Doseree tomb.
Muhammad Shah tomb Nizamu-d-din.
Mirza Babar's tomb, „
Jahanara Begam's tomb, „
Tomb of Ibrahim Lodi.
„ Sikandar Lodi.
Tomb of Mubaraq Shah, Jurbagh.
Tomb and mosque of Safdar Jang.
„ Ghaziu-d-din.
Jami Masjid.
Tughlakabad.

From Delhi I went to Hissar early in February, where I visited and made some recommendations regarding the Gujri Mahal and an ancient mosque utilized as a godown by the Government cattle farm. The greater part of March was spent in Agra, but I made a short tour into Bhartpur State, when on casual leave, in company with the Director General of Archæology for the purpose of visiting Dig and Byana.

Maulvi Nur Bakhsh, M.A., assistant in this office, was on tour with me at Lahore during the first part of April, and he also accompanied me to Delhi and Agra. On the 16th May he was summoned to Simla by the Director General of Archæology, where he was occupied with the correction of proofs. During the months of June and July he was on privilege leave, but was summoned by me to Agra before the expiry of his leave in order to assist me in the preparation for publication of the manuscript by the late Mr. E. W. Smith on Sikandarah. By deciphering and translating the inscriptions there Maulvi Nur Bakhsh contributed some valuable additions to the letterpress by Mr. Smith, and he also assisted me in collecting evidence regarding the date at which the building of Akbar's tomb was commenced. He then returned to Lahore and remained there for about three months, during which he translated the Sikandarah inscriptions and collected notes for an article on Agra Fort, which will appear in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India. On the 25th October he came to Agra at my request and accompanied me to Fatehpur-Sikri. On the 8th November he proceeded to Lucknow, where he stayed until the end of January with the exception of two days, when he went to Agra to take charge of some photographic apparatus from a draughtsman in the Director General's office who was taken ill in Lucknow and traced to Agra. At Lucknow Maulvi Nur Bakhsh was occupied in writing his article on Agra Fort, in supplying to me some historical notes regarding buildings under conservation, and in making preparation for moving the office furniture to Agra. Early in February he visited the tomb of Saiyid Taj at Lorpur in the Fyzabad district, and took some impressions of an inscription on the building. He then came to Agra and was engaged in completing his article on Agra Fort, assisting in the unpacking of office furniture, and making a new inventory. Towards the close of the year under review he proceeded to Hissar and Multan for the purpose of deciphering inscriptions and collecting historical facts regarding some interesting buildings which I had noticed in those places.

2. *Conservation.*—In the United Provinces the sum of Rs. 83,021-0-7 has been spent upon the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments, and in the Punjab Rs. 57,467-1-4. Details showing the expenditure are given in Appendix A.

3. *Inscriptions.*—Copies have been taken by the assistant in this office of an inscription on the south-west lintel of a chhatri in the village of Lorpur in the Fyzabad district, in which the name of Firoz Shah is mentioned. Part of this inscription being in Sanskrit, the rubbings have been forwarded to the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Punjab and United Provinces, for transmission to the Director General of Archæology.

Eleven inscriptions on the group of buildings at Sikandarah near Agra have been copied and translated by Maulvi Nur Bakhsh; it is proposed to publish these as an appendix to the report on Sikandarah commenced by the late Mr. E. W. Smith. Some inscriptions upon buildings in the Fort at Agra have also been copied and translated by Maulvi Nur Bakhsh for inclusion in an article which he is writing upon the historical buildings in Agra Fort, but there are no new finds among them.

4. *Publications.*—At Naini Tal I was engaged with the revision of the report commenced by the late Mr. E. W. Smith on Sikandarah. Subsequently I wrote an illustrated article upon conservation works in the United Provinces and Punjab for the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1903-4.

5. *Establishment.*—The proposal referred to in the last number of this report to reduce the number of draughtsmen to two in order to provide for the salary of a maulvi has been carried into effect. The appointment of Maulvi Nur Bakhsh as assistant on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem was sanctioned with effect from the 2nd October 1903

(Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, letter no. 3243-61-5, dated the 11th October 1904). On the 2nd March 1905 Maulvi Nur Bakhsh applied through me to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for reversion to the Punjab Education Department, in which he served before joining the Archæological Department in 1901, and at the close of the year ending the 31st March 1905 he was desired by the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to proceed to Gujrat to take up his new appointment as first oriental teacher in the Government High School there.

Of the draughtsmen Babu Ram Singh was transferred to the office of the District Engineer, Agra, on the 2nd September 1904 (G. O. no. $\frac{1428-29}{378}$, dated 24th August 1904), Babu Bhura Mal was transferred to the office of the Director General of Archæology on the 2nd July 1904, and Babu Sri Narayan was transferred to the office of the Executive Engineer, Benares, on the 30th August 1904. Of the two draughtsmen whose services are retained in this office, one, Babu Fazl-din, was on deputation in the Dhar State from the 9th July to the 15th November 1904. Previous to his transfer to the office of the District Engineer in Agra Babu Ram Singh was working under the Executive Engineer, Benares Provincial Division, from the 7th March to the 1st September 1904, his salary during that period being defrayed from this office.

6. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure of the Department during the financial year 1904-5 was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries—						
Archæological Surveyor's pay (11 months 27 days) ...				5,935	7	9
Establishment—						
One maulvi	1,780	0	0			
One clerk	600	0	0			
Head draughtsman (10 months) ...	550	0	0			
Second „ (7 months 23 days) ...	310	5	1			
Third „ (6 months 1 day) ...	241	5	4			
Fourth „ (4 months 1 day) ...	149	3	0			
Fifth „ (5 months 29 days) ...	207	11	10			
Two peons	168	0	0			
One khalasi (1 month 17 days)	9	6	4			
				4,015	15	7
Allowances—						
Travelling allowance				2,903	2	9
Supplies and services—						
	Rs.	a.	p.			
Excavations, including photographs ...	491	10	6			
Purchase and repair of tents	19	7	3			
				511	1	9
Contingencies—						
Purchase and carriage of stationery ...	46	2	4			
Postage charges	115	0	0			
Telegram charges	29	5	0			
Conveyance of tents, stores, and records ...	456	3	9			
Hot and cold weather charges	27	11	6			
Miscellaneous	150	0	0			
Purchase of office furniture	180	0	0			
Office rent for January and February ...	58	0	0			
				1,062	6	7
GRAND TOTAL ...				14,428	2	5

7. *Tour programme for the year 1905-6.*—During the rains I expect to visit Agra and Sikandarah, where some important works will be in progress. Delhi will also be visited in connection with the orders recently given by His Excellency the Viceroy. At Lahore the

repairs to the Shish-Mahall ceiling and other buildings will be inspected. Later in the year, during the camping season, I hope to spend some time at Multan, in order to collect material for a special article upon the buildings in that district for the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India. During the remainder of the cold weather I hope to visit all the places in this circle where important conservation works are contemplated or in progress, among them being Lahore, Jahanabad in the Bijnor district, Amroha in the Moradabad district, Rae Bareli, Ajmer, and Jaunpur. A visit will also be arranged to Narnaul in Patiala State, at which place an ancient building has come to my notice.

APPENDIX A.—*Conservation of ancient monuments in the United Provinces and Punjab in 1904-5.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Whether completed, in progress, or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		PUNJAB.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
LAHORE,	Badshahi mosque.	*(a)* Repairs in patches to east gate. *(b)* Re-colouring pillars of east gate. *(c)* Re-laying marble border of east, north and south sides of mosque, together with restoration to the ornamental parapet. *(d)* Restoring some ornamental and plain Agra stone work at the mosque proper.	3,767	1,999 9 7	Completed.
	Wazir Khan's mosque.	Annual repairs to the two panels within the enclosure.	...	13 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to brick flooring of the courtyard.	...	98 0 0	Ditto.
	Huzuri Bagh Baradari.	Annual repairs	...	133 0 1	Ditto.
	Dai Anga's mosque.	Ditto	...	82 10 3	Ditto.
	Moti Masjid ...	Ditto	...	119 12 11	Ditto.
	Shish Mahall in the Lahore Fort.	Ditto	...	672 15 10	Ditto.
		Repairs to ceiling	4,920	3,493 0 0	In progress.
	Choti Khwabgah in the Lahore Fort.	Restoration of—	22,352	13,520 0 0	Rupees 8,073 spent in 1903-4. The work practically completed.
	Shalamar garden.	Annual repairs	...	969 9 9	Completed.
		Constructing an additional iron tank in—.	...	43 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs	2,597	2,596 0 0	Ditto.
	Gulabi Bagh ...	Annual repairs to the gateway...	...	73 3 3	Ditto.
	Pankhi Sahib's tomb.	Annual repairs	...	7 15 3	Ditto.
	Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara.	Ditto	...	419 4 5	Ditto.
		Restoring grey badal flooring ...	13,423	4,050 0 0	Work done up to allotment of current year (Rs. 4,100).
		Restoring front wall of— ...	...	151 0 0	Completed.
DELHI ...	Delhi Fort ...	Erecting two stone elephants at the Delhi gate.	14,371	5,947 0 0	In progress.
	Tomb of Isa Khan.	Special repairs to Isa Khan's tomb and mosque.	3,902	843 0 0	This work has been in progress since 1903-4 and the allotment for the year 1904-5 is Rs. 1,100, against which Rs. 843 have been spent. The outlay up to date comes to Rs. 3,649.
		Planting dub grass in the garden of Isa Khan's tomb.	1,281	505 0 0	In progress.
	Tomb of Humayun.	Cultivation of the turf to the garden of Humayun.	1,625	...	These works are being carried out through the agency of the civil department.
	Tomb of Safdar Jang.	Cultivation of the turf to the garden of Safdar Jang.	505	...	
	Delhi Fort ...	Spreading white marble bajri on the approach path within the garden of Diwan-i-Khass.	139	131 0 0	Completed.
	Tughlaqabad...	Restoration and preservation of the tomb of Emperor Muhammad Tughlaq Shah.	6,877	3,600 0 0	In progress.
	Delhi Fort ...	Part restoration of Hayat Bakhsh garden.	5,581	5,259 0 0	Completed.
		Restoration of Shah Burj pavilion.	7,319	3,600 0 0	In progress.
	Tomb of Isa Khan.	Special repairs to Isa Khan's tomb.	821	796 0 0	Completed.
	Delhi Fort ...	Restoration of white marble work at Akab Hammam.	1,356	1,351 0 0	Ditto.
	Tomb of Safdar Jang.	Laying out and improving roads at Safdar Jang's tomb.	664	649 0 0	Ditto.
	Khairpur ...	Special repairs to Sikandar Lodi's tomb.	1,508	...	Will be put in hand when funds are provided.
	Nizamu-d-din,	Preservation of the Doserri tomb,	350	...	
		Restoration of marble work in the tomb of Muhammad Shah and Mirza Babar.	275	...	
		Carried over ...	93,633	51,123 1 4	

APPENDIX A.—*Conservation of ancient monuments in the United Provinces and Punjab in 1904-5*—(continued).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Whether completed, in progress, or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		PUNJAB—*(concluded).*	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	93,633	51,123 1 4	
DELHI—*(concld.)*	Nizamu-d-din...	Restoration of Amir Khusrau's tomb.	856	...	Will be put in hand when funds are provided.
	Delhi Fort ...	Repairs to masonry tanks and channels; turfing and planting shrubs in Hayat Bakhsh garden.	5,000	...	
	Tomb of Humayun.	Repairs	2,902	2,446 0 0	Completed.
	Delhi Fort ...	Special repairs to Sawan building.	327	242 0 0	Ditto.
	Nizamu-d-din,	Restoration of Chausath Khamba	260	250 0 0	Ditto.
	Delhi district...	Annual repairs to historical buildings.	2,057	1,932 0 0	Ditto.
	Nizamu-d-din,	Special repairs to Jamaat Khana mosque.	1,274	1,271 0 0	Ditto.
	Hauz Khass ...	Special repairs to tomb of Firoz Shah.	132	132 0 0	Ditto.
	Delhi ...	Special repairs to Mutiny memorial monument.	94	71 0 0	Ditto.
		Total for the Punjab ...	1,06,535	57,467 1 4	
		UNITED PROVINCES.			
BAREILLY,	Fatehganj West or Bithoura.	A large obelisk of red sandstone (annual repairs).	38	30 0 5	Completed.
BIJNOR ...	Bareilly ...	Tomb of Shah Dana... ...	...	10 0 2	Ditto.
	Jahanabad ...	Special repairs to the tomb of Nawab Shujaat Khan and other buildings attached thereto.	2,584	2,000 0 0	In progress.
MUZAFFARNAGAR.	Jhanjhana ...	Annual repairs to the tomb of Shah Abdul Razaq and his four sons.	70	69 0 0	Completed.
	Majhera ...	Cleaning compound of Said Umar Nur Khan, Miran Said Husain, and Said Saif Khan.	30	30 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to the tomb of Said Muhammad alias Said Umar Nur Khan.	500	188 0 0	In progress.
		Special repairs to the tomb of Miran Said Husain alias Said Chajju.		203 0 0	Ditto.
		Special repairs to the tomb of Said Saif Khan and his mother.		99 0 0	Ditto.
AGRA ...	The Taj ...	Restoring the water channel and grassing the platform of Saheli Burj no. 1.	4,604	2,606 0 0	Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 2,604. Completed at total cost of Rs. 4,603.
		Special repairs to Saheli Burj no. 3.	2,478	1,602 0 0	Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 1,602. Completed at a cost of Rs. 2,478.
		Restoring the tank and stone causeway in front of the Fatehpuri Masjid and Saheli Burj no. 4.	4,759	4,755 0 0	Completed.
		Restoring the balustrade along the front of the raised platform and other petty works in connection with the Saheli Burj no. 1.	1,996	1,995 0 0	Ditto.
	Agra Fort ...	Repairing and cleaning the plaster of the columns and roof of Diwan-i-Amm.	13,572	...	The work was in abeyance, but it was resumed in November 1904, and no expenditure accounted for in this year. Rs. 8,572 were spent in 1903-4.
		Constructing a balustrade at the edge of the steps leading to the Moti Masjid.	648	647 0 0	Completed.
		Restoring the west colonnade of the Anguri Bagh.	4,419	4,338 0 0	Ditto.
		Carried over ...	35,698	18,572 0 7	

APPENDIX A.—*Conservation of ancient monuments in the United Provinces and Punjab in 1904-5*—(concluded).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Whether completed, in progress, or proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		UNITED PROVINCES—*(concld.)*.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	35,698	18,572 0 7	
AGRA—*(concld.)*.	Agra Fort—*(concld.)*.	Restoring the balustrade and screen in the north-east bastion tower of the Jahangiri Mahall.	1,786	1,760 0 0	Practically completed.
		Strengthening the corner groups of columns in the Diwan-i-Amm.	2,126	544 0 0	The work abandoned, and in accordance with the Chief Engineer's orders an estimate for re-building it is under preparation.
		Restoring the colonnade on the west and portion of the north and south sides of the Diwan-i-Amm.	17,583	17,582 0 0	Completed.
		Laying out the ground on the west side of the Diwan-i-Amm quadrangle.	3,637	990 0 0	Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 1,000. In progress.
		Restoring and repairing the plaster and repairing broken door jambs and sills in the Machhi Bhawan.	4,152	4,121 0 0	Completed.
		Restoring the outer façade of the Jahangiri Mahall facing west.	6,989	4,764 0 0	In progress. Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 4,768.
		Restoring the shell plaster and gilt roof of the pavilion to the south of the Khass Mahall.	11,362	221 0 0	In progress. Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 223.
		Restoring the cloisters across the gap in the north wall of the Diwan-i-Amm quadrangle.	3,341	376 0 0	Completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,380.
	Sikandarah ...	Restoring the platform and tank and repairs to the north and south faces of the east gate.	12,444	4,932 0 0	Completed at a total cost of Rs. 12,444. [Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 4,932.]
		Restoring the causeway leading from the west false gate to the mausoleum where cut through.	1,575	1,586 0 0	Completed.
	Fatehpur Sikri	Restoration of a portion of the city wall on the west side of the Agra gate.	9,508	1,840 0 0	The work completed at a total cost of Rs. 9,567. [Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 2,218.]
		Restoring the King's stables ...	15,864	7,070 0 0	The work completed at a total cost of Rs. 16,070. [Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 6,864.]
		Restoration of the mother-of-pearl ornamentation on the canopy of the tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti.	500	247 0 0	In progress. Rs. 498 spent in all. [Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 249.]
	Itimadu-d-daulah.	Restoration of the fountains and water channels on the four sides of the tomb of Itimadu-d-daulah.	1,322	1,322 0 0	Completed.
	Zohra Bagh ...	Restoration of the outer face and structural repairs to the Zohra Bagh kiosk.	4,961	4,610 0 0	Practically completed.
FARRUKHABAD.	Kanauj ...	Repairs to the mosque and tomb of Makhdum Jahaniya and Balapir.	7,694	2,971 0 0	In progress. [Allotment for 1904-5, Rs. 3,000.]
LUCKNOW	Jami Masjid...	Restoration of Jami Masjid ...	16,882	2,474 0 0	From contributions. No. 1 completed except finials; items 2 and 3 completed.
		Additional works at Jami Masjid,	1,100	350 0 0	
		Painting, &c., inside of Jami Masjid.	1,759	1,759 0 0	
	Alam Bagh ...	Preservation of Alam Bagh House gateway.	4,718	2,025 0 0	In progress.
	Kaisar Bagh ...	Restoring east and west gates of the Kaisar Bagh enclosure.	11,488	1,223 0 0	Partly completed.
	Dilkusha ...	Annual repairs to the Dilkusha palace.	500	500 0 0	Completed. These are estimates for repairs; the main conservation work was done under other estimates in 1903-4.
	Sikandar Bagh,	Annual repairs	500	398 0 0	
ALLAHABAD.	Nawabi Bridge,	Ditto	1,000	683 0 0	Completed.
	Khusrau Bagh,	Annual repairs to the three tombs in Khusrau Bagh.	120	101 0 0	Ditto.
		Total for the United Provinces ...	1,78,609	83,021 0 7	

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken in 1904-5.*

[The serial numbers run consecutively with the list of 1903-4. Numbers marked * and † are respectively 5″×4″ and 8¼″×6½″ plates and the remainder 10″×8″.]

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
D-949	The Museum, Lucknow	Collection of ancient metal implements.	Six jagged arrow points found at mauza Rajpur, thana Chandpur, in the Bijnor district.	
D-950	" "	" "	Duplicate.	
D-951	" "	" "	Ten hatchet heads found at mauza Rajpur, thana Chandpur, in the Bijnor district, said to be relics of the Mahabharata war.	
D-952	" "	" "	Duplicate.	
D-953	Agra. The Taj	Jawab	Front view, showing new work in propylon. See no. D-825	From north-west.
D-954	"	"	Detail of southern dome showing inlay work. See no. D-828	" "
D-955	"	"	Detail of carved dado panel of the principal propylon after repairs. See no. D-829.	" south.
D-956	"	Compound wall	Detail of marble inlay work of the battlements of the garden wall after restoration.	" north-east.
D-957	"	Taj	Causeways from east to west after repairs	" west.
D-958	"	Quadrangle in front of Taj gate	General view of Sirhi darwaza	" north-west.
D-959	"	" "	" "	" "
D-960	"	Saheli Burj no. 2	General view	" south-west.
D-961	"	" "	Panoramic general view	" north-west.
D-962	"	" "	" "	" "
D-963	"	" no. 3	General view after restoration	" south-west.
D-964	"	" no. 1	General view showing missing balustrades, &c.	" north-east.
D-965	"	" "	Front view of the chamber on the south	" "
D-966	"	" no. 4	General view	" south-east.
D-967	"	" "	Duplicate	" "
D-968	"	" "	General view	" south-west.
D-969	"	" "	"	" south.
D-970	"	Fatehpuri masjid	"	" east.
D-971	"	"	"	" "
D-972	"	"	Interior view showing the defaced inlay work	" south.
D-973	Agra	Humayun's mosque at Kachpura	East view after restoration.	
D-974	"	Mahtab Burj	General view after restoration	" south-east.
D-975	" The Fort	Diwan-i-Amm quadrangle	General view of the north-wall, showing the cloisters across the gap after restoration.	" "

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken in 1904-5*—(continued).

[The serial numbers run consecutively with the list of 1903-4. Numbers marked * and † are respectively 5″×4″ and 8¼″×6½″ plates and the remainder 10″×8″.]

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
D-976	Agra. The Fort	Diwan-i-Amm	Detail of scraped columns after restoration	From south-west.
D-977 †	" "	"	Side view of Diwan-i-Amm.	
D-978	" "	Anguri Bagh	General view	" "
D-979	" "	Pavilion to the south of Khass Mahall.	General view before the restoration of the shell plaster and gilt roof	" north-west.
D-980 †	" "	" " "	Top view before the restoration of the shell plaster and gilt roof	" south-east.
D-981	" "	Anguri Bagh quadrangle	General view of the west wall to the central courtyard	" "
D-982	" "	" "	" " "	" east.
D-983	" "	Diwan-i-Amm "	Panoramic view of the western cloisters before restoration	" "
D-984	" "	" "	" " "	" south-east.
D-985	" "	" "	General view before the restoration of the colonnades on the south side	" "
D-986	" "	" "	" " " west	" east.
D-987	" "	" "	" " " north-west corner	" south-east.
D-988	" "	" "	Interior view of the ante-chamber which was discovered over the north gate of the west colonnades (before restoration).	" "
D-989	" "	Jahangiri Mahall	Interior view before restoration of screen around the north-east bastion	" "
D-990	" "	"	General view of the north-east bastion before the restoration of balustrades and screen work.	" north-west.
D-991	" "	Macchi Bhawan	General view before restoration of the north façade	" north.
D-992	" "	"	" " " south "	" east.
D-993	" "	"	Interior view before restoring the plaster of the south façade	" south.
D-994	" "	"	Interior view of west façade before restoring plaster and replacing broken door jambs and sills.	" south-east.
D-995	" "	"	General view of west façade before restoring plaster and replacing broken door jambs.	" north-west.
D-996	" "	"	General view of east façade before restoring plaster and replacing broken door jambs.	" south-east.
D-997	" "	Moti Masjid	East gate before restoring the balustrade on the steps leading to the gate	" north-east.
D-998	" "	"	" " " " "	" south-west.
D-999	" "	"	General view showing portions of the south façade and south-east bastion	" north-west.
D-1000	" "	Jahangiri Mahall	West façade before restoration	" "
D-1001	" "	"	The south bastion before restoration	" south-west.
D-1002	" "	"	The north " "	" "
D-1003	" "	"	Interior view of an open area surrounded by dwelling rooms on the first floor	

D-1004	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	North-west angle of the quadrangle in front of the east entrance to palace after restoration.	" south-east.
D-1005	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	North-west angle of courtyard after restoration	" "
D-1006	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	Pavilion over the north-west end of the palace after restoration	" north-east.
D-1007	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	The river front, the north bastion before restoration from strand	" south-east.
D-1008	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	The river front. The north bastion from ramparts before restoration	" "
D-1009	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	The river front after restoration	" the strand.
D-1010	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	The so-called "Somnath gates" after the modern panels were inserted.	
D-1011 †	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	The river front within the ramparts. The south bastion before restoration ...	" north.
D-1012 †	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	Duplicate	" "
D-1013 †	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	The river front from within ramparts before restoration	" "
D-1014	...	"	"	...	...	Diwan-i-Amm	...	...	General view before laying out grounds on west side	" south.
D-1015	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	General view	" north-west.
D-1016 †	...	"	"	...	...	Salimgarh ...	...	...	General view after restoration	" north-east.
D-1017	...	"	"	...	...	Jahangiri Mahall	...	...	North-east angle of the courtyard	" south-west.
D-1018	...	"	Sikhandarah	...	...	Akbar's tomb	...	...	Interior view showing the decoration of the coffered panel in the vestibule ...	" "
D-1019	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	The south gate entrance. Detail of inlaid ornamentation after restoration on the east façade (spandrels, panels, and dados).	" north-east.
D-1020	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	The south gate entrance. Detail of inscriptions on the south of the central archway.	" south-east.
D-1021	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	General view of south vestibule	" "
D-1022	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	South gate. North façade, showing the inscriptions round the great archway ...	" north.
D-1023	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	South gateway. West façade after restoration of spandrels, &c.	" north-west.
D-1024	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	South gate. East façade after restoration	" south-east.
D-1025	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	South gate. West "	" south-west.
D-1026	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	East gate. West "	" "
D-1027	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	East gate. East "	" south-east.
D-1028 †	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	East gate. West "	" south-west.
D-1029 †	...	Lahore	...	...	...	Badshahi masjid	...	...	Marble pulpit	" north-east.
D-1030 †	...	"	...	...	...	"	...	...	"	" south-east.
D-1031 †	...	"	Shahdara	...	...	Jahangir's tomb	...	...	Panoramic view of the south façade after restoration	" south.
D-1032 †	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	" " "	" "
D-1033 †	...	Lahore	...	...	...	Dai Angah's mosque	...	...	North façade	" north-east.
D-1034 †	...	Amritsar	...	...	...	Sarai Amanat Khan	...	...	West gate	" south-west.
D-1035 †	...	"	...	...	...	Amanat Khan's tomb	...	...	General view	" north-west.
D-1036	...	Lahore	...	...	...	Dai Angah's mosque	...	...	Interior view of south bay, west wall	" east.
D-1037	...	"	...	...	...	"	...	...	South bay, exterior view before restoration	" north-east.
D-1038	...	"	...	...	...	"	...	...	General view showing the tank, &c., before restoration	" south-east.
D-1039	...	"	...	...	...	"	...	...	Central bay exterior view before restoration	" north-east.
D-1040	...	"	...	...	...	"	...	...	North " "	" "
D-1041	...	"	...	...	...	"	...	...	Interior view of the central bay of the west wall before restoration	" east.
D-1042	...	"	...	...	...	"	...	...	South façade showing staircase before restoration	" south.
D-1043	...	"	...	...	...	"	...	...	Interior view of the north bay showing west wall before restoration	" east.
D-1044	...	"	...	...	...	"	...	...	General view before restoration	" "
D-1045	...	"	...	...	...	"	...	...	West "	" south-west.
D-1046	...	"	...	...	...	Badshahi mosque	...	...	Marble pulpit	" "
D-1047	...	"	Shahdara	...	...	Jahangir's tomb	...	...	Panoramic view after restoration	" south-east.
D-1048	...	"	"	...	...	"	...	...	" " "	" "

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken in 1904-5*—(continued).

[The serial numbers run consecutively with the list of 1903-4. Numbers marked * and † are respectively 5″×4″ and 8½″×6½″ plates and the remainder 10″×8″.]

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
D-1049	Lahore-Shahdara	Jahangir's tomb	Panoramic view after restoration	From south-east.
D-1050	Amritsar	Amanat Khan's sarai	East gate before restoration	" "
D-1051	"	" mosque	General view before restoration	" north-east.
D-1052	Fatehpur-Sikri, district Agra	Horse and camel stables	Panoramic view after restoration (central courtyard).	
D-1053	"	"	"	
D-1054	"	"	"	
D-1055	"	"	"	
D-1056	"	"	"	
D-1057	"	"	"	
D-1058	"	Shekh Salim Chishti's tomb	Mother-of-pearl work on the canopy of Shekh Salim Chishti's tomb before restoration.	" south.
D-1059	Sikandarah, Agra	Akbar's tomb	General view of east gate after restoration	" north-west.
D-1060	" "	"	Duplicate	" "
D-1061	On 4th mile of Sikandarah road	Itbari Khan's mosque	Front view showing its dilapidations before restoration	" north-east.
D-1062 †	" " "	" "	General view showing Itbari Khan's mosque and position of Akbar's horse	" "
D-1063 †	" " "	Akbar's horse	Statue of Akbar's horse	" "
D-1064 †	" " "	" "	General view showing the position of Akbar's horse on the left of railway line and near the well.	" "
D-1065 *	" " "	" "	Statue of Akbar's horse	" "
D-1066 †	Sikandarah, Agra	" tomb	South gate, north façade, east corner. Spandril over the arch of the ground floor showing the cracks in the red sandstone before restoration.	" "
D-1067 †	Fatehpur-Sikri	Agra gate	Outer façade after restoration	" south-east.
D-1068 †	"	" fortification wall	" "	" north-east.
D-1069 †	"	"	View from inside the fortification wall after restoration	" west.
D-1070 †	"	Masjid in village Sikri	General view showing the dilapidations before restoration	" north-east.
D-1071 †	"	Dâk bungalow	Panoramic view of the dâk bungalow in progress	" "
D-1072 †	"	" "	" "	" "
D-1073 †	"	Tehra gate	Exterior view after restoration	" south-east.
D-1074 †	"	"	General view from inside the fortification wall after restoration	" north-east.
D-1075 †	"	Gwalior gate	" " " "	" "
D-1076 †	"	" "	Exterior view after restoration	" south-east.
D-1077 †	"	Doctor's house	Panoramic view "	" south-west.
D-1078 †	"	" "	" "	" "
D-1079 †	"	" "	Top view after restoration	" north-west.
D-1080 †	"	Bir Bal's house	Back view showing the wire netting	" west.
D-1081 †	"	Vaults under Bir Bal's house	Interior view after restoration	" south-west.

D-1082 †	...	"	...	...	Diwan-i-Khass	Restoring stone flag flooring on the north-east corner of Diwan-i-Khass ...	" "
D-1083 †	...	"	...	...	Panch Mahall	General view showing the repairing of stone flag flooring in front of Panch Mahall after restoration.	" west.
D-1084 †	...	"	...	...	Ajmeri gate	General view from inside the fortification wall after restoration	" south-east.
D-1085 †	...	"	...	...	"	" " " "	" north-east.
D-1086 †	...	"	...	...	"	Exterior view from outside " "	
D-1087 †	...	"	...	...	Lal Darwazah	Exterior view after restoration	" south-east.
D-1088 †	...	"	...	...	"	General view from inside the fortification wall	" north-west.
D-1089 †	...	"	...	...	Delhi gate	" " "	" south-east.
D-1090 †	...	"	...	...	"	Exterior view after restoration	" north-east.
D-1091 †	...	"	...	...	"	" "	" north-west.
D-1092 †	...	"	...	...	"	Duplicate	" "
D-1093 †	...	"	...	...	Chor gate	General view from inside fortification wall	" south-east.
D-1094 †	...	"	...	...	"	Duplicate	" "
D-1095 †	...	"	...	...	"	Exterior view after restoration	" south-west.
D-1096 †	...	"	...	...	Bir Paul gate	" "	" "
D-1097 †	...	"	...	...	"	View from inside the fortification wall after restoration	" north-east.
D-1098 †	...	"	...	...	Chandan Paul gate	Exterior view after restoration	" south-east.
D-1099 †	...	"	...	...	"	View from inside the fortification wall after restoration	" north-west.
D-1100 †	...	Agra ...	...	...	Jami Masjid	Front view showing the repairs on the back kiosk on the west façade	" south-east.
D-1101 †	...	" ...	...	...	"	General view showing the repairs to the north-east bastion of masjid proper ...	" north-east.
D-1102 †	...	" ...	...	...	"	Back view showing the repairs to the kiosk	" south-west.
D-1103 †	...	Etáwah ...	...	...	"	Front view after restoration	" east.
D-1104 †	...	" ...	...	...	"	General " "	" south-east.
D-1105 †	...	" ...	...	...	"	Back " "	" south-west.
D-1106 †	...	Fatehpur-Sikri, Agra ...		...	Shekh Salim Chishti's tomb ...	Interior view showing the broken lintel and wooden support	" south-east.
D-1107 †	...	" " ...		...	City wall on the south of Agra gate,	Exterior view after restoration	" "
D-1108 †	...	" " ...		...	Chor gate	" "	" south-west.
D-1109	...	" " ...		...	Shekh Salim Chishti's tomb ...	Exterior view showing the white marble cracked bracket on the east façade to the south-east corner.	" north-east.
D-1110	...	" " ...		...	" " ...	South façade of the canopy over the tomb showing the mother-of-pearl work before restoration.	" south.
D-1111	...	" " ...		...	" " ...	West " " " ...	" west.
D-1112	...	" " ...		...	" " ...	North " " " ...	" north.
D-1113	...	" " ...		...	" " ...	East " " " ...	" east.
D-1114 †	...	" " ...		...	Bir Bal's daughter's and pigeons' house.	General view	" north-east.
D-1115 †	...	" " ...		...	Panch mahall	"	" west.
D-1116 †	...	" " ...		...	Grand mosque of Shekh Salim Chishti's dargah.	"	" east.
D-1117 †	...	" " ...		...	Baland Darwazah	"	" south.
D-1118 †	...	" " ...		...	Turkish Sultana's house ...	" after restoration of the balustrade...	" south-west.
D-1119 †	...	" " ...		...	" " ...	Ceiling of the north verandah	" west.
D-1120 †	...	" " ...		...	Jodh Bai's palace	Hawa Mahall attached to Jodh Bai's palace	" north-west.
D-1121 †	...	" " ...		...	Shekh Salim Chishti's tomb ...	General view	" south-east.
D-1122 †	...	Agra ...		...	Jami Masjid	"	" "
D-1123 †	...	Sikandarah		...	Akbar's tomb, South gate ...	"	" "
D-1124 †	...	Delhi. The Fort		...	Bhadon	Side view showing the repaired dripstones and the steps after restoration ...	" north-east.

APPENDIX B.—*List of photographs taken in 1904-5*—(concluded).

[The serial numbers run consecutively with the list of 1903-4. Numbers marked * and † are respectively 5″×4″ and 8¼″×6½″ plates and the remainder 10″×8″.]

Serial number.	Place.	Title.	Description.	Direction from which taken.
D-1125 †	Delhi. The Fort	Bhadon	Front view after restoration	From south-east.
D-1126 †	" "	"	Interior view "	" "
D-1127 †	" "	"	" "	" "
D-1128 †	" "	Sawan	Front view "	" north.
D-1129 †	" "	Zafar Mahall	General view after excavation before repairs	" north-west.
D-1130 †	" "	"	" " "	" south-east.
D-1131	" "	Shah Burj	Interior view showing the two modern openings before restoration	" "
D-1132	" "	"	" " " "	" "
D-1133 †	Agra	Zohra Bagh kiosk	South façade before restoration	" south.
D-1134 †	"	"	" "	" "
D-1135 †	"	"	West façade	" south-west.
D-1136 †	"	"	"	" "
D-1137 †	" The Fort	Diwan-i-Amm quadrangle	Mural colour decoration over the parapet of south-south-west angle of the quadrangle.	
D-1138 †	Agra	Jaswant Singh ki Chatri	East façade before restoration	" south-east.
D-1139 †	"	" "	North-east façade river view before restoration	" north-east.
D-1140 †	"	" "	River view, east façade, before restoration	" south-east.
D-1141 †	"	" "	North compound wall, east façade, before repairs	" south-west.
D-1142 †	"	Jafar Khan's mosque	Front view before restoration	" east.
D-1143 †	"	" "	Back " "	" south-east.
D-1144 †	"	Pavilion in the village Jaswant Singh ki Chatri.	Front " "	" north-east.
D-1145 †	"	Firoz Khan's tomb	General " "	" south-east.
D-1146 †	"	"	Back " "	" south-west.
D-1147 †	"	"	Uppermost floor of the east gateway before restoration	" "
D-1148 †	"	"	Panoramic view before restoration	" "
D-1149 †	"	"	" " "	" "
D-1150 †	Allahabad	Akbar's palace	Interior view of the south vestibule facing east on the first floor before restoration.	" south.
D-1151 †	"	"	Interior view of the east vestibule facing south on the ground floor before restoration.	" north.
D-1152 †	"	"	Interior view of the north vestibule facing west on the ground floor before restoration.	" south.
D-1153 †	"	"	South façade before restoration	" south-west.
D-1154 †	"	"	East façade "	" south-east.
D-1155 †	"	"	North " "	" north-east.

D-1156 †	...	"	...	...	"	...	West " "	" south-west.
D-1157 †	...	"	...	...	Division no. 13	...	General view of the south-west angle of the exterior quadrangle before restoration,	" "
D-1158 †	...	"	...	...	"	...	" " " " ...	" "
D-1159 †	...	Lucknow Museum		...	Octagonal stupa presented by the Queen's College, Benares.		Seated Buddha.	
D-1160 †	...	"		...	"	" ...	Duplicate.	
D-1161 †	...	"		...	"	" ...	Seated Buddha.	
D-1162 †	...	"		...	"	" ...	Duplicate.	
D-1163	...	"		...	"	" ...	Seated Buddha placing his right hand on his breast and his left hand over his knee.	
D-1164	...	"		...	"	" ...	Duplicate.	
D-1165 †	...	"		...	"	" ...	Seated Buddha with right hand over his right knee and his left adorned with sacred thread.	
D-1166 *	...	Ajmer	...	...	Alau-d-din's tomb	... ...	General view	From south-east.
D-1167 *	...	"	...	...	Maqbarah near Alau-d-din's tomb,		"	" north-east.
D-1168 *	...	"	...	...	Pavilion by lake	... ...	"	" south-east.
D-1169 *	...	"	...	...	Abdullah Khan's tomb	...	"	" south-west.
D-1170 *	...	Delhi	...	...	Mirza Babar	... ...	The north-west corner	" south.
D-1171 *	...	"	...	...	Ghaziu-d-din	... ...	Tombs on west of enclosure, outside	" west.
D-1172 *	...	Agra	...	...	Sikandarah	... ...	South-east corner of top storey, inside, showing broken bracket	" "

APPENDIX C.—*List of drawings made in the office of the Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1905.*

Annual number.	Serial number.	Draughtsman's name.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
1	1178	W. H. Nicholls	Agra Taj	Design for marble seats for platform in the gardens	1½ inch=1 foot.
2	1179	„	„	„ „ „	1½ „ „
3	1180	„	„	„ „ „	1½ „ „
4	1181	„	„	„ „ „	1½ „ „
5	1182	„	„	„ „ „	1½ „ „
6	1183	„	Delhi Jami Masjid, ...	Revised design for marble lamp posts	1 inch=1 foot.
7	1184	„	„ ...	Chatri, copper gilt, for marble lamp posts	Full size.
8	1185	Fazl-ud-din	Lahore Shish Mahall ...	Plan of ceiling looking up	1 inch=1 foot.
9	1186	„	„ ...	Details of cornice	1½ inch=1 foot.
10	1187	„	„ ...	Detail of cornice, north side	1½ „ „
11	1188	„	„ ...	„ a centre piece	1½ „ „
12	1189	„	„ ...	„ borders above coving	1½ „ „
13	1190	„	„ ...	Details of panels	Half full size.
14	1191	„	„ ...	„	„
15	1192	„	„ ...	Coloured detail of one panel in ceiling and cornice	1½ inch=1 foot.
16	1193	„	„ ...	„ „ „	
17	1194	„	„ ...	Details of panels	One-fourth full size.
18	1195	G. R. Beg	Lahore Dai Anga's mosque ...	Ground plan	100 feet=1 foot.
19	1196	W. H. Nicholls	Delhi Darbar memorial ...	Perspective view of a design by Mr. J. H. Marshall for an archway.	
20	1197	„	„ „ ...	Design for a column. Ground plan	⅛ inch=1 foot.
21	1198	„	„ „ ...	„ Elevation	⅛ „ „
22	1199	„	Agra Fort	Plan showing missing battlements, and the views of Major A. H. C. Birch, R.A., upon their restoration.	

Report by A. C. Polwhele, Esq., Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division, on the Conservation of Ancient Buildings in the Agra Division for the year 1904-5.

AGRA DISTRICT.

The Taj.

1. *Restoring the water channels and grassing the platform of Saheli Burj no.* 1.—In paragraph 4 of my report for last year I described this work, which was then in hand; it has now been completed at a cost of Rs. 4,603.

2. *Special repairs to Saheli Burj no.* 3.—This work, which was mentioned in paragraph 5 of my report for 1903-4, has been completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,478. The accompanying photographs nos. 1 and 2 taken before and after the repairs were done show the large patch of new marble facing on the dome.

Photographs nos. 1 and 2.

3. *Restoring the tank and stone causeway in front of the Fatehpuri Masjid and Saheli Burj no.* 4.—In paragraph 7*(b)* of my report for 1903-4 I mentioned that the road through the west gateway of the Taj quadrangle had been lowered so as to expose the original floor of the gateway, and that this had necessitated the regrading of the approaches. During the process of regrading the outside approach traces of a masonry tank with a fountain were unearthed close to the wall of the Fatehpuri Masjid, and at the same time seven large stones which had evidently at one time formed part of this tank, were found covering an underground drain.

Drawing A.

The accompanying plan A shows the outline of the tank, with the old pieces of stone in their respective places. In December 1903 His Excellency the Viceroy inspected the traces which remained of the old tank, and ordered its restoration together with the paved platforms adjoining the masjid and the Saheli Burj opposite to it.

In the absence of any certain evidence as to the height of the walls of the tank or the pattern of the balustrade it was decided to make the tank the same height as the plinth of the masjid and to copy the pattern of balustrade around the raised platform of the masjid. The restoration of the tank with its fountain and of the platforms has been completely carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,755. The tank and platforms are of brickwork faced with red sandstone, and the balustrade around the former is of carved red sandstone. The accompanying photographs nos. 3 and 4 are views of the north end of the Fatehpuri Masjid before and after the restoration of the tank and platform.

Photographs nos. 3 and 4.

4. *Restoring the balustrade along the front of the raised platform and other petty works in connection with the Saheli Burj no.* 1.—The restoration of the water channels and pavements in front of the Saheli Burj having been finished, the next step was to restore the balustrades, of the existence of which both at the edge of the raised terrace on which the Burj stands and around the central tank ample evidence was found in the form of "*mutakka*" holes, while pieces of broken balustrade dug out on the site served as a guide to the height and pattern of the balustrades. At each end of the raised terrace fragments of ancient ruined buildings still exist; they extend to the extreme edge of the terrace, and on careful examination "*mutakka*" holes are found to exist under the base stone of the plinth, from which it may be inferred that the original intention had been to extend the balustrade to the ends of the terrace. In the restoration of the balustrade it has been carried only as far as where was once the face of the buildings now in ruins.

At the south end of the terrace the plinth of the buildings is intact and some fragments of the superstructure are still standing, but

Photograph no. 5.

at the north end a pile of débris overgrown with grass (seen in photograph no. 5) was all that appeared on the surface; on excavation, however, the foundations of the walls were easily traceable, and in order to preserve their outlines they have been built slightly above the level of the terrace and left, the base stone of the plinth being restored in stone. This work, of which the principal item was 305 square feet of carved balustrade, has been completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,995.

Photographs nos. 5 and 6.

The effect of the restoration of the balustrades may be judged by a comparison of photographs nos. 5 and 6 taken before and after respectively.

5. *Annual repairs.*—Of the works carried out from the grant for annual repairs the following are the largest items:—

(a) Extensive repairs to the walls of the Khan Alam Bagh.

(b) Laying ten new prayer stones in the floor of the Fatehpuri Masjid.

(c) Renewing pieces of marble on the interior of the dome of the mausoleum.

(d) Removing the raised walks around the quadrangle.

(e) Restoring decayed sill stones in the revetment wall along the river front.

(f) Refixing the finial on the south-west minaret, which was loose and out of plumb.

THE FORT, AGRA.

6. *Repairing and cleaning the plaster of the columns and roof of the Diwan-i-Am.*—This work was fully described in paragraph 10 of my report for 1903-4, and, as there stated, at the close of the year the work was in abeyance pending judgment on a sample of gold and red lining which had been executed on one of the newly plastered columns.

In November 1904 the Director General of Archæology inspected the work which had been done, and directed that the colouring of the columns should be completed. The work has accordingly been resumed, but no expenditure is accounted for in the year under review.

7. *Constructing a balustrade at the edge of the steps leading to the Moti Masjid.*—In December 1903 His Excellency the Viceroy directed that the unsightly modern brick parapet on the steps to the Moti Masjid should be removed, and that a red sandstone balustrade of the original form should be constructed.

On the removal of the brick parapet it was found that very few of the original "*mutakka*" holes were in existence, but that in most cases where the "*mutakkas*" of the original balustrade had stood a new patch had been put into the step; the uniform spacing of these patches, however, fixed the length of the panels, and for the pattern it seemed natural to follow that of the balustrade on the balcony adjoining the steps, the panels of which are solid and in every way adaptable to a sloping balustrade.

The balustrade has accordingly been restored in red sandstone on both slopes of the steps, the total length being 104 feet and the cost Rs. 647. It was not considered necessary to adhere absolutely to the original position of the "*mutakkas,*" for this would have involved the renewal of all the patched steps, which are solid blocks of stone 11 feet in length: but by moving each "*mutakka*" one step the original spacing has been kept.

8. *Restoring the west colonnades of the Anguri Bagh.*—The lines on which this piece of restoration was to be carried out were indicated by the Director General of Archæology in a note dated October 1902.

hotograph no. 7.

Photograph no. 7, which is a view of a portion of the west side of the Anguri Bagh taken before the repairs were done, gives some idea of the condition of the structure. It will be noticed that the mouldings and panels of the plinth were much decayed; that the plaster had fallen off the beautiful brackets supporting the balcony; that some of the cusped archways were bricked up and fitted with modern wooden door frames, and that the plaster was generally in a dilapidated state. The whole of this *façade* has now been thoroughly repaired and restored with a very satisfactory result, as will be seen from photograph

otograph no. 8.

no. 8, which is precisely the same view taken after the work was done.

By the removal of the modern brick filling the white marble dado in the archways has once more been brought to light.

This work has been entirely completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 4,338; in order to reduce the cost as much as possible, ordinary kankar lime plaster has been used wherever feasible instead of the expensive marble plaster of the original work.

hotographs nos. 9 and 10.

Photographs nos. 9 and 10 are general views of the *façade* taken before and after the execution of this piece of work.

9. *Restoring the balustrades and screens in the north-east bastion tower of the Jahangiri Mahal.*—With reference to this tower the Director General of Archæology in his note of October 1902 wrote: "the modern walls should be removed from the inter-columniation on the lower storey and the balustrades around the edge of the platform restored in both storeys."

Photograph no. 11.

It will be seen from photograph no. 11 that the balustrade on both storeys had completely disappeared, though the "*mutakka*" holes which testify to its former existence are clearly visible. It will also be noticed that on the lower storey the openings between the pillars have a low parapet, and that in the narrow spaces rectangular pieces of *jali* or screen work have been inserted; these are the modern additions referred to by the Director General of Archæology. Fortunately two of the beautiful screens which originally filled the narrow spaces between the pillars were still in existence as a guide to the restoration of the others; one of them is clearly seen in the photograph. It must be stated that this tower was originally plastered and adorned with paintings on the inside: but, as most of the plaster has disappeared, the restoration has been carried out in plain red sandstone unplastered.

This work, which comprises over 400 square feet of carved screens

raph no. 12.

and balustrades, needs no further description, for photograph no. 12 speaks for itself.

This photograph, which was taken at the close of the year, when

raph no. 11.

the work was practically finished, is the same view as no. 11.

10. *Strengthening the corner groups of columns in the Diwan-i-Am.*—These columns are structurally defective, and, owing either to a settlement in the foundations or to the thrust of the arches or to both, they have moved considerably out of the vertical and are a constant source of anxiety to all concerned, for their failure would probably mean the collapse of the whole structure. Many years ago one tie rod appears to have been fixed, and subsequently a second one: but as the efficiency of these ties, and more particularly of the bands to which they are attached, was doubted, it was proposed to replace them by much stronger bands and ties.

This proposal was about to be carried out when the Chief Engineer decided that the soundest course to adopt would be to rebuild the corner groups of columns altogether on thoroughly scientific structural principles and with the best material obtainable, and so to provide a permanent cure before it was too late.

Preparations for this work are now being made.

11. *Restoring the colonnades on the west and portions of the north and south sides of the Diwan-i-Am quadrangle.*—In paragraph 8 of my report for last year I mentioned that the Military Authorities had evacuated the western portion of the quadrangle.

The modern casemates and other Military Buildings which were built against the colonnades were then quickly pulled down, and as soon as they had gone an estimate was prepared of the cost of restoring the colonnades.

To give a complete idea of the amount of work involved the full series of photographs taken before and after the execution of the work ought to be examined, but there is only room for a few of them in this report; these photographs (nos. 13 to 18), however, serve to show the state of dilapidation into which the colonnades had fallen and the result of the restoration carried out.

Photographs nos. 13 to 18.

The work done was entirely in red sandstone, and, besides a large quantity of plain stone work, included 662 lineal feet of new carved edging to the balcony and 236 new carved brackets in the form of the raised trunk of an elephant. In the course of this restoration three flights of stone steps leading to the roof of the colonnade were disclosed—one at each end of the central block (photograph no. 14) and one in the false gateway at the south end (photograph no. 16).

Photograph no. 14.

Photograph no. 16.

Though a careful search was made along the entire face of the wall, only in one place near the north end was any indication found of steps giving access to the high ground behind the colonnades; these steps are shown on the accompanying plan B. In accordance with the wishes of His Excellency the Viceroy that a stairway should be provided to give access from the Diwan-i-Am to the Salimgarh, which stands on the high ground, an opening has been made near the top of the stairs at the south end of the central block of colonnades and steps similar to the old ones have been constructed as shown in red on the plan.

Drawing B.

12. *Laying out the ground on the west side of the Diwan-i-Am quadrangle.*—This work consists of laying down grass lawns and making paths in the western half of the quadrangle to correspond with those in the eastern half which were completed last year. A great quantity of brickbats and old mortar has been removed and good soil brought in, but the laying down of the lawns cannot be done until the rainy season. The work in itself requires no description, but the excavation which it involved has led to the interesting discoveries mentioned in paragraph 17 *(b)*.

In connection with this work it must also be mentioned that no trace could be found of the brick pavement referred to in paragraph 8 of my report for last year to the west of the north gate of the quadrangle.

13. *Restoring and repairing the plaster and repairing broken door jambs and sills in the Machhi Bhawan.*—This work has been carried out on the lines laid down by the Director General of Archæology in his note of October 1902 and may be briefly described as follows. In the lower storey the plaster of the back wall has been repaired all around the quadrangle and coloured with a uniform grey colour in place of the former indiscriminate patches of grey and red.

In the upper storey the plaster of the columns, walls, brackets, ceilings, &c., has been thoroughly restored and repaired on the south and west sides of the quadrangle.

At the same time many pieces of decayed and disintegrated stone in sills, bases of columns, &c., have been taken out and replaced by sound stones.

The plaster repairs involved some very intricate carved plaster work on the ceiling of the porch in the centre of the south *façade* and also on the brackets under the eaves on the west side, see photographs nos. 19 and 20.

Photographs nos. 19 and 20.

[redacted]tographs nos. 21 and [redacted].

At the suggestion of the Director General of Archæology an old doorway in the south-west corner (see photographs nos. 21 and 22) leading into the Anguri Bagh has been opened out.

The work has been completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,121.

14. *Restoring the outer façade of the Jahangiri Mahal facing west.*—This piece of restoration involves many forms of the stone worker's art; there are carved sandstone panels, brackets, &c., there are sandstone panels inlaid with marble, and there are carved marble lotus flowers ornamenting the soffits of the arches.

Out of the estimate of Rs. 6,989 a sum of Rs. 4,764 has been spent during the year under review; but, as the work is still incomplete, I leave the full description until next year.

15. *Restoring the shell plaster and gilt roof of the pavilion to the south of the Khas Mahal.*—The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 11,362, the greater part of which represents the cost of replacing the missing copper-gilt sheets of the roof.

The small allotment of Rs. 223 made during the year has been spent on repairing the shell plaster on the walls of the pavilion.

16. *Annual repairs.*—Among the works carried out from the grant for annual repairs the following are the largest items:—

(a) Replacing the balcony in the courtyard by the Amar Singh gate after the removal by the Military Authorities of the modern guard room barrack which stood against the "*dalans*" of the courtyard.

(b) Restoring 395 missing pieces of inlay in the Diwan-i-Khas.

(c) Fixing gratings in the Jahangiri Mahal to prevent the public looking over into the Military Prison.

17. *General.—(a)* By order of His Excellency the Viceroy a tablet relating the history of the so-called Somnath gates has been hung in the enclosure where the gates are kept.

The inscription, which is printed in English, Urdu, and Hindi, is as follows: "These gates which were brought from Ghazni in Afghanistan by the British in 1842, are stated to have been taken from the tomb of the famous Mahmud Zamin-ud-daulah of Ghazni (999 to 1030 Hijri). At the time of their removal it was erroneously supposed that they had been carried off by that monarch from the Hindu temple at Somnath, and a proclamation was issued by the then Governor General, Lord Ellenborough, that they were to be restored with all due ceremony to their original home. They were accordingly conveyed in Lord Ellenborough's camp from Firozpur to Agra, but the intention of restoring them to Somnath being abandoned, they proceeded no further on the way to their proclaimed destination. The tradition, based on no historical authority, that these gates were of sandal wood and were brought from Somnath is completely disproved by the fact that the wood of which they are constructed is the local deodar of Ghazni; that the style of their decoration bears no resemblance to Hindu work; and that an Arabic inscription in cubic character relating to the family of Sabuk Tagin is carved upon them."

(b) When the débris was being removed from the western part of the Diwan-i-Am quadrangle (see paragraph 12) two very interesting discoveries were made.

Firstly.—A masonry tank with a central fountain was unearthed in front of the centre block of cloisters of the western *façade*. The walls of the tank are of ancient brickwork, and around it there are traces of a stone pavement.

[redacted]graph no. 14. [redacted]ing C.

The tank is seen in photograph no. 14, and the accompanying plan C gives full details of the tank and pavement as they were found on removal of the débris.

It is proposed to restore the pavement and fountain, and to raise the walls of the tank about a foot above the general level of the quadrangle, finishing them off with a plain stone coping.

The second discovery was a large quantity of white marble, which was buried in the ground to a depth of about six feet near the south-west corner of the quadrangle.

The collection of marble was clustered together, and in some places arranged in a manner which suggested that it had not been merely thrown into a pit but had been deliberately stacked; there are pieces of all sizes, some unwrought as they came from the quarry and others shaped and carved ready for use. The designs of the worked pieces suggest that they were intended for the Moti Masjid, and the spot where they were found would appear to have been the site of the stonecutter's workshops.

Photograph no. 16.

The find of marble is roughly valued at from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000; a portion of it is seen in photograph no. 16.

Sikandra.

18. *Restoring the platform and tank and repairs to the north and south faces of the east gate.*—This work has been completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 12,444; it was fully described and illustrated in my report for last year (paragraph 14).

19. *Restoring the causeway leading from the west false gate to the mausoleum where it has been cut through to make a driving road.*—The raised causeways radiating from the mausoleum have been cut through near the west, north and east false gates to make a level driving road around the garden; but when His Excellency the Viceroy visited Sikandra in December 1903, he ordered that the gaps should be restored and the driving roads taken over the causeways, as is the case near the mausoleum itself. The estimate provided for completely restoring the original form of the causeway at the gap near the west false gate, but, in view of the fact that the greater part of the facing would be covered by the earthen ramps, it was decided to restore the stone work only where it would be visible, and in this way a large saving was effected, which was utilized in restoring the gap in the east causeway.

20. *Annual repairs.*—Out of the annual repair grant two new wooden doors have been provided to replace the ugly iron doors in the entrance to the tomb.

Fatehpur Sikri.

21. *Repairing the gateways and portions of the city wall.*—This work was finished in 1903-4 and described in paragraph 20 of my report for that year, but the photographs illustrative of the work were incomplete. The accompanying photographs of four of the gates will give some idea of the work that has been done.

Photographs nos. 23 to 30.

22. *Restoration of a portion of the city wall on both sides of the Agra gate.*—This work was described in paragraph 21 of my report for 1903-4. It has now been completed at a total cost of Rs. 9,567.

23. *Restoring the King's stables.*—In paragraph 22 of my report for last year I described this work, which had then been taken in hand. The stables have now been completely restored at a total cost of Rs. 16,070. A reference to photograph no. 31, which is a view of the east side of the stables taken before the restoration was started, will show how the roof had been propped up by pillars of rubble masonry and how dilapidated the "*chajja*" has become. The work included forty-six new brackets, five heavy stone beams, three pillars, and twenty-one roof slabs, besides a large quantity of plain stone work, and the satisfactory result of the restoration may be gathered from photograph no. 32. At the same time that this restoration was being carried out a

Photograph no. 31.

Photograph no 32.

large quantity of rubbish was removed from the quadrangle formed by the stables, and the old drainage outlets were opened up.

24. *Restoration of the mother-of-pearl ornamentation on the canopy of the tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti.*—The result of my endeavours to obtain mother-of-pearl of similar iridescence to that in the original ornamentation of the canopy having been unsuccessful, the District Engineer invited the local craftsmen to submit samples of work in the best mother-of-pearl obtainable in the country, and on the samples produced, some of which were extremely creditable, a standard of material was fixed and a craftsman selected for execution of the work, which has now been resumed. A commencement has been made on one of the finials, which, being a detachable piece, has been brought to Agra, where the work and material are under constant supervision. A sum of Rs. 247 only has been spent during the year.

25. *Annual repairs.*—The following are some of the most important works carried out from the annual repairs grant:—

(a) 100 pieces of inlay which were missing from the plinth of Salim Chishti's tomb have been replaced.

(b) A wire fence has been erected around Baijou's house, an outlying building near the village of Sikri, to protect it from damage by cattle and trespassers.

(c) 2,400 square feet of stone pavement near the Panch Mahal and Diwan-i-Khas have been restored with old stone from the restoration of the King's stables.

(d) Some reveals of the city wall between the Agra and Birpol gates have been built in the manner described in paragraph 24 *(e)* of my report for 1903-4.

(e) The carved marble bracket which fell out of the tomb of Salim Chishti [see paragraph 25 *(b)* of report for 1903-4] has been replaced at a cost of Rs. 475.

(f) A large quantity of plaster and pointing has been done in the vaults under the large tank to the north of the Diwan-i-Khas.

The Tomb of Itmad-ud-daula.

26. *Restoration of the fountains and water channels on the four sides of the tomb.*—This was one of the works ordered by His Excellency the Viceroy in April 1902. The fountains were originally supplied each by a separate pipe from small raised tanks in the corners of the garden into which water was lifted from the river.

The alignment and cross section of the old pipes is shown on the accompanying plan D: the pipes are of earthenware embedded in masonry.

It was found impossible to clean the old pipes, which are completely filled with silt, without taking them all up, so new iron pipes have been laid in such a way that all the fountains can be supplied from either of the raised tanks.

The work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,322.

Miscellaneous buildings.

27. *Restoration of the outer face and structural repairs to the Zohra Bagh Kiosk on the river bank near the Chini-ka-Rauza.*—This is a striking little tower of four storeys and is all that remains of a very fine old river garden. The restoration has been practically completed; but, as the scaffolding has not been removed to allow of photographs being taken, I will defer the description of the work until next year.

28. *The city wall of Agra (Akbarabad).*—On page 118 of volume IV of the reports of the Archæological Survey of India, Mr. Carlleyle

mentions an inscription on a stone let into a fragment of the old city wall near where the Ajmer Gate once stood.

This piece of wall with the inscribed stone is still in existence : but, as it seemed likely that it would soon fall out if not attended to, the wall has been repaired with bricks similar to those used in the original construction and the stone slab has been securely fixed.

FARRUKHABAD DISTRICT.

29. *Repairs to the mosque and tombs of Makhdum Jahanian and Balapir at Kanauj.*—A sum of Rs. 2,971 has been spent on this work during the year under review, but the greater part of the expenditure represents the cost of stone collected for repairing the facing of the mound underneath the west or back wall of the mosque of Makhdum Jahanian.

PART II.

(1) Notes on some places visited during the year 1904-5.

Ajmer.—Most of the scenery through which one passes when travelling through the plains of North-West India is of such a consistently uninteresting character that it is all the more refreshing to reach a spot upon which the eye can rest with real satisfaction. Such a place is Ajmer. The shapes of the hills surrounding the Anar Sagar lake have more meaning in them than one is accustomed to see in the piles of shale characteristic of India, while the embankment with its marble pavilions gives just that touch of human interest which is required for the foreground of a finished picture. The restoration of the marble pavilions was completed rather more than a year ago, and has been described and illustrated in the last number of the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India. In the Fort there is still in progress a work of archæological interest, namely the restoration of the old tahsil, a building which dates back in all probability to the time of Akbar. The ground has been excavated in the surrounding courtyard with the result that a pavement has come to light round the courtyard, and another round the tahsil which stands in the centre, and the plinth of the building has also been revealed. The north *façade* of the building was in a better state of preservation than the remaining three, and only required some patches of new work. The east, south and west *façades* were, however, so far decayed that it was decided to reface them entirely. There is fortunately no doubt as to what they were originally like in all their details, with the exception of the parapet above the heavy chajja, as it is evident that all four sides of the building corresponded exactly, and the north *façade* is sufficiently well preserved to serve as a pattern for the restoration of the others. The chajjas were missing from all round the building, but fortunately fragments of the chajja stones and brackets were found by the Executive Engineer, some of them having been used for the construction of comparatively modern partitions, since dismantled, in the verandahs. By studying the marks upon the old chajja stones their exact projection was ascertained, since one fragment showed the lower end of the chajja and the line where it rested on a lintel supported on brackets and running parallel with the wall: while another fragment showed the same line of contact with the lintel, and also the point where the chajja entered the wall into which it was tailed.

The building is of a sandstone called kattu from quarries in Bikaner State, and it is being restored in the same material except that the brackets which project from the wall are being made of red Agra stone, which is more durable and capable of carrying weight. All the whitewash has been removed from the walls, and also a pipal tree which was growing out of the east wall. Some rooms on the topmost storey which were said to have been erected by the Mahrattas, who are also credited with having erected the partitions and floors which blocked up the verandahs, have been dismantled. When the work of restoration is completed, it is proposed to use this building as a museum for objects of archæological interest found in and about Ajmer. The principal features of the building, which is one of the early Mughal type, are the lofty square pillars of the verandahs which occur in the centre of each *façade*, and the heavy chajja with its massive carved brackets, illustrated in the accompanying volume. It is a fortunate coincidence that quite near this building there is another very much like it in size, and almost precisely similar in detail, namely the Badshahi building, the parapet of which will form a pattern for the restoration of that on the Tahsil. The pillars, brackets and chajjas of the Badshahi building agree in almost every particular with those extant at the Tahsil; in fact, the similarity between the two buildings is so remarkable that

there is ample justification for restoring the one and only doubtful feature in the Tahsil to match the corresponding part of the Badshahi building.

The Badshahi building was, until recently, used as a municipal godown, and will be one of the next objects of conservation work at Ajmer when the Tahsil is finished. A careful examination was made in order to distinguish the modern additions, which have gradually accrued, from the original structure. Four rooms are ancient, together with the spacious verandahs on the east and west sides of the building. The purpose for which the building was erected is not evident from its internal arrangement. Tradition says that it was built to contain a tomb, and a tomb it does contain, but so insignificant in character and position that one can only surmise either that the original tomb has disappeared or that the building was erected for some other purpose. The existence of two elaborately carved balconies—one on the north, the other on the south side of one of the chambers (marked *b* on the sketch plan)—lends support to the latter supposition, and seems to indicate that the building was intended for habitation. In any case it is well worthy of the care which, I was given to understand, is shortly to be expended upon it, and after the removal of the shops and native houses which cluster round it, it will emerge from obscurity a valuable archæological relic.

Plate II.

The sketch plan illustrated in the accompanying volume shows the building as it will appear when the modern additions have been demolished. At present the verandahs on the north and south sides are blocked up by modern partitions, and several of the pillars are encased in modern masonry, but the chajja and brackets exist above the surrounding buildings. The building is set back some twelve feet from the street, which runs parallel with the east *façade*, and it is raised considerably above the street level. There is a great deal of accumulated soil between the building and the street, and a small excavation has revealed the upper part of the original plinth on the east side. The entrance to the building leads through the middle bay of the east verandah and thence into a square chamber (*a* on the sketch plan) roofed by a dome supported on pendentives and arches turned across the angles of the square. Immediately behind this chamber, on the west side of it, is the room *(b)* in which the balconies occur, supported on four moulded brackets corbeled out from the north and south walls. This chamber too has a domical roof, while the two smaller rooms *(c)* and *(d)* on either side of it have vaulted ceilings. In all four chambers there are traces of painted patterns on the plastered walls, but they are blackened with soot to such an extent as to be hardly distinguishable except where the Executive Engineer has had some patches successfully cleaned. On the west side as on the east the ground is not at its proper level, and the plinth exists buried beneath the surface. There are three staircases in the thickness of the west walls of the rooms *(c)*, *(b)*, and *(d)*, two of which lead to the upper floors of chambers *(c)* and *(d)*, the floor level of which is the same as that of the galleries in chamber *(b)*, while the third staircase leads up to the roof of the building. The roof is of concrete, flat, but the portion over the chambers *(a)* and *(b)* is higher than that over the verandahs, though there is no sign of the domed ceilings on the roof above, the raised roof over them being also flat.

Tomb of Abdulla Khan.—This is a building of the later Mughal type. It is square in plan, the sides measuring approximately 35 feet. At the four corners are piers with half columns upon two of their sides. All the columns are octagonal, and the whole structure is of marble with the exception of the exterior of the dome over the centre, which is plastered and scarcely visible above the parapet when seen from below. The building stands upon a platform surrounded by a plinth about three feet above the present ground level. Between the columns

are heavily cusped arches, and the ceiling between the outer and inner squares is flat, being formed of long slabs of marble. The tomb is in the centre of an inner square, at the four corners of which are smaller piers and half columns with cusped arches between them. On the platform between the columns of the outer square there are mortices for mutakkas, but the balustrade is entirely missing. There is a tradition that the balustrade is buried in the bullock run of an adjoining well, but so far the efforts made to recover it have not met with success. On the opposite side of the road is the tomb of Abdulla Khan's wife, a building which recalls to mind the group of tombs of the same date on the south side of the courtyard at Nizamu-d-din near Delhi. Like them it consists simply of a small court enclosed by a marble jali screen with a parapet and guldastas (pinnacles), but without any roof. The court is about 12 feet square, and it stands upon a platform measuring some 30 feet square, which has lost its balustrade, though here, again, the mutakka holes remain.

Abdulla Khan was a Sayad by caste and was a resident of Bara in the United Provinces. He was Vazir under the Mughal Emperor Farukh Sir, who reigned during A.D. 1705 to 1716. In the year 1704 A.D. he built a masjid and made a garden on the spot where his tomb now stands. The present tomb of white marble was constructed by his son, Husain Ali Khan, in A.D. 1710.

Tomb of Alau-d-din.—This is an imposing building of white marble of the middle Mughal period, situated near the dargah at Ajmer. It is rectangular in plan, the sides being respectively about 40 × 20 feet. It is open on three sides: on the north and south are three bays divided by groups of four columns united by a solid base, with arches turned between them, while on the east side are three arched openings separated by piers. On the west side there is a solid wall containing three mihrabs, an arrangement which is frequently met with in the tombs of Muhammadan saints from the period of Firoz Shah downwards. A noticeable feature in this building is the zig-zag pattern of black marble inlay adorning the guldastas which run up from the ground at each corner of the building. The shafts of the columns are all octagonal, 13 inches in diameter, and the arches between them are heavily cusped. The transverse arches connecting the groups of columns are similarly treated, and from them springs a dome carried on pendentives, the soffits of which are ornamented with prismatic groining characteristic of Mughal architecture. On the piers at the ends of the north and south *façades*, and again above the groups of four columns, inlaid patterns in black marble occur. This inlay work was evidently never completed, as is shown by the abrupt termination of the chases or grooves cut to receive it: in certain cases too one can see where the workmen had marked out the line of the groove by a scratch without proceeding to cut it out. This is an interesting indication that in ancient work the masons did not finish each stone on the bench, but that they left a certain amount of carving and decorative work to be done after their structures were erected. Alau-d-din was a grandson of Khwaja Muinu-d-din Chisti, and was a religious dignitary during the reigns of Jahangir and Shah Jahan. He died in 1011 Hijri at the age of 75. At the north-east corner Alau-d-din's tomb is connected by a wall to a stone gateway surmounted by a chhatri balanced on the wall in a curious fashion. The chhatri has four columns, one at each angle, and these rest upon a slab, which forms the floor of the chhatri, and which in turn is supported on two stone lintels, which cross the wall at right angles. The lintels, therefore, which carry all the weight of the chhatri are only supported on the wall at their centres, and the whole chhatri is balanced upon them. It is a constructional freak which, happily for the public safety, is not commonly employed. In this instance the floor of the chhatri is already cracked, and it is not likely to remain standing for many more years.

The earth must have accumulated very considerably at this point, since the head of the gateway is only four feet above the present ground. Probably there are some steps leading down to it, all buried in the soil.

Close to Alau-d-din's tomb, between it and the dargah, is another maqbarah of marble, apparently of about the same date, but of quite a different character. It consists of a square chamber roofed by a more prominent dome than that on Alau-d-din's tomb, with a sixteen-sided drum. An ante-chamber is attached to the east side of the square chamber, and in the centre of the east side of the ante-chamber is a gateway, large in proportion to the rest of the *façade*. This gateway has a pointed arch carved on the soffit with bold buds, and around it, forming a kind of architrave, are rows of little niches. On the south side of the building there are three arched openings, two of which are filled by jali screens of red sandstone and the third with rubble stone. On the west side there is a central arched opening enclosed by a red sandstone jali screen, and on the south is a similar arch filled with marble masonry. A curious feature about this building is noticeable at the four corners of the square portion which is surmounted by the dome. At each angle is a projecting pier which stops in each case below a horizontal string-course which surrounds the building, but the string-course is cut away above each pier, and it looks as if these piers were intended as the commencement of the walls of some surrounding chambers, none of which exist.

Hissar.—The Gujri mahall at Hissar is an ancient Muhammadan building of small dimensions which has recently been singled out for conservation. Externally it presents no striking features, the chief merit of the building consisting in the carved foliage of the Hindu type which adorns the pillars in the interior, and which suggests that Hindu workmen were employed in its construction. In plan the building is square, and the ceiling is divided into nine domical compartments supported on four pillars of red sandstone with fluted shafts. The carving cannot be said to be the best of its kind; it is, in fact, coarse in comparison with that of a similar character at the Qutb mosque near Delhi and that at the Arhai-din-ka-Jompra at Ajmer. There does not appear to be any interesting historical association concerning the Gujri mahall: one explanation of the name is that it was built for a wife of the Emperor Firoz Shah, a Gujri by caste, while a second tradition affirms that the correct spelling of the name is Guzri mahall, and that it is so called owing to the fact that it happens to be near a road or guzr.

A much more interesting building, or rather group of buildings, at Hissar are those nearly opposite the house of the Superintendent of the cattle farm, at present being utilized as godowns. The casual tourist would hardly notice these buildings, so masked are they by modern partition walls, and so neglected and dilapidated in appearance. Still, those parts which are concealed behind the modern rubble and mortar are well preserved. The group of buildings, bearing no particular name, is on quite a small scale and is composed of three distinct structures—a domed building square in plan with a vault beneath, a minar, and a mosque. The general arrangement is shown upon the accompanying sketch plan, the shaded portions of which represent modern rubble wall. First we approach the domed building which is said to be the gateway of the mosque, but the presence of the minar so close to the west *façade* precludes the idea of a passage through the building from east to west having been originally conceived, since there is no reason to suspect that the minar is later than the domed building. A local tradition states that the vault beneath the building connects with an underground passage leading to Hansi, fifteen miles away, and perhaps at some future date this vault will be opened up and explored. The walls have a distinct batter, and the style is similar in this and other respects to that of the tomb of Tughlaq Shah at Tughlaqabad,

Plate III.

though the building under consideration is on a much smaller scale. Its most noticeable features are some buff sandstone screens over the doorways carved with octagonal and star patterns, and, secondly, the ogee curve which occurs in the arches.

The minar is only about 30 feet in height, the diameter at the base being three feet. Upon it are traces of an inscription, but so worn and disfigured are they that no single word is likely to be deciphered. A manuscript* in private possession at Hissar entitled the *Memoirs of Ruknu-d-din* states, curiously enough, that the mosque in question was built by the Emperor Firoz Shah, and has on it a Shastri (Sanskrit) inscription, and that the minar called Firoz Shah-ki-lat had also a Shastri inscription: moreover, that when the Sikhs took Hissar they piled up fuel round it to destroy it by fire; the minar, however, remained safe, losing a part of the surface along with the inscription. This minar is evidently quite distinct from the Hissar pillar described in Sir A. Cunningham's reports † since the measurements of the two do not agree. The minar is circular in plan, and is divided into four storeys all circular in plan. The bottom storey is of buff coloured sandstone with ornaments savouring of Hindu workmanship at the division between the first and second storeys. Between the second and third storeys are marble bands with a red sandstone ring between them. The second, third, and fourth storeys are of red sandstone. Above this there remains the base of a marble finial and a spike.

To the west and north of the minar lies the colonnade, the west side of which is, I think, complete in plan, and evidently was used as a mosque, one mihrab being still visible. There probably were similar columns on the south and east. Three bays only of the colonnade on the north side remain, but as they end abruptly, it is probable that the colonnade extended further towards the east. The columns of this arcade are ornamented with Hindu features, but no animal life is represented upon them, and they were in all probability erected for the position which they now occupy by Muhammadans.

Kalpi.—The Chaurasi Gumbaz at Kalpi is an interesting ruin dating back to the Lodi period, and conforming to the peculiarities of that style. There are not many examples of this type in these provinces, though a valuable group of similar buildings—the tombs of some Lodi kings—exists near Delhi, between Humayun's tomb and that of Safdar Jang. The Chaurasi Gumbaz is unfortunately in such a dilapidated and critical condition that it was felt necessary to class it among those buildings which are to be left to go to ruin. It does not appear, however, to have altered much in appearance since it was surveyed by the late Mr. E. W. Smith, who also wrote some letterpress to supplement the drawings which he prepared. The building is square in plan, the sides measuring 124 feet including the characteristic sloping bastions which stand at each of the four angles. It stands in the centre of a large quadrangle measuring 312 feet square on the exterior, formerly surrounded by cloisters which have to a great extent disappeared. The decay of the building is largely due to the manner of its construction, the materials used in the structure being rubble stone and large irregular blocks of kankar. On the surface the walls were stuccoed with the exception of a few features such as drip stones and corbels, which are built of stone. The dome over the central chamber containing the two principal tombs has long since fallen in, and nearly all the surrounding vaults and arches are very insecure, the rough blocks of kankar having no proper key. In several instances some ancient carved Hindu columns, evidently taken from some older building, have been built into the structure. The name Chaurasi Gumbaz, meaning eighty-four domes, is probably due to the fact that the cloisters round the quadrangle consisted of eighty bays with vaulted roofs, and the remaining four would be accounted for by the domes which occur at each of the angles of the main building. The four *façades* of the building correspond with each

* I am indebted to Maulvi Nur Bakhsh for discovering this manuscript.

† Archæological Reports, Cunningham, volume V, 140.

other except for some slight variations in decorative detail. The elevations consist of seven arches separated by solid piers, and well supported at each end by the solid appearance of the bastions, one of which is illustrated on the accompanying plates. This method of terminating an arcade might well have been imitated by the Mughals, who consistently fail to give to the ends of their arcades that solid abutment which the eye desires and the needs of construction demand; witness, for instance, the commonplace plan of the Diwan-i-Amms and Khass mahalls erected by Mughal architects at Agra, Fatehpur-Sikri, and Delhi.

Plates IV and V.

The most noticeable feature in the Chaurasi Gumbaz is the decorative treatment of the stucco work in relief, an example of which is given in the accompanying illustration.* Some fragments of colour still remain on the stucco, and probably colour was very largely used on the ground of the incised stucco and plaster as it was in the later buildings of the Mughals.

Bahraich.—The dargah of Sayad Salar at Bahraich is a building which commands interest both on account of some of its architectural features and on account of its historical associations. The latter have been dealt with in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1903-4, and need not be recapitulated here. Suffice it to say that Sayad Salar was a nephew of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, and that in the early part of the eleventh century A.D. he led a Muhammadan crusade into Hindustan as far as Bahraich, where he died in battle and was buried. About five years ago it was decided to reproduce in marble, feature for feature, the ancient wooden verandah on the south side of the principal shrine which contains the remains of Sayad Salar. This work has since been completed, and a marble floor has also been laid in the courtyard immediately in front of the verandah. At the time that this restoration was taken in hand the ancient woodwork was in a very advanced state of ruin and decay, and the decision to restore it in stone in preference to wood was presumably due to the consideration that stone would be a much more lasting material. There still remain some pieces of the ancient woodwork, however, in the cloisters round the outer courtyard of the dargah, and in the fine old doors which lead into the inner courtyard in front of the lately restored verandah. These doors are thickly coated with green paint, which has doubtless tended to preserve them from weather and white ants, but which to a great extent conceals their panels and almost classical mouldings enriched with rosettes and foliage.

Part of the cloisters round the outer courtyard has recently been restored in red brick, though the word "restored" must not in this instance be taken to suggest that any attempt has been made to reproduce the original form. Still, in places the old wooden columns and brackets remain, producing a homely, almost Jacobean effect quite uncommon in India. The shrine of Sayad Salar is situated at the north end of the inner courtyard. It has suffered considerably in appearance from the exigencies of public convenience; large openings have been pierced in its walls to give more air and accommodation to the crowd of pilgrims who visit the spot during an annual festival, and big screens have been erected to catch the coins and trinkets which are showered upon the roof of the shrine by enthusiastic devotees. It is a very plain and humble shrine, but worth keeping from further ill-treatment if only on account of its age and associations. The chamber is almost square in plan, the sides being about 13 feet in length, the corners being rounded off above the floor. Over it is a dome constructed by narrowing the walls to a point by means of rings of masonry, the bed of each ring being horizontal, and each ring overlapping the one beneath it; the method of construction is, in fact, the same as that which was followed by the ancient Greeks in their first attempts at domical construction, and is commonly known as the Pelasgic system.

* From a drawing by Mr. E. W. Smith.

Chiniot.—The ancient town of Chiniot in the Jhang district contains two interesting buildings—the Shahi masjid and the tomb of Shah Burhan. The stone principally used in their construction is a dark grey sandstone, almost black with tinges of purple in it, and it is streaked with lighter shades of green. It is a fine grained stone and takes a good arris, and is suitable for mouldings and carving. The quarries are on the banks of the Chenab river, and it is said that more of it can be obtained from the same source.

The Shahi masjid has a courtyard, raised considerably above the street level, measuring approximately sixty-six feet square in the clear. There is a tank in the centre, and entrances on the north and east sides; the entrance on the north side is through a gateway and vaulted vestibule and up a flight of steps, while that on the east side is also approached by a flight of steps, and through an archway decorated with Kashi work of the kind found at Wazir Khan's mosque at Lahore and other places in the Punjab. The courtyard of the mosque has no particularly striking features.

The prayer chamber measures about thirty feet from east to west, and contains in all twenty-one compartments, in three rows of seven compartments each. The roof over each compartment is carried on columns, the shafts of which are about twelve inches in diameter. The columns have bell-shaped capitals and bases, and support cusped arches of the early Mughal type. In most cases the roofs over the compartments are almost flat with a slight coving, but in three instances there are vaults with domes over. The north, south, and west walls of the prayer chamber are covered with painted imitation of brickwork after the manner of Wazir Khan's mosque at Lahore. The ceilings are also painted in crude colours, apparently modern. On the north and south sides of the prayer chamber there are three chambers communicating through arches and shut off from the prayer chamber by purdahs. The west wall of the prayer chamber contains three mihrabs, the spandrels of which are painted in bright colours with patterns composed of stars and octagons. The remainder of the painted panels in the mosque have floral designs. At the crown of the arches in the prayer chamber there are inlaid floral buds in white marble. An architrave springs from foliage above the abacus of each capital, and runs round the cusped arches immediately beneath the ceiling of each compartment in the prayer chamber.

On the east *façade* of the prayer chamber there is a beautifully carved cornice with a frieze beneath. The whole prayer chamber is complete, but it has several serious cracks, particularly on the east *façade*. Surmounting the four corners of the prayer chamber are four minarets constructed of brick and plaster, but the chhatris upon them are of the dark coloured sandstone mentioned above. The appearance of the mosque would be very much improved by the removal of the brick piers and arches from four of the openings on the east *façade* of the prayer chamber. They were doubtless added as supports to strengthen the arches, which are cracked, but which could be repaired and rendered self-supporting.

The tomb of Shah Burhan is situated near the Shahi masjid in a courtyard raised considerably above the street and approached by a flight of steps. The walls of the courtyard are richly decorated with Kashi work of various colours. The ground plan of the mausoleum is square, and above is a marble dome circular in plan. The exterior of the building is mostly of dark grey sandstone; the dome, however, is of white marble and some red stone jali screens occur in the arched openings. The tops of the guldastas or minarets, too, are of white marble, shaped like lotus leaves. The finial of the dome is of a kind frequently met with at Multan, covered with blue and white enamel and moulded. The sandstone *façades* of the building are covered with panels, some raised, others sunk about half an inch from the surface, with guldastas at the four corners terminating

in bases moulded and carved with foliage. Access to the tomb is obtained through a doorway on the south side, in which the original carved wooden doors exist. There are similar doors in the other archways inside the building, but the good state of their preservation throws doubt upon their being original. The floor is of marble, black and white, inlaid with intersecting octagons. The cenotaph is of white marble with cavetto mouldings round the upper part, and a cyma moulding occurs on the lowest members of the base. The plinth of the cenotaph is rectangular, and the corners terminate in curious little carved bedposts of white marble worked on the solid.

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(2) NOTES ON THE CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT MUHAMMADAN BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1905.

AGRA.—*The Fort.*—When the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, visited Agra in April 1903 several orders were passed regarding conservation work at the Fort, the Taj, and Sikandarah. Of these repairs many were brought to completion before the commencement of the year under review, and some still remain to be taken in hand. During the last year the modern brick parapet which stood at the edge of the steps leading up to the entrance of the Moti Masjid has been replaced by a more suitable panelled balustrade of red sandstone. In this building, too, some new patches of marble work have been toned down and rendered less attractive to the eye.

In the Diwan-i-Amm quadrangle the scheme of restoration has been almost brought to completion by the restoration of the dalans on the west side of the quadrangle, formerly concealed by modern military buildings. It now remains to lay down grass on the west side of the road which passes through the quadrangle from north to south and to remove the bullock run adjoining the old well opposite the centre of the Diwan-i-Amm. While the soil was being prepared to receive grass which will be laid down in the rains, a quantity of wrought white marble was discovered in the south-west corner of the quadrangle. From the cusped stones and columns which have been excavated it appears that this marble was intended for a building containing arches, but the precise work for which it was intended is never likely to be known. The details of the mouldings suggest that the marble belongs to the period of Shah Jahan. In addition to this valuable find of marble a small tank has come to light opposite the central bay of the dalans on the west side of the quadrangle; this has been preserved and furnished with a paved border of Agra stone. To enable visitors to approach the Salimgarh which lies to the west of the Diwan-i-Amm quadrangle, a staircase has been opened up from the quadrangle to the higher ground on which the Salimgarh stands. In the Diwan-i-Amm itself the work of repairing the shell plaster and gold and red lining on the columns has been in progress.

Leaving the Diwan-i-Amm we pass through the gateway on the south side of it into the Anguri Bagh, where some repairs have been executed to stone work and plaster in the colonnade on the west side. To the south-east of the Anguri Bagh quadrangle stands the enclosure containing the so-called Somnath gates. An inscription has now been placed near the gates giving their history, from which it will be seen that they are not in reality the Somnath gates at all, though the name seems likely to cling to them, but that they probably belonged originally to the tomb of Mahmud Zaminu-d-Daulah, of Ghazni.

The west *façade* of the Jahangiri mahall has been under repair, the work here consisting in the restoration of missing lotus buds in the arches, and of several of the carved sandstone panels, brackets, and medallions. This *façade* will shortly be seen to greater advantage when the ground in front of it has been laid down in grass.

An improvement has been effected both from inside and outside in the bastion at the north-east corner of the Jahangiri mahall, in which some of the missing jali screens have been restored together with the balustrade in front of them.

In the Macchi Bhawan extensive repairs have been carried out, the most important item being the restoration of part of the coved plaster cornice with its heavy brackets on the west wall of the court-yard. This cornice has almost entirely disappeared from the north wall of the quadrangle.

The Taj.—Outside the entrance to the Taj the tank in front of the Fatehpuri masjid has been restored with its carved balustrade and fountain, and the causeway between it and the south wall of the masjid has been re-built. This work was commenced in the previous year and brought to completion during the year under review. For the restoration of the balustrade around the tank the detail of that round the courtyard of the Fatehpuri masjid served as a guide. During the last rains grass was laid down in the quadrangle of Saheli Burj no. 1, on the right hand side as one enters the quadrangle in front of the Taj garden from the west. The restoration of the paved walks in this quadrangle of Saheli Burj 1 has been noticed in a previous report. The jali balustrade in front of the raised platform on which the Saheli Burj stands has now been restored up to the ruined apartments against the north wall, and up to the corresponding point on the south side of the Saheli Burj. From traces of mutakka holes which were found on the front of the raised platform it is evident that the balustrade was originally intended to extend up to the north wall of the quadrangle against which the ruined apartments stand. The east wall of the ruins, in fact, conceals some of the mutakka holes which were revealed upon the removal of a few stones. It may therefore be inferred that the apartments on the north and south sides of the Saheli Burj were added subsequently to the erection of the balustrade. On the south side of the platform the apartments have entirely disappeared, but as traces of them remained upon the pavement, the lowest course of the plinth has been restored in order to put on record the fact of their former existence. When the balustrade was restored in front of the Saheli Burj 1 it was found that the passage at the side of the steps leading from the platform to the floor of the Saheli Burj became very much cramped, and accordingly the steps were moved to the north side of the Saheli Burj, where they now occupy a more reasonable, and probably their original, position in front of the door to the tomb.

The restoration of the tank in the centre of the garden of Saheli Burj 1 has been completed; a fountain has been fixed in the centre; some cascades have been restored to match the original work, and the balustrade has been completed as far as the tree which cuts through it on the west side permits. It was felt undesirable to move this tree, which casts a welcome shade, and has a venerable and picturesque appearance. A marble finial has been fixed on Saheli Burj no. 3, and some structural repairs have been carried out, including repairs to the upper terrace and the resetting of some pieces of marble.

Fatehpur Sikri.—At Fatehpur Sikri the restoration of a portion of the city wall on each side of the Agra gate, which was commenced in the year 1903-4 and mentioned in the report for that year, has been completed as far as it is intended to go for the present. The construction of these walls and the nature of the repairs effected has already been fully described. The restoration of the King's stables has similarly been continued and brought to completion. The "tailing in" of the chajjas which had to be restored necessitated a considerable amount of the parapet being dismantled and re-built. Some masonry drains were found when the rubbish which had accumulated over them

was removed, and these have been cleaned and repaired. Some of the old broken dripstones from the King's stables were used for restoring part of the stone paving near the Panch mahall.

At the famous tomb of Salim Chishti one of the marble brackets which was broken has been restoren, the old pieces being placed in the museum at the Taj. The restoration of the missing portions of the mother-of-pearl decoration on the canopy over the tomb of the saint is now in progress. Efforts have been made to restore this on former occasions, but the work was delayed owing to the difficulty of obtaining new mother-of-pearl to match the old in iridescence.

Sikandarah.—At Sikandarah the restoration of the platform and tank in front of the east false gate which was commenced in 1903-4 has been brought to completion. The causeways, too, in front of the east and west gates have been partially restored. The road which runs round the garden has been allowed to cross over the paved causeways instead of cutting through them as it used to do, and consequently the water channels which existed down the centre of the causeways have been filled with solid stone to enable carts to cross them. It is clear that it originally was not intended to have a roadway round these gardens, and the ramps which lead up from the ground level to the level of the causeways are merely a concession to modern requirements. There is no doubt that the sides of the causeways where these ramps exist were vertical and treated similarly to the remaining old portions.

Itimadu-d-Daulah.—At the tomb of Itimadu-d-Daula some of the fountains have been restored in the tanks, and the water channels have been dug out in their old positions. It is now proposed to complete them and to conduct water along them.

Zohra Bagh kiosk.—This kiosk, which forms a pleasing feature in the landscape viewed down the river from the Ram Bagh, had fallen into a state of disrepair and was taken in hand a year ago. It is an octagonal tower of four storeys rising up from the river, surmounted by a cupola. In style it is of the early Mughal type, faced with red sandstone, with the characteristic brackets and sunk panels ornamented with sculptured vases and cusped arches which belong to the period of Akbar or Jahangir. The brackets and dripstones were standing particularly in need of attention, and structural repairs to the brickwork of the walls have also been effected.

DELHI.—*The Fort—Hayat Bakhsh garden.*—A full account has been given in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1903-4 of the Hayat Bakhsh garden and the extent to which it is proposed to restore it and the surrounding buildings. During the past year these works have steadily progressed. Excavations have been made upon a large scale, and the ancient tanks and water channels have now been laid bare preparatory to their restoration. No objects of value were found in the débris which had accumulated and concealed all traces of the garden, but the excavation has successfully revealed the form and extent of the large tank of which the Zafar Mahall forms the central feature.

Shah Burj.—In the Shah Burj all traces of the two modern doorways which were cut in the back wall of the building have disappeared, and the pietra dura has been restored in the openings. The sloping marble cascade has been restored between the centre of the back wall and the tank in the floor of the building, and the original form of the roof has been revealed by the dismantling of the modern additions.

Akab Hammam.—In the Akab Hammam the dado with its fine pietra dura work has been restored across the spaces formerly occupied by two unsightly modern doorways, and the appearance of the Queen's bathroom has been improved by the restoration of a window divided into squares by marble tracery, in the place of the modern window

frame and bars which recently existed there. A further improvement has been effected in this building by the removal of the layer of white-wash which covered up the ancient shell plaster on the walls.

Diwan-i-Khass.—The garden in front of the Diwan-i-Khass has been laid down in grass, and instead of the circular carriage drive by which the building was formerly approached a straight foot path has been made with a surface of crushed white marble. In the Diwan-i-Khass itself the marble chajja has been thoroughly repaired, the missing portions being restored with new work.

Naubat Khana.—The proposed conversion of the Naubat Khana into an archæological museum has been mentioned in a former report. The building has now been vacated by the military authorities, and the necessary measures of restoration are being taken. These measures will entail the removal of some modern partitions from the interior of the building and the dismantling of the green shutters and wooden stairs which at present mar its appearance.

Diwan-i-Amm.—The military authorities have also recently vacated and handed over the rooms on the east side of the Diwan-i-Amm, which appear to have served originally as the King's robing rooms. All the modern additions which were erected in order to accommodate a military canteen have now been cleared away.

Delhi Gate.—The history of the two stone elephants which formerly existed on the pedestals outside the Delhi gate has been dealt with in the annual report of the Archæological Survey of India for the year 1903-4. Their restoration is now in progress, the work being executed by natives assisted by a model supplied by Mr. R. D. Mackenzie. Every effort is being made to obtain a good representation of the living animal without sacrificing that degree of conventionality which it is necessary to impart to work of this kind.

Humayun's tomb.—Leaving the precincts of the fort, we pass on to the important group of buildings situated about five miles south of modern Delhi, chief among which is the tomb of the Emperor Humayun. Here the restoration of the south gate has been taken in hand and completed during the year under review. It was formerly used as a rest house for the police, and was furnished with unsightly modern doors and windows, which have been removed together with some modern partitions; some jali work and one minaret have also been restored, and a large sal wood door, bound and studded with iron in a manner similar to that of the west gate, has been fixed in the main doorway. A road has been made from the west to the south gate so as to enable visitors to drive up to it. In the tomb of Humayun itself some petty repairs have been carried out, among them being the removal of a quantity of whitewash, by the aid of nitric acid, from Agra stone work on the lower storey. The small tomb of Baber which stands within the enclosure has been cleaned and repaired, and a suitable door has been provided for it.

Tomb of Isa Khan.—The neighbouring compound of the tomb of Isa Khan has been cleared of the squalid huts with which it was until recently crowded, and the ground has been excavated to its proper level. An approach road to the tomb has been constructed, and the breach in the enclosure wall, where formerly a road led into the 'Arab sarai, has been filled in. In the tomb itself minor repairs have been executed to the sandstone facing, and the string courses, jali screens, and chajjas have been repaired where they were broken away.

Nizamu-d-din.—Within the enclosure of Nizamu-d-din the red sandstone *façade* and interior of the imposing Jamaat Khana mosque have gained greatly in appearance through the removal of the white-wash with which they were formerly thickly coated. A very pleasing contrast is now obtained between the red stone thus exposed and the

white marble of the surrounding buildings. Some minor repairs have also been executed inside the building, including the renewal of some of the flagstones of the floor.

Tomb of Jahanara Begam.—Another point to be noticed in connection with Nizamu-d-din is the restoration of the marble parapet, perforated and carved with a floral design, round the upper portion of the tomb of Jahanara Begam.

The Chausath khamba.—This building is commonly known as the hall of 64 pillars. It contains the mortal remains of some members of the family of Akbar, and it is chiefly remarkable for the marble screens between the columns on each of the four *façades*. Formerly the courtyard in which the building stands presented a somewhat neglected appearance. This has now been cleaned, and a door has been placed at the entrance.

The tomb of Safdar Jang.—The restoration of the garden of this tomb has been taken in hand, and the paths have been restored and covered with red bajri as at the tomb of Humayun. Grass is now being laid down in places where crops have hitherto been raised, and a well outside the enclosure has been repaired with a view to supplying water to the garden. Some minor structural repairs have been executed in the mosque, which lies on the right hand side as one enters the garden of Safdar Jang's tomb.

Tomb of Muhammad Tughlaq Shah.—This fine example of Pathan architecture is the most prominent of the ancient buildings at Tughlaqabad. It is approached from one of the gates of the old fort by a causeway built of massive blocks of squared stone, which has been to some extent restored during the past year in places where it had fallen down and disappeared. An iron bound sal wood gate has also been fixed in the entrance to the tomb in the position formerly occupied by a rough and temporary door. In the tomb itself the white marble dome has been thoroughly repaired and rendered water-tight, and the interior wall surfaces, formerly so covered with dirt and soot that the red sandstone of the lower portion could hardly be distinguished from the white marble above, have been thoroughly cleaned with nitric acid. Many of the battlements were missing from the top of the sloping walls, and these have now been replaced. Within the smaller domed chamber adjoining the main tomb the floor and metal inscriptions have been cleaned, and the finial which was missing from the dome has been replaced.

LAHORE.—*The mosque of Dai Anga.*—Foremost among the ancient buildings at Lahore which have come under conservation during the past year stands the mosque of Dai Anga, a building in which the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, has taken a personal interest. The mosque was built by Anga, the nurse of Shah Jahan, shortly before she left India to undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca.* Since the date of its erection in A.D. 1635 the building has passed through various phases; Ranjit Singh turned it into a powder magazine, and subsequently it was used as a residence by an European, while latterly it has served as the office of the Traffic Superintendent at Lahore. When the building was taken over for repairs a year ago the fact that it was a mosque was hardly recognizable owing to the modern offices which clustered round its walls. All these have now been cleared away and the original form of the mosque has emerged in a very satisfactory condition. The building is richly decorated with tilework in various colours, not beautiful perhaps, but characteristic of the style which marks most of the buildings round Lahore of the period of Shah Jahan. More tile work has now come to light where the walls of offices formerly abutted against the mosque. Within the courtyard in which the building stands a tank has been found, and traces exist of what may prove to be a second

* *Lahore; its History, Architectural Remains and Antiquities.*—(Syad Muhammad Latif, p. 163.)

tank. The mosque itself is divided, on the east *façade*, into three bays richly decorated with Kashi (tile) work. The *façade* is not quite complete, the tops of the minarets and parts of the battlements being missing. The domes, of which there are three, one over each compartment, are covered with modern cement and are crowned at the top by wooden finials, which may be the cores of the original metal-covered finials. A few fragments of tiles remain on the drums and cornices of the domes, but nothing of consequence will be recovered here except the fact that they were originally covered with tilework. Some inscriptions taken from the Quran run round the south and central arches in the east wall outside.

Upon entering the mosque we find that each of the three compartments was originally roofed by a double dome; that over the central compartment still exists, but in the case of the north and south compartments the inner dome has been removed down to its springing with the object probably of securing more light and air in the chambers when they were used as offices. The splayed springing courses, however, of the inner domes remain, and leave no doubt as to the original construction.

The incomplete inner domes of the north and south compartments are carried on pendentives, while the inner dome over the central compartment is carried on eight arches, seven of which remain practically intact, but in the place of the eighth—that in the west wall—a window opening has been made. The brick drums supporting the outer domes are circular in plan, and the domes, also of brick, are consequently of the cylindrical type with no pendentives. It now remains to fill up the modern openings which have been cut for doors and windows and to clean off the modern plaster from the walls, and if possible to bring to light the wall paintings, the existence of which is indicated in some places where the plaster has been chipped away. Structurally the building is in a sound condition, and the work which has been done is amply justified by the results which have been obtained.

The Chhoti Khwabgah.—Within the fort the restoration of the Chhoti Khwabgah is still in progress. This building has been recently used as a military church, for which purpose it was enclosed on all sides by wooden door frames and screens. These have now been dismantled, and a marble ceiling is being constructed in place of the wood and concrete roof, which was considered out of keeping with the marble colonnades of the Khwabgah. The undertaking has proved a large one since it was considered necessary to rebuild all the columns plumb; in fact practically the whole building has been taken to pieces and re-constructed. The building, which is of the period of Shah Jahan, is familiar to visitors to Lahore Fort. It stands on the north side of a garden measuring some 50 yards square in which the paved paths and central tank remain. There can be no doubt that the Khwabgah was originally open on all sides, since no traces of screens exist between the marble columns, with the exception of two jali screens of marble which remain in the north-east and north-west corners respectively.

The Shish mahall.—The condition of the ceiling of this large chamber, elaborately decorated with mirror work and coloured plaster, was known to be very serious when operations were commenced a few months ago with a view to its conservation. Part of the ceiling had recently collapsed, revealing the fact that the wooden girders which support the decorated plaster were very rotten. Still, it was hoped that it would be found possible to remove the concrete roof from above the wooden beams and to support the failing beams by means of iron. With this end in view a portion of the concrete roof and filling was successfully removed, but it was thereupon seen that the wooden beams are too rotten even to be supported by iron; they are in many cases mere empty shells. It is a matter for surprise that the ceiling still

remains standing, and the only course which it seems possible to follow now is to dismantle the whole ceiling for the sake of safety. The mirror work on this ceiling is among the best of its kind,—a method of decoration which appealed strongly to the Sikhs, who frequently imitated it. This particular ceiling seems, however, to have been executed during the reign of Shah Jahan, and it certainly has a more harmonious effect than some of the apparently later mirror work upon the walls of the same building.

Tomb of Jahangir.—The inlaid stone flooring on the flat roof of Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara has been partially restored during the year, and some of the grey badal flooring of the outer platform of the same tomb has also been taken in hand.

W. H. NICHOLLS,

Archæological Surveyor,

United Provinces and Punjab Circle.

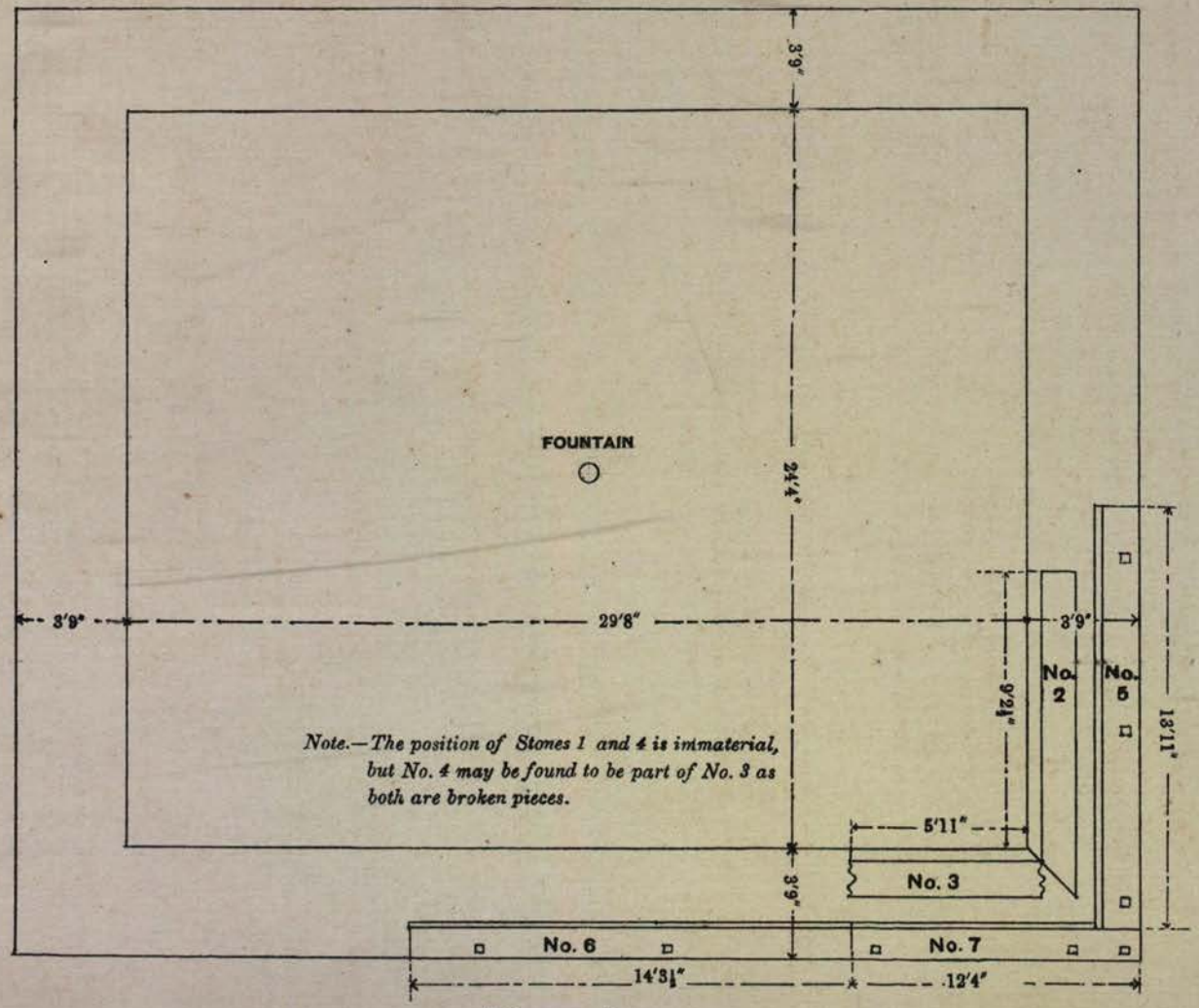
PLAN OF THE TANK ON THE NORTH SIDE

OF THE

FATEHPURI MASJID,

SHOWING THE PROBABLE POSITION OF THE STONES FOUND IN THE VICINITY.

Scale—1 *Inch* = 6 *Feet.*



Plan A.

Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Zinco., June, 1905—No. 808-310.

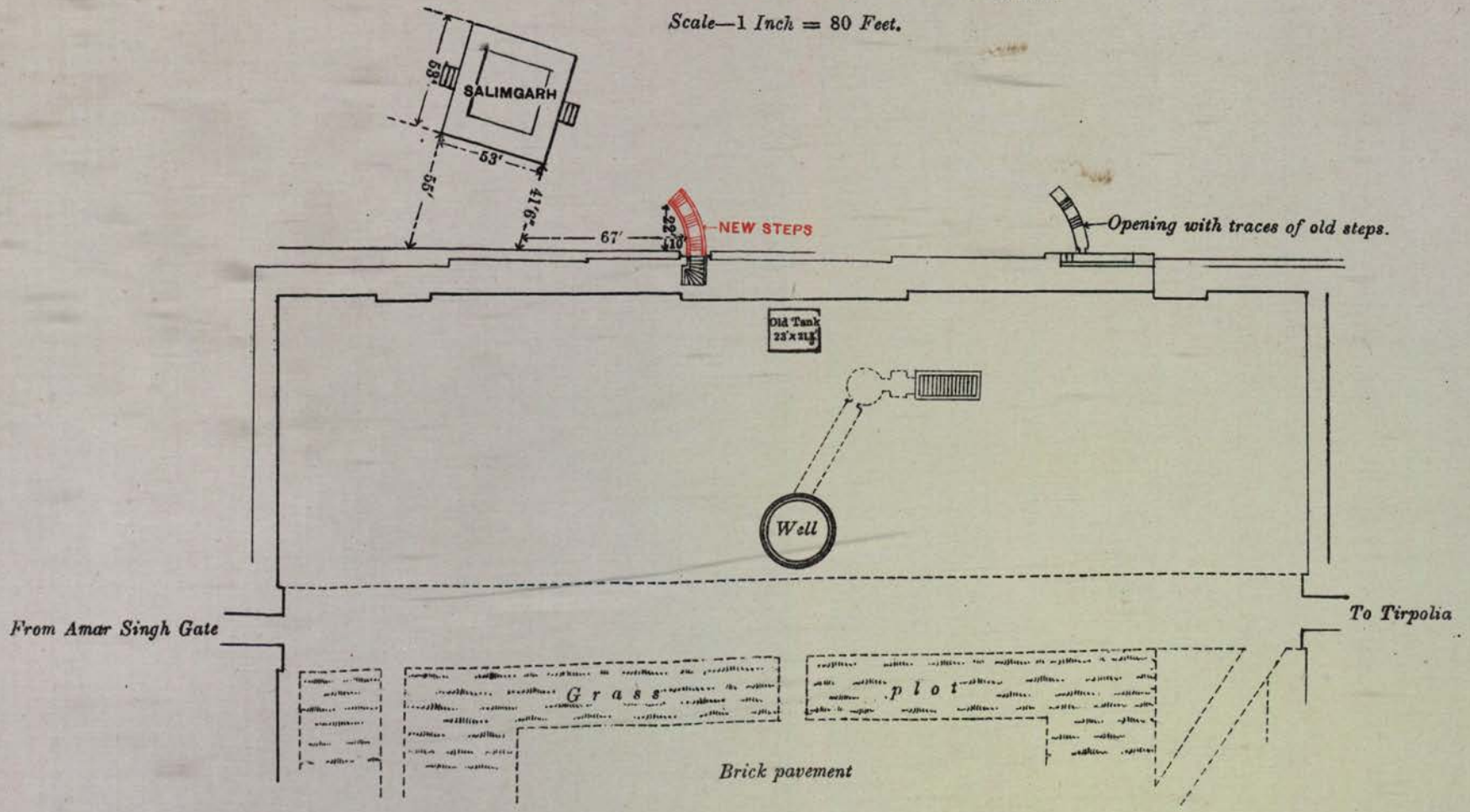
PLAN OF WESTERN PORTION

OF THE

DIWAN-I-AM QUADRANGLE, AGRA FORT,

SHOWING OLD AND NEW STEPS TO HIGH LEVEL.

Scale—1 *Inch* = 80 *Feet.*



Plan B.

Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

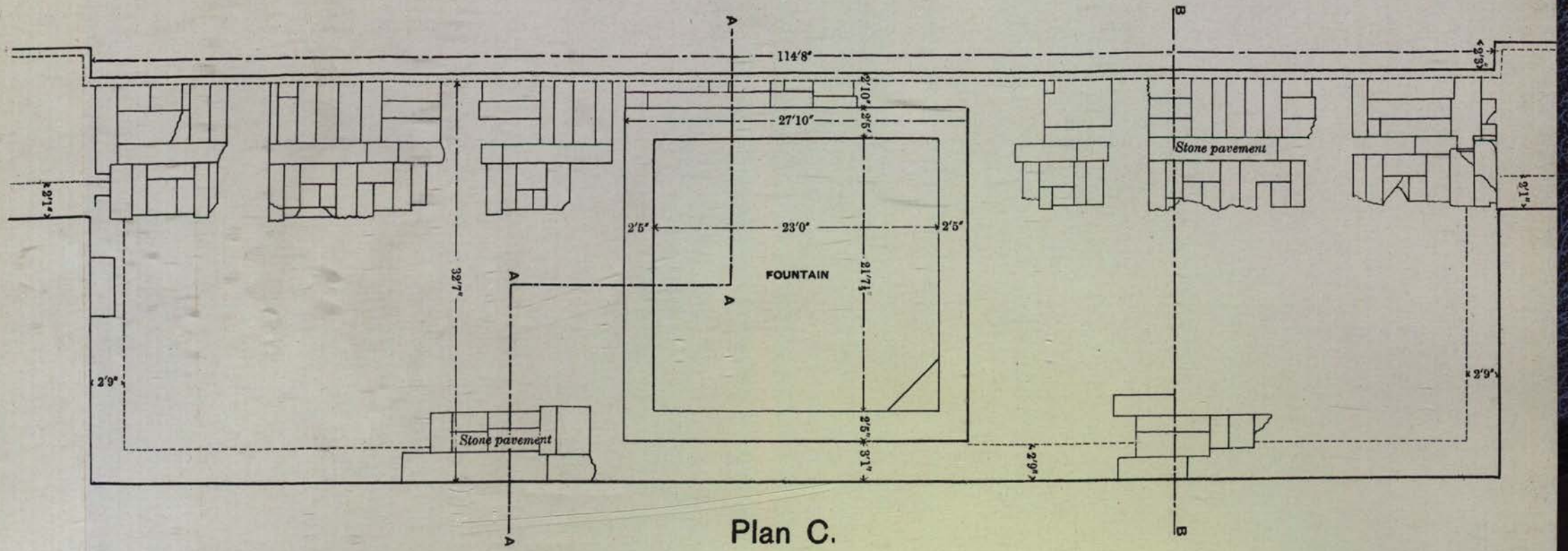
-Zinco., June, 1905—No.308-1-319.

TANK IN FRONT OF WEST COLONNADES

OF THE

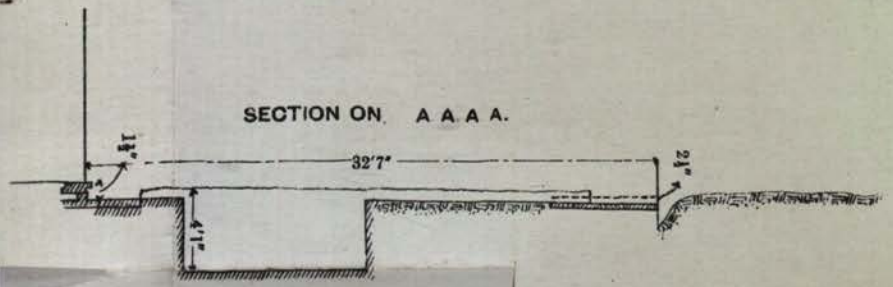
DIWAN-I-AM QUADRANGLE, AGRA FORT.

Scale—1 *Inch* = 10 *Feet.*



Plan C.

SECTION ON A A A A.



SECTION ON B B.

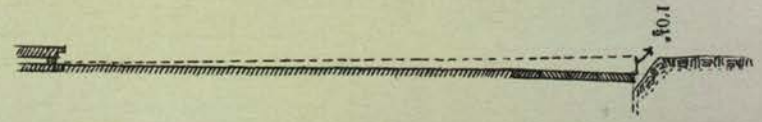


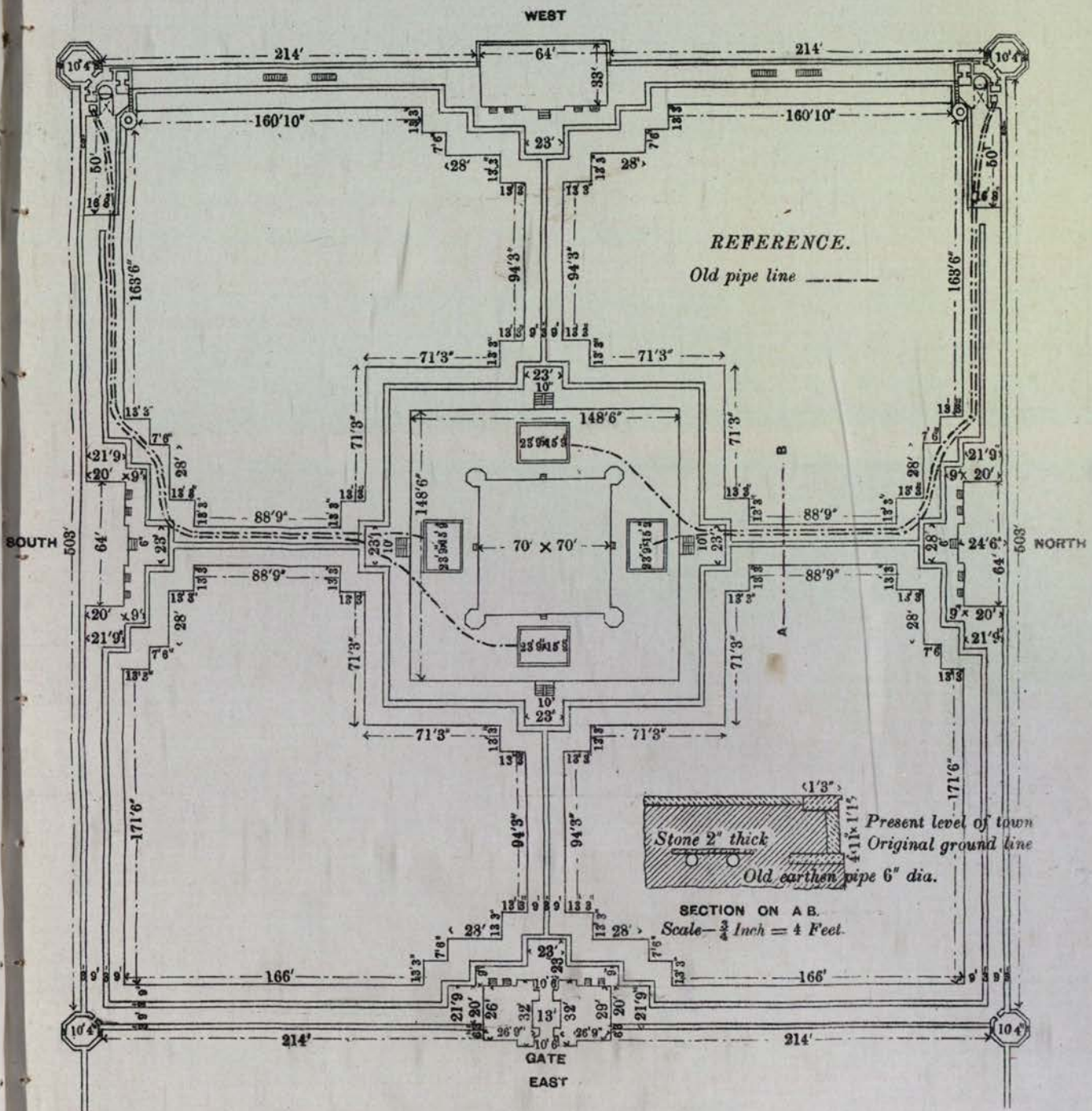
Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Zinco, June, 1905—No. 808-2-30

PLAN OF THE GARDEN OF ITMAD-UD-DAULA'S TOMB,

SHOWING THE LINE OF THE OLD WATER PIPES.

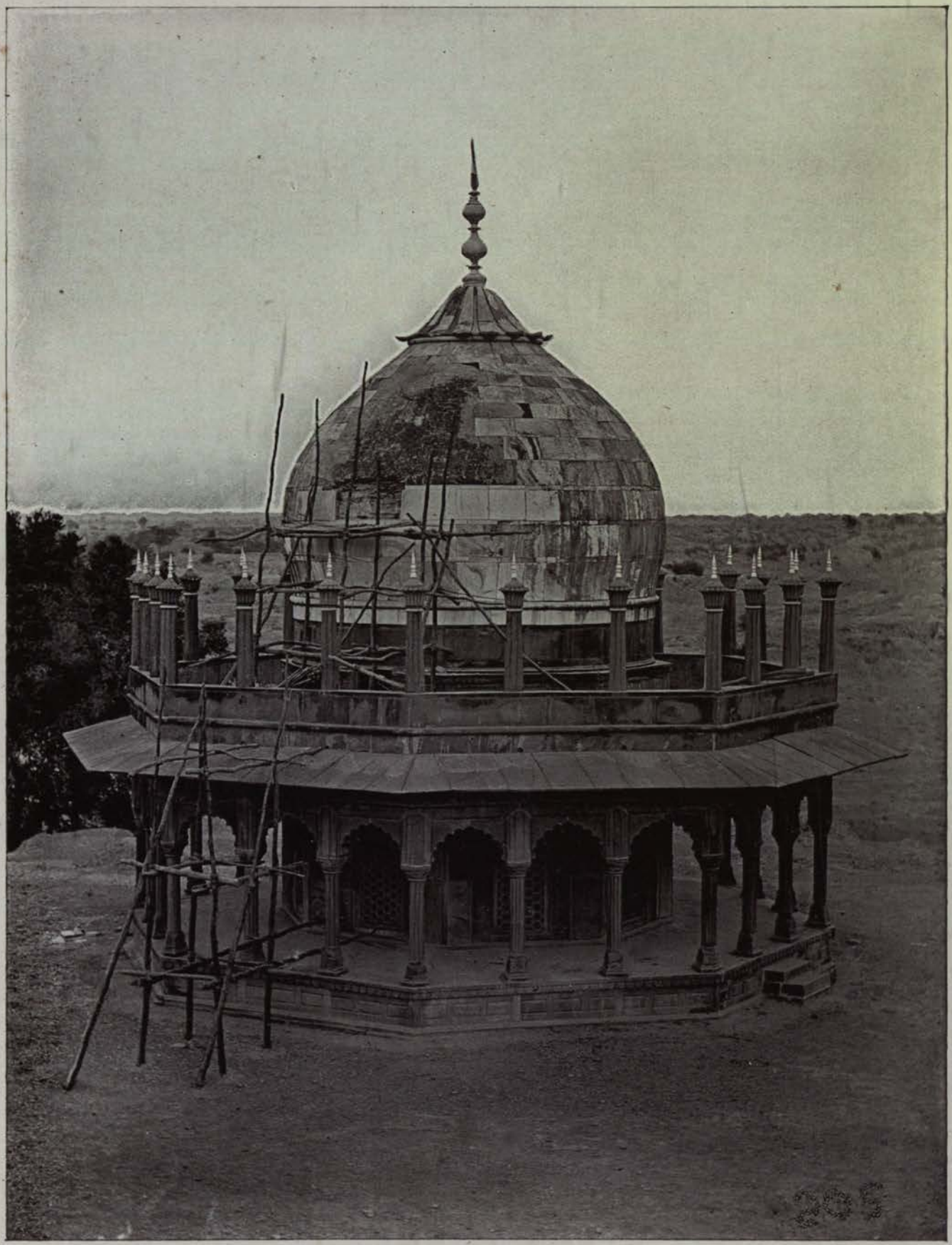
Scale—$\frac{3}{4}$ Inch = 60 Feet.



Plan D.

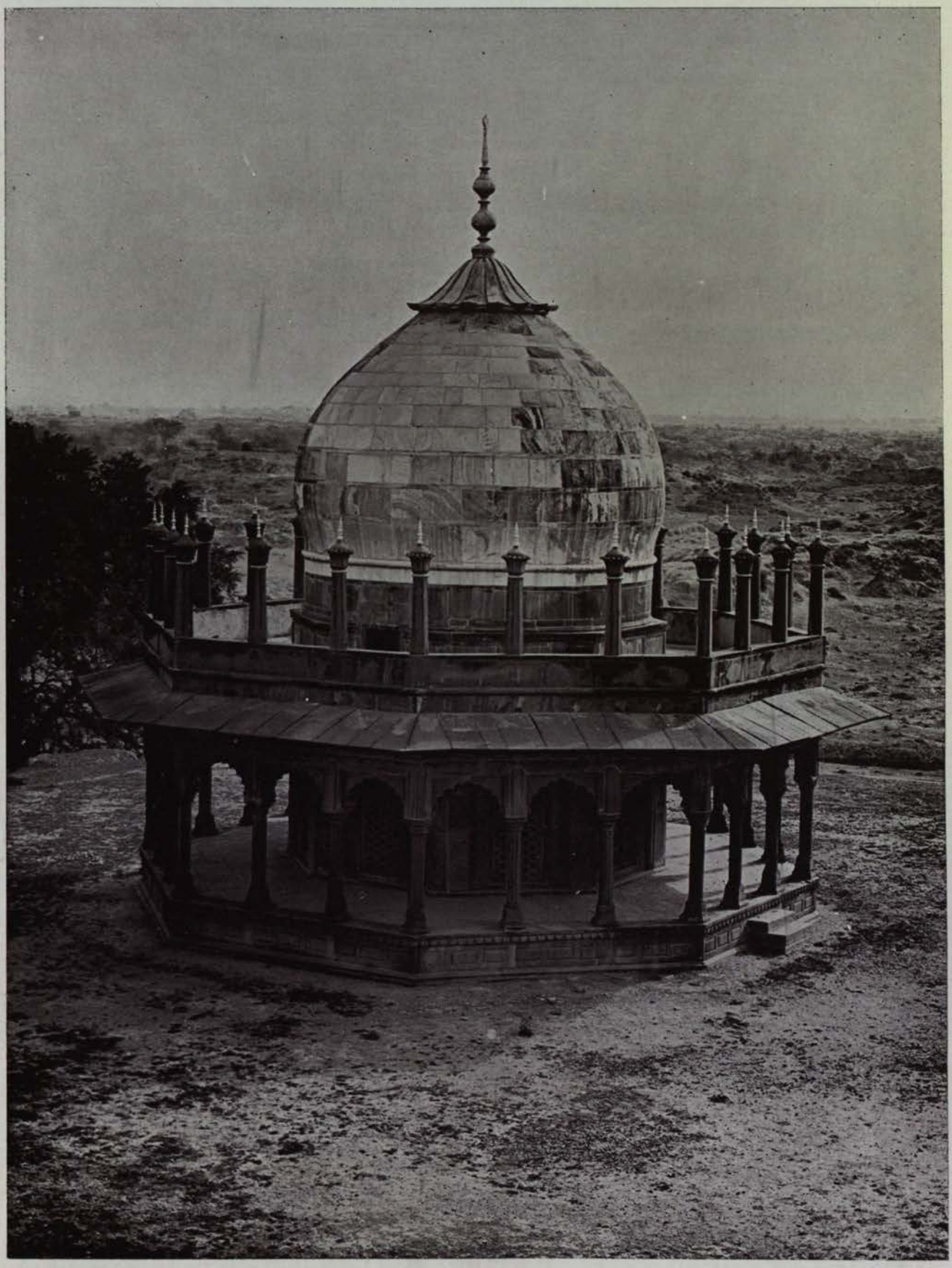
Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Zinco., June, 1905—No. 808-3-310.



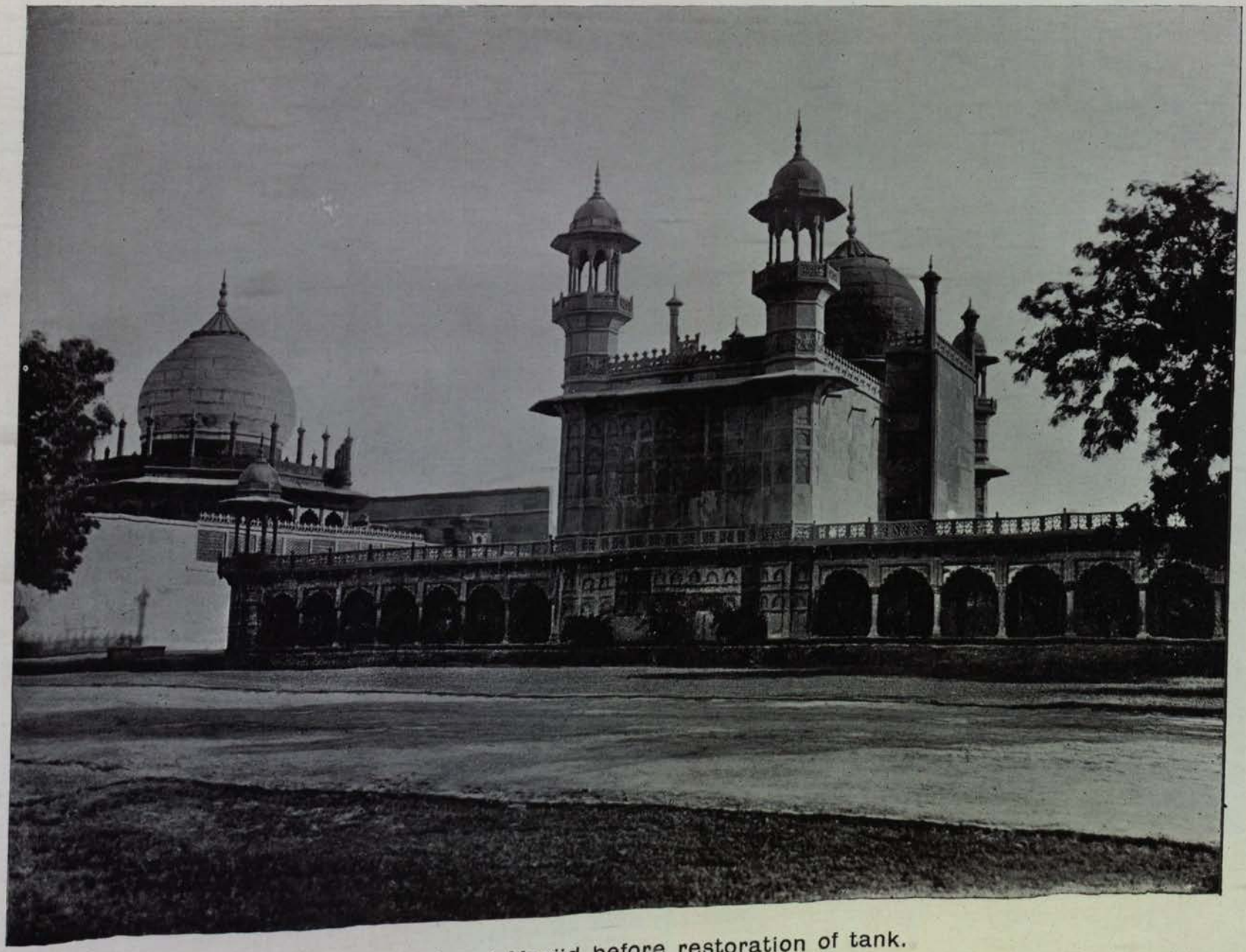
Saheli Burj No. 3, at the Taj,
showing plaster patch on dome.

Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



Saheli Burj No. 3, at the Taj.
Showing marble facing of dome restored.

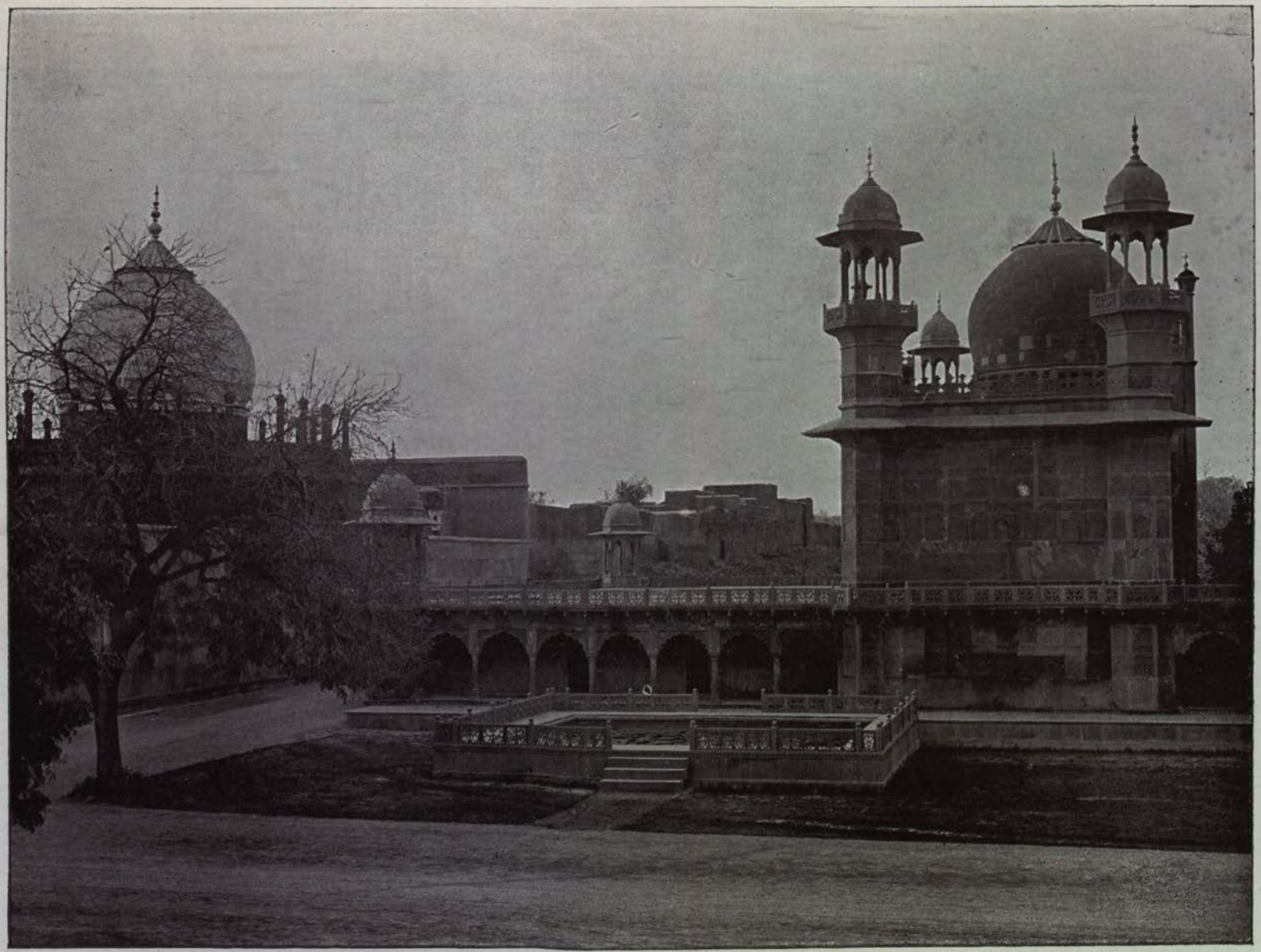
Photo-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



The Fatehpuri Masjid before restoration of tank.

No. 3.

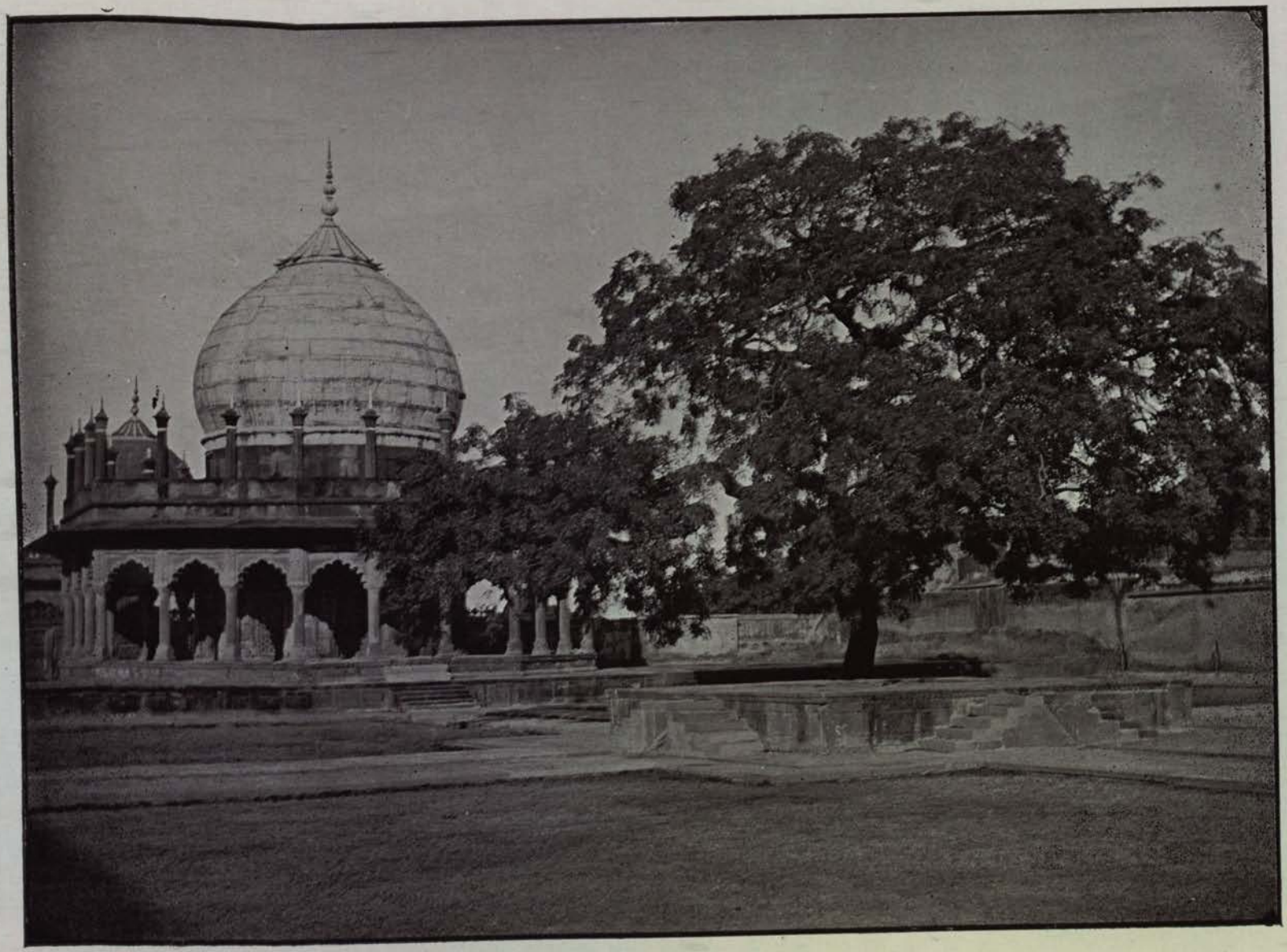
Photo-Mech. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



The Fatehpuri Masjid,
showing tank restored.

No. 4.

Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



Saheli Burj No. 1, at the Taj.
Before restoration of balustrades.

Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College. Roorkee.

Saheli Burj No. 1, at the Taj.
After restoration of balustrades.

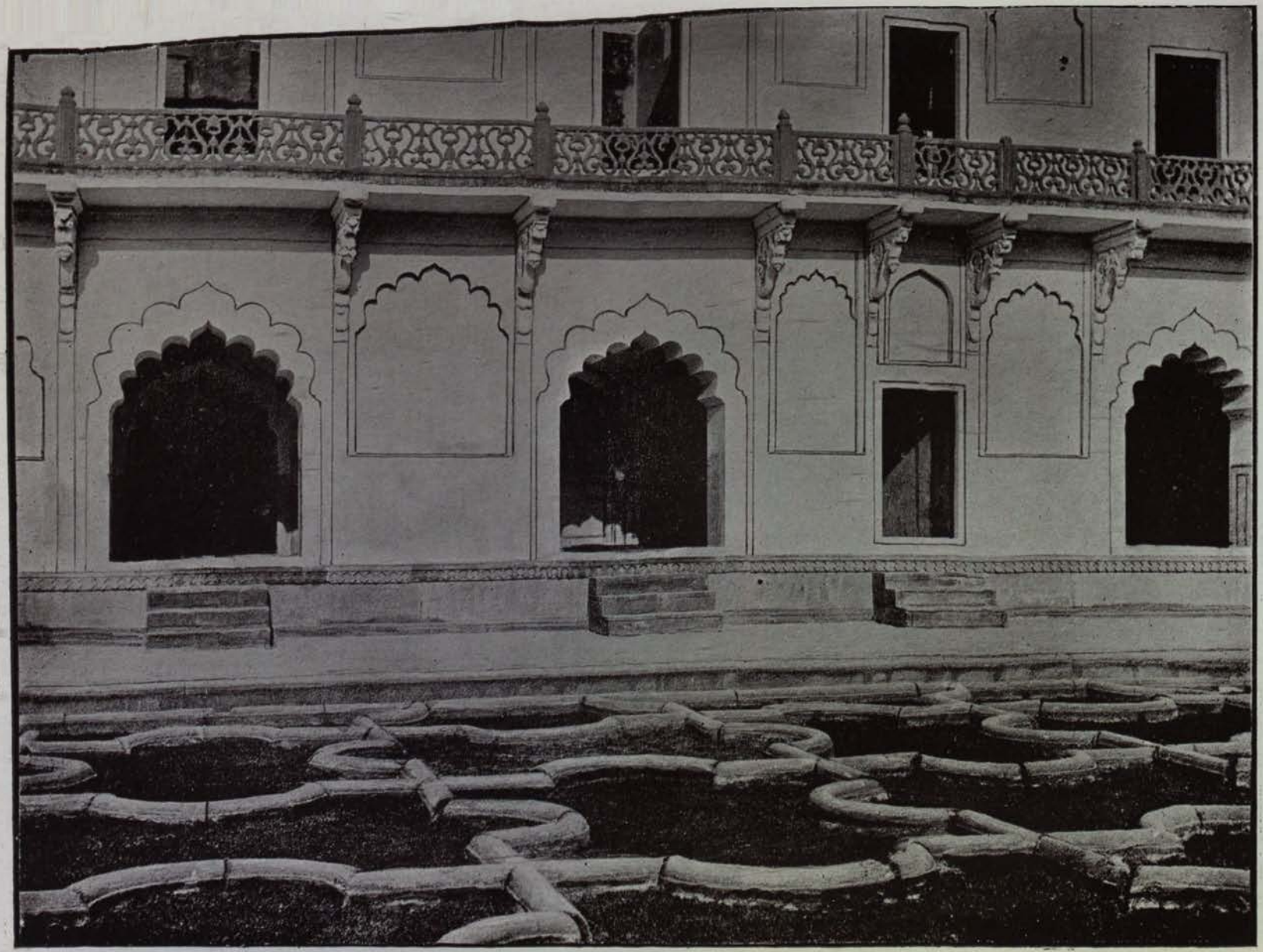
No. 6.

Photo-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

The Anguri Bagh, Agra Fort.
Portion of the West side before restoration.

No. 7.

Photo-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



The Anguri Bagh, Agra Fort.
Portion of the West side after restoration.

No. 8.

Photo-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

The Anguri Bagh, Agra Fort.
The West side before restoration.

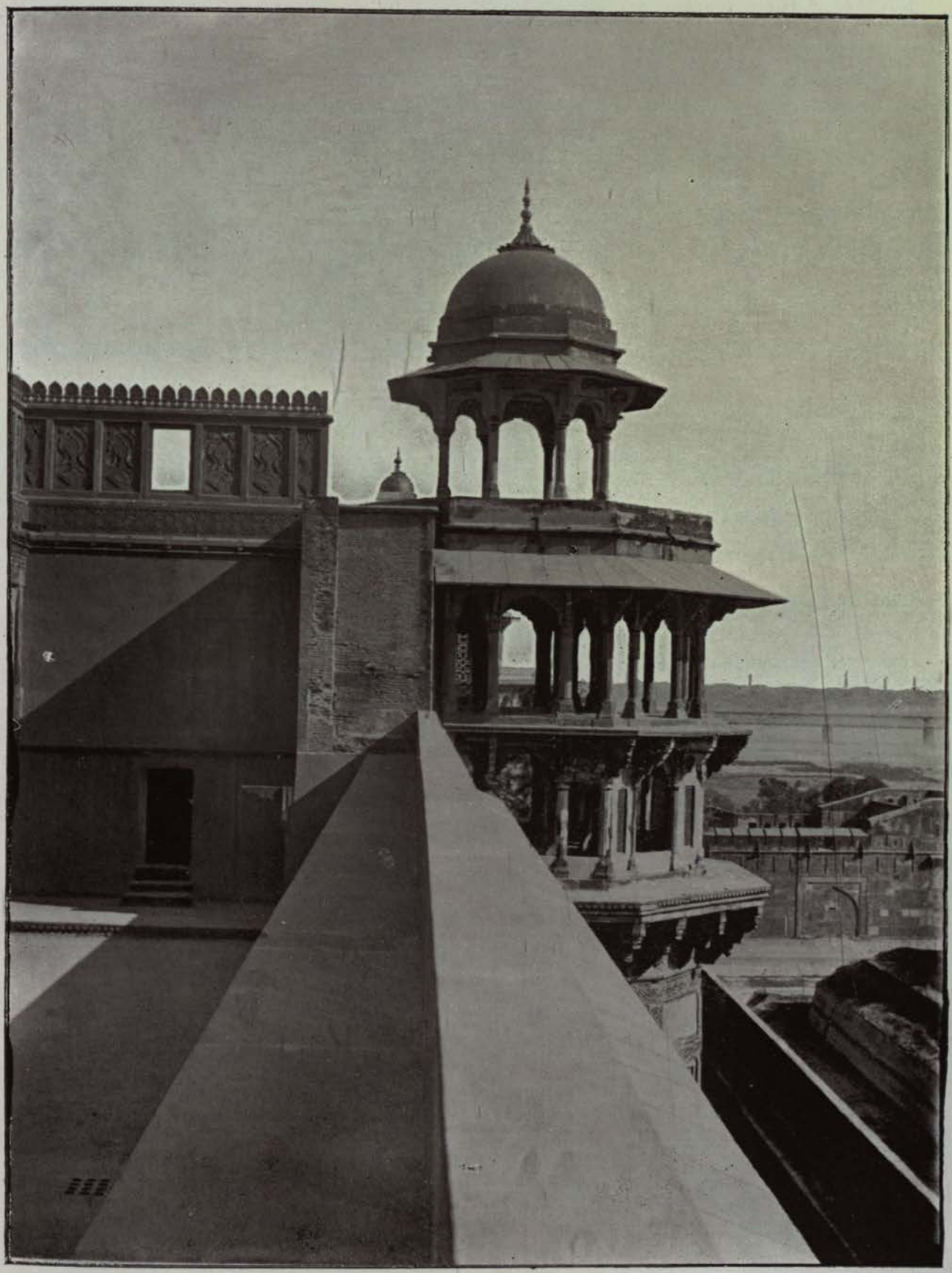
No. 9.

Photo-Mechl and Litho, Dept., Th omason College, Roorkee.

The Anguri Bagh, Agra Fort.
The West side after restoration.

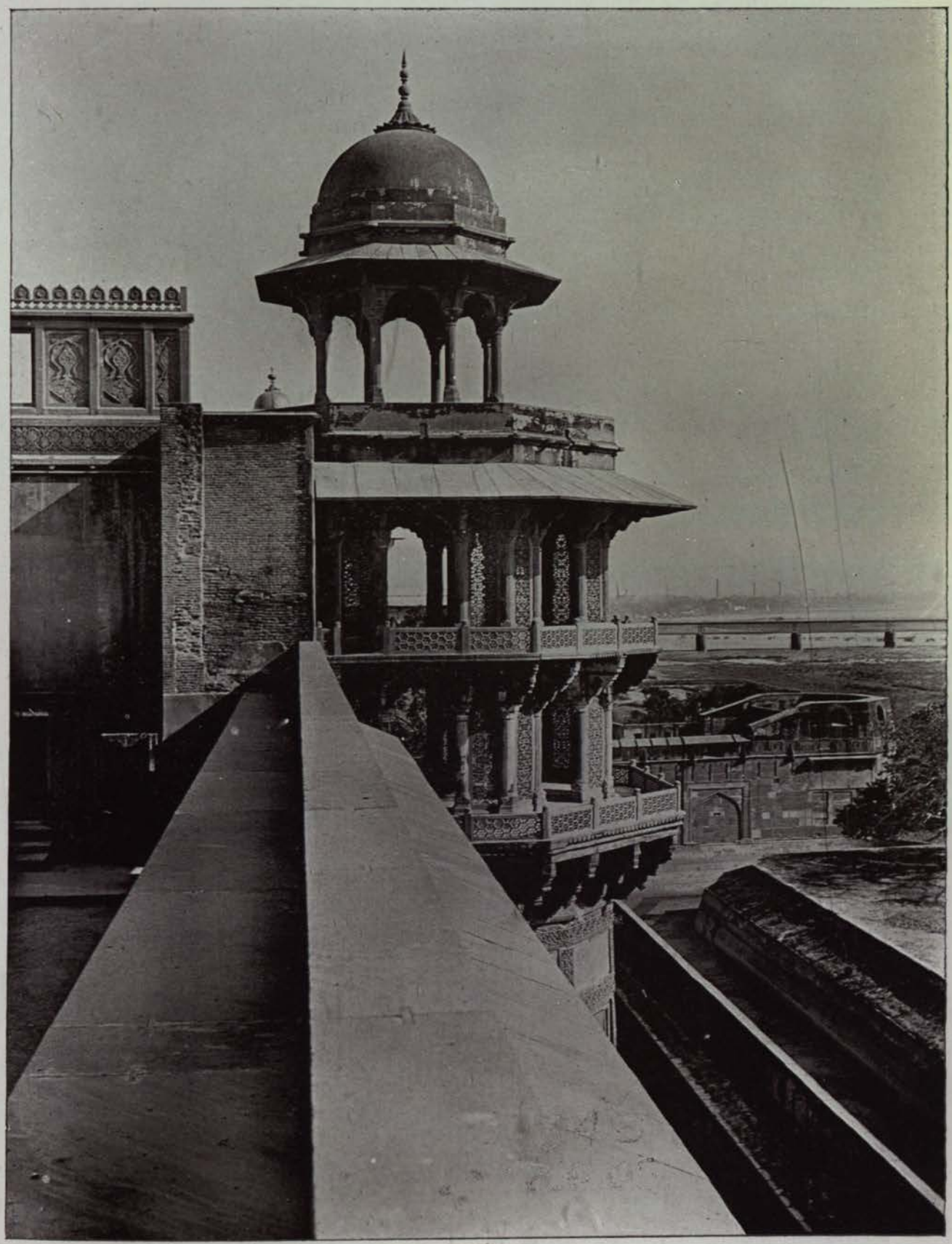
No. 10.

Photo-Mechl and Litho, Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



The North-East bastion tower of the Jahangiri Mahal, Agra Fort.
Before restoration of screens and balustrades.

Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

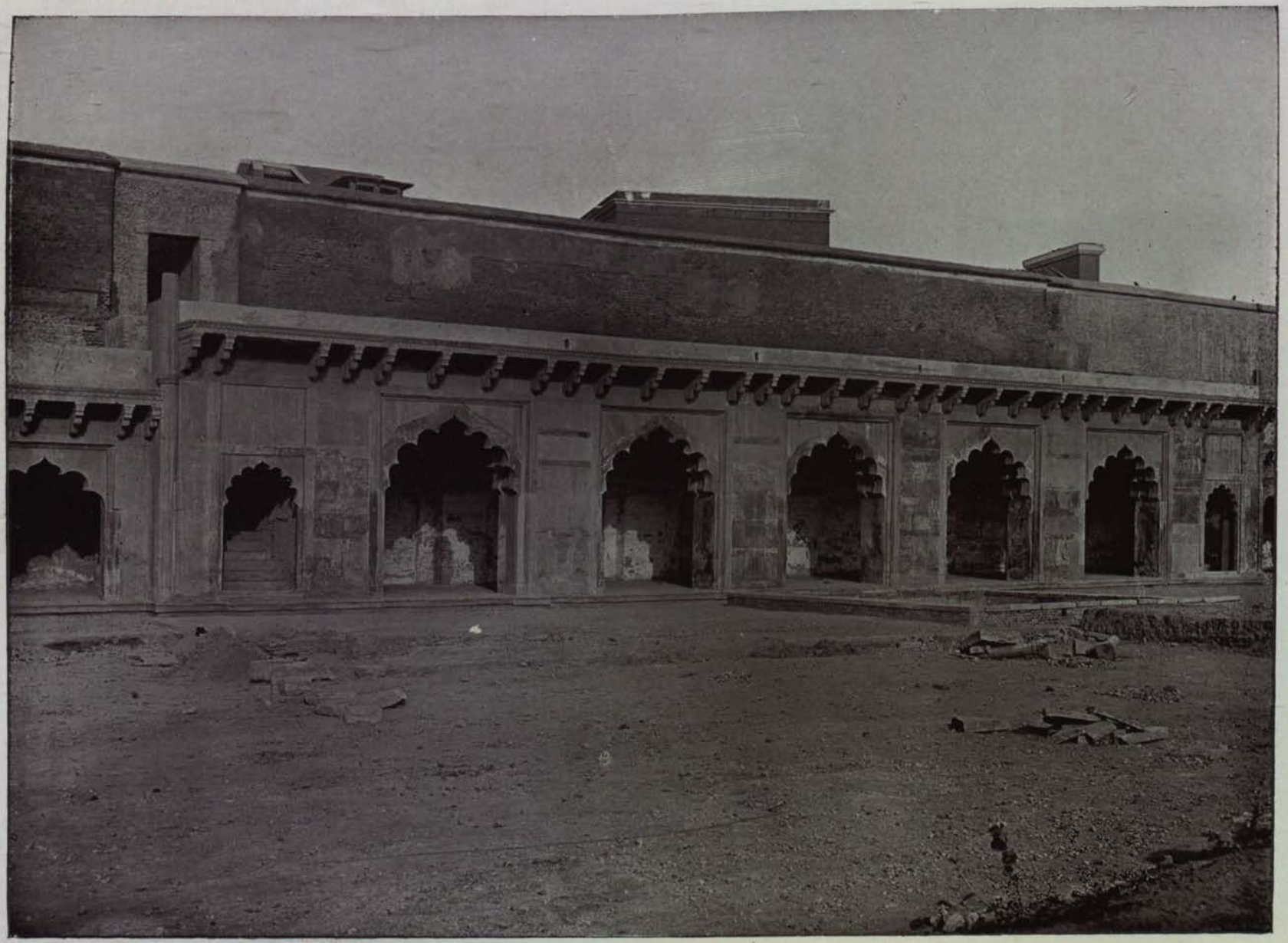


The North-East bastion tower of the Jahangiri Mahal, Agra Fort.
After restoration of screens and balustrades.

Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.
The central block before restoration.

Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



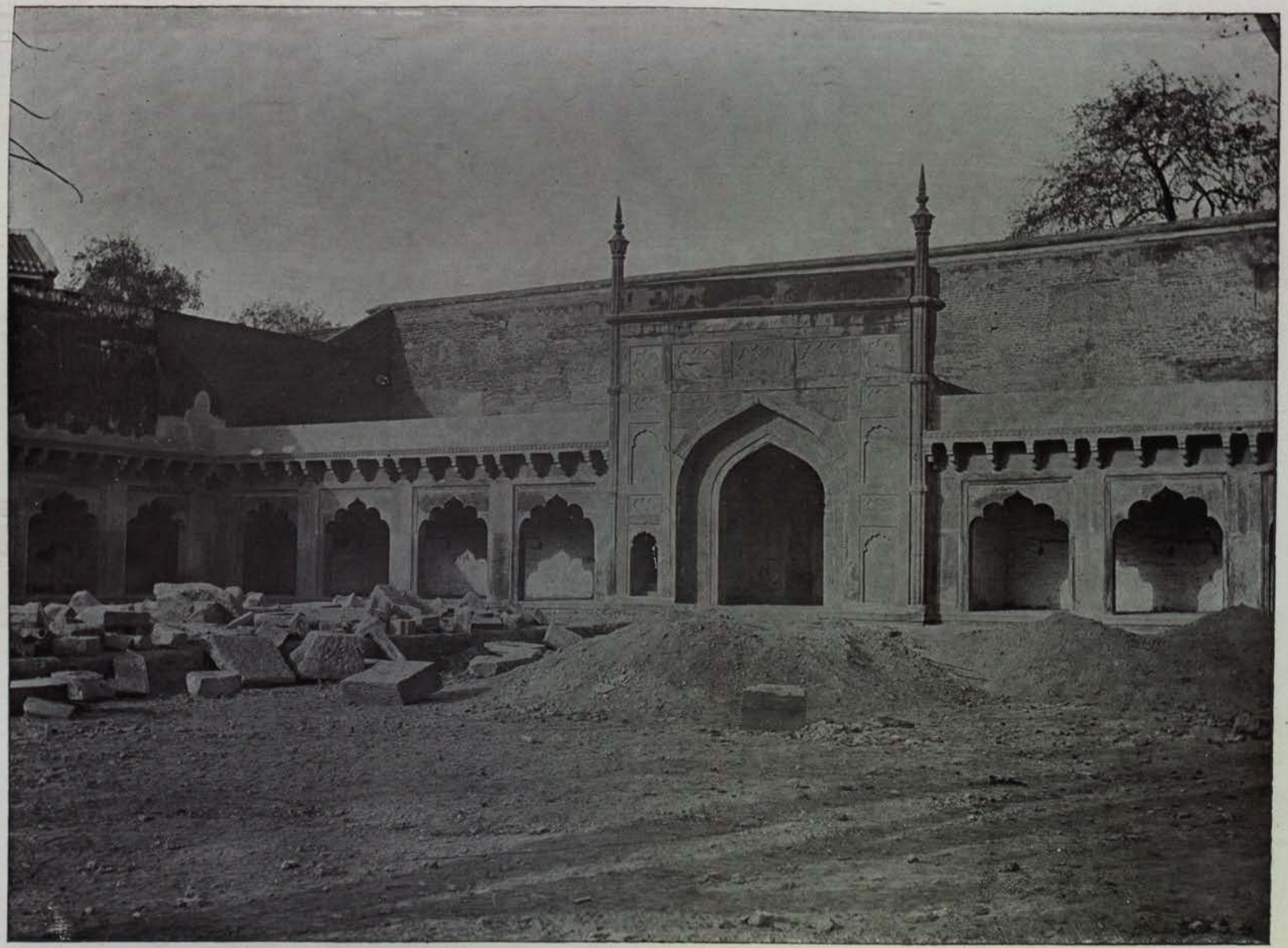
Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.
The central block after restoration.

Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee

Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.
The South end before restoration.

No. 15.

Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



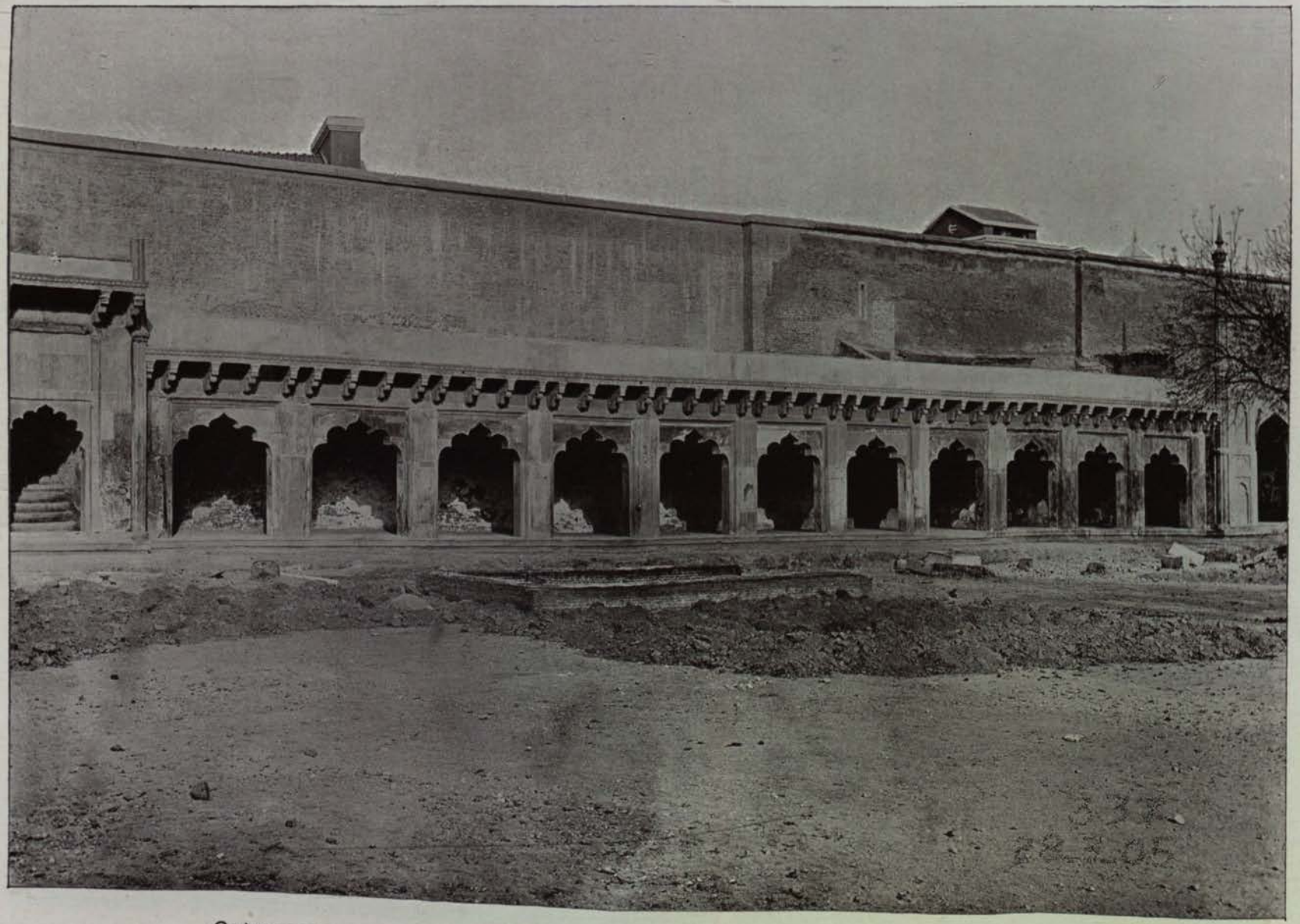
Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.
The South end after restoration.

Photo.-Mechl and Litho Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.
The North end before restoration.

No. 17.

Photo-Mechl. and Litho, Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



Colonnades on the West side of the Diwan-i-am Quadrangle, Agra Fort.
The North end after restoration.

Photo-Mechl and Litho, Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

The Machhi Bhawan, Agra Fort.
Part of the West side before restoration.

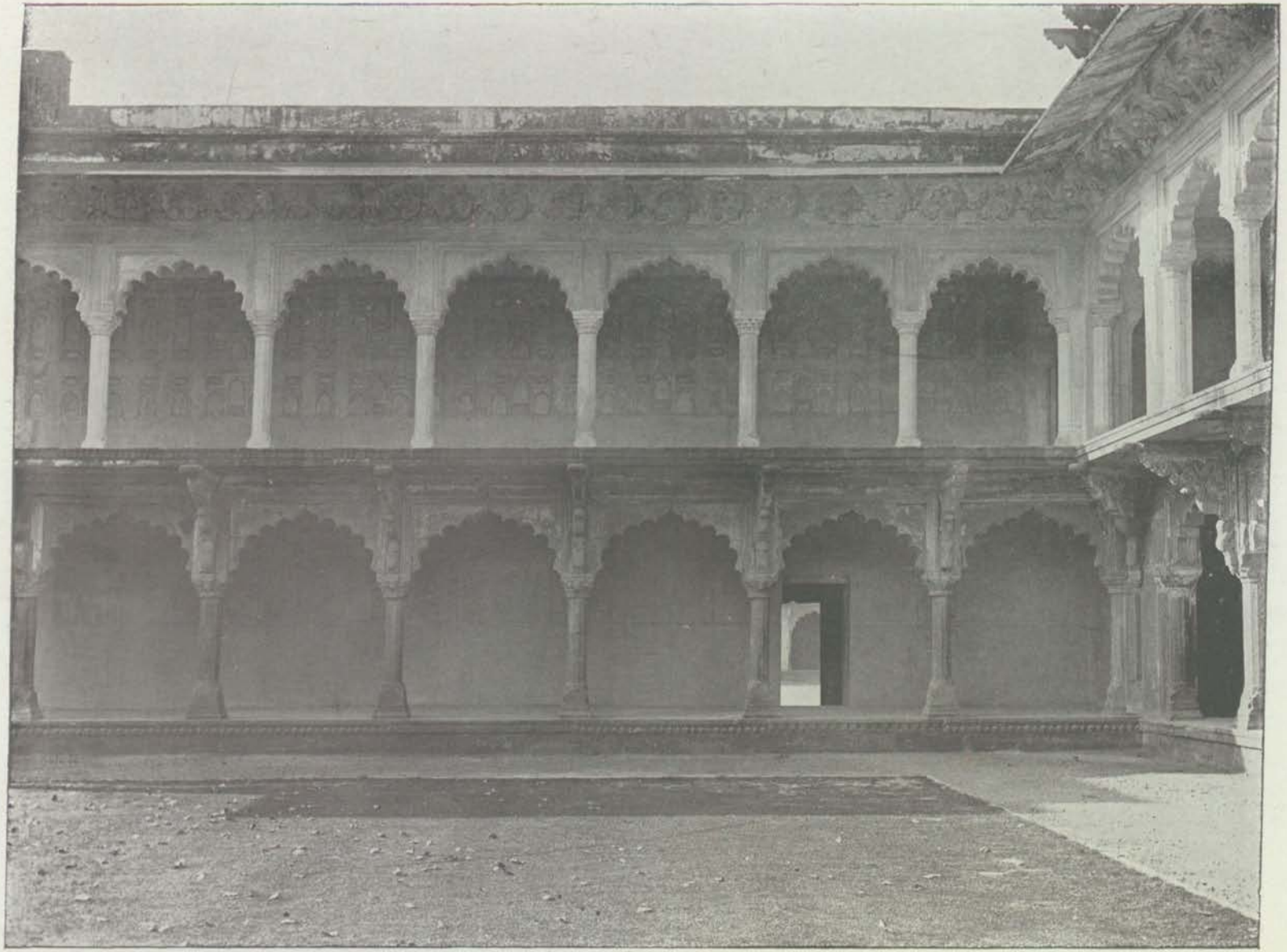
Photo-Mechl. and Litho, Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

The Machhi Bhawan, Agra Fort.
Part of the West side after restoration.

Photo-Mechl. and Litho, Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

The Machhi Bhawan, Agra Fort.
The South-West corner before restoration.

Photo-Mechl. and Litho, Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



The Machhi Bhawan, Agra Fort.
The South-West corner after restoration.

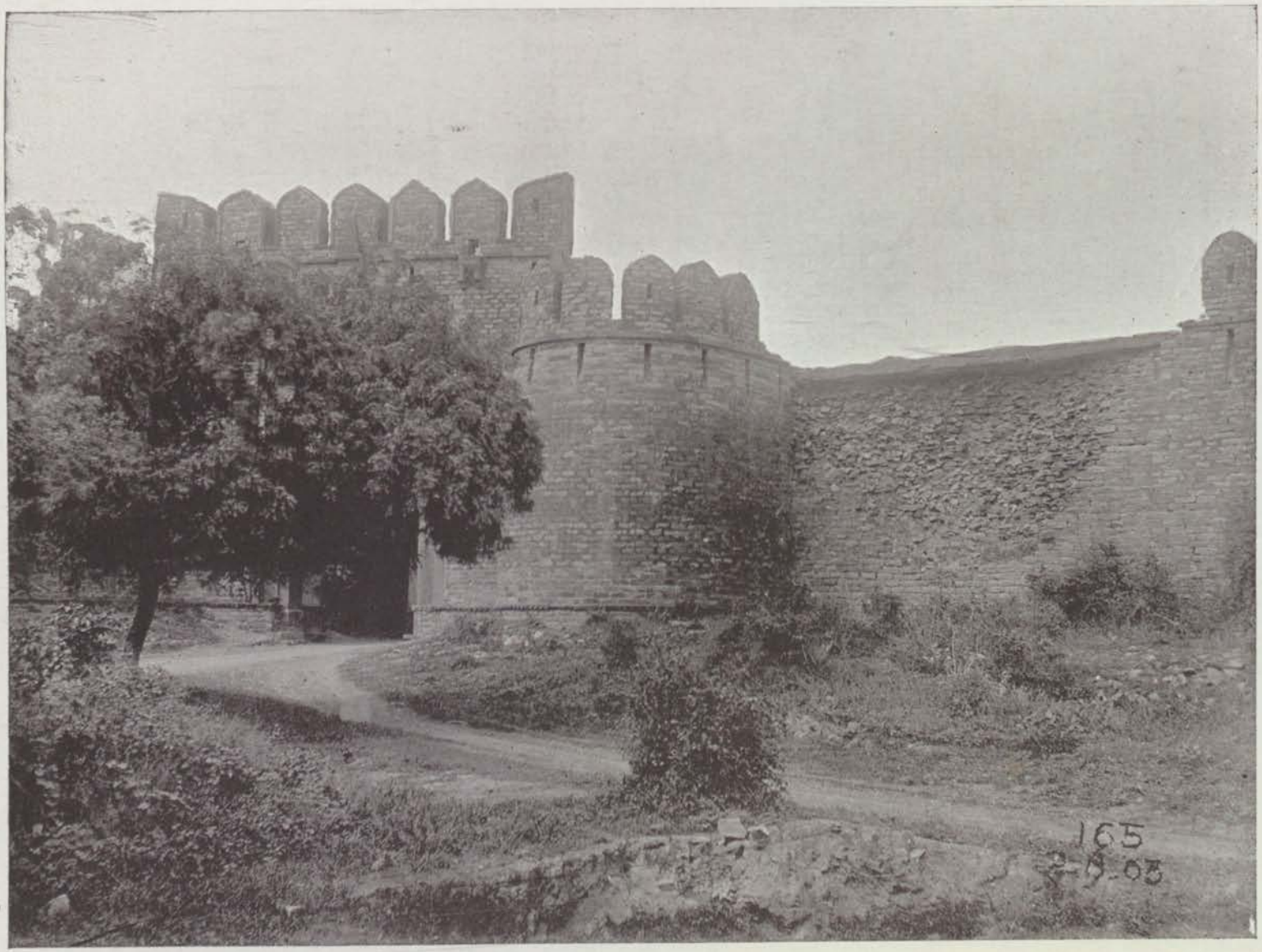
Photo-Mechl. and Litho, Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

The Lal Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
View of the outside before repairs.

Photo-Mechl. and Litho, Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

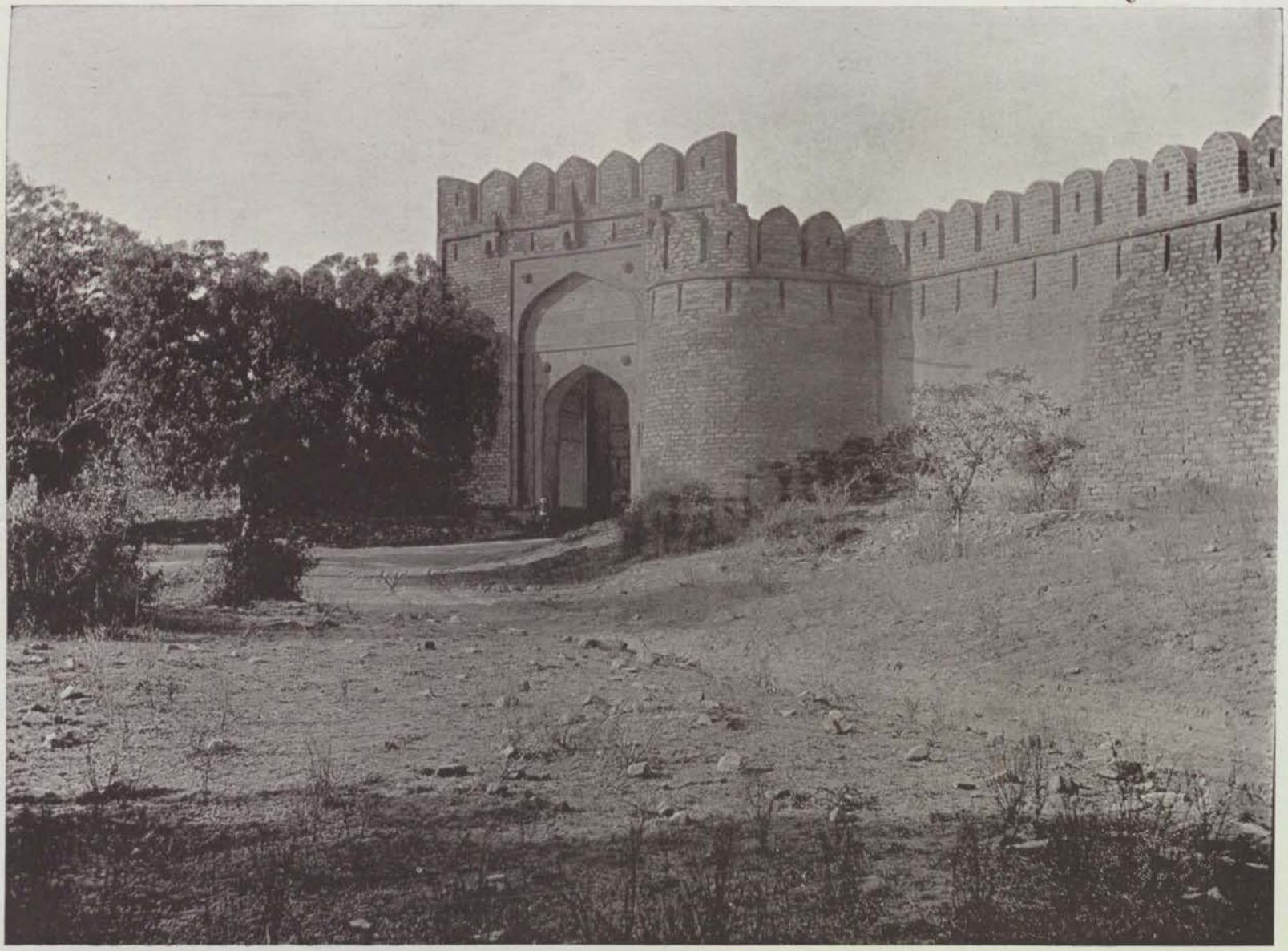
The Lal Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
View of the outside after repairs.

Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



The Agra Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
View of the outside before repairs.

Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



The Agra Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
View of the outside after repairs.

Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

The Birpol Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
Inside view before repairs.

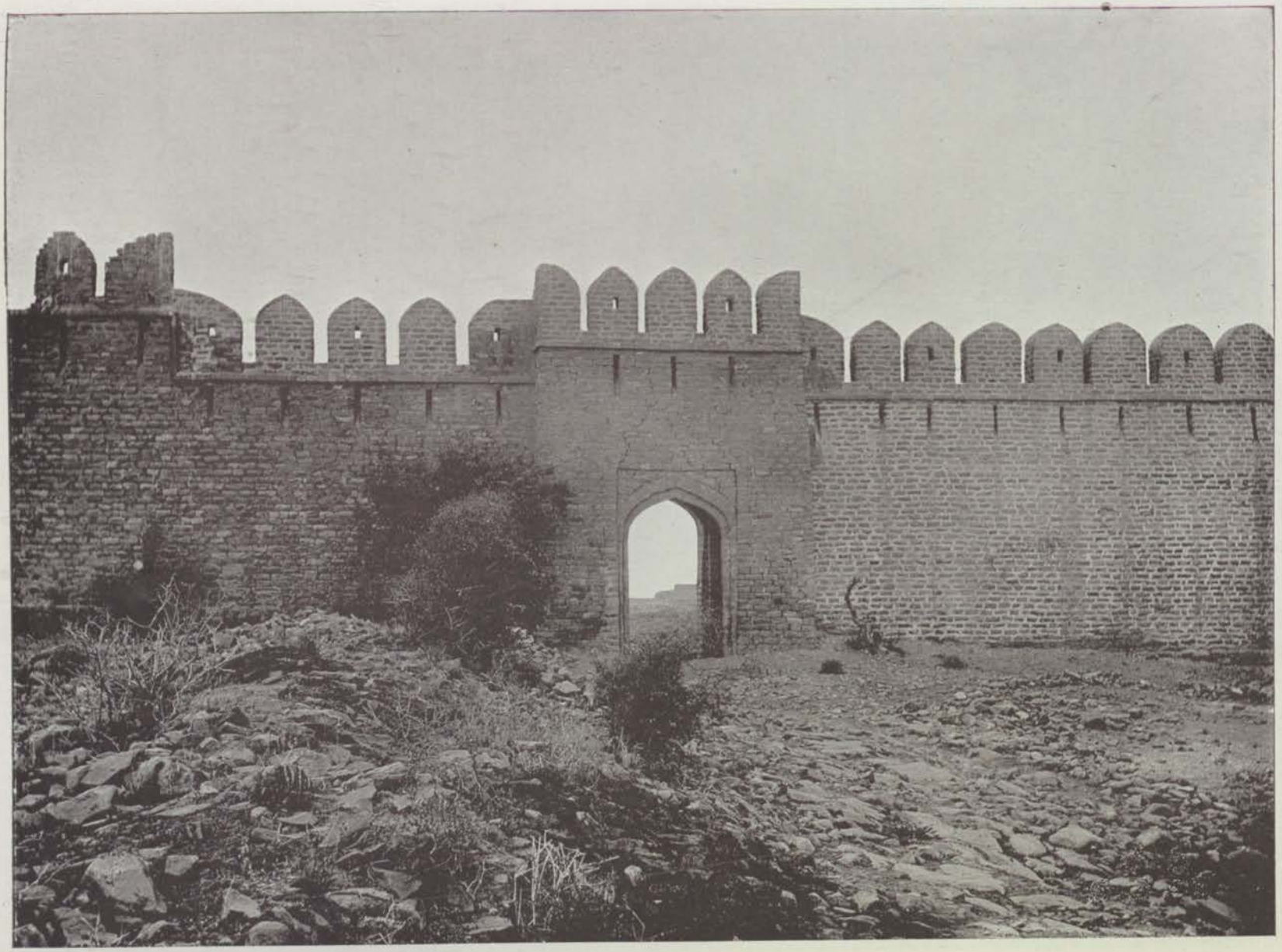
Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

The Birpol Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
Inside view after repairs.

Photo.-Mech. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

The Chor Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
Outside view before repairs.

Photo-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.



The Chor Gate, Fatehpur Sikri.
Outside view after repairs.

Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

The King's Stables, Fatehpur Sikri.
View of the East side before restoration.

Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

The King's Stables, FatehpurSikri.
View of the East side after restoration.

No. 32.

Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

DRAWINGS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEYOR,

UNITED PROVINCES AND PUNJAB CIRCLE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1904.

CHAJJA OF THE BADSHAHI BUILDINGS, AJMER.

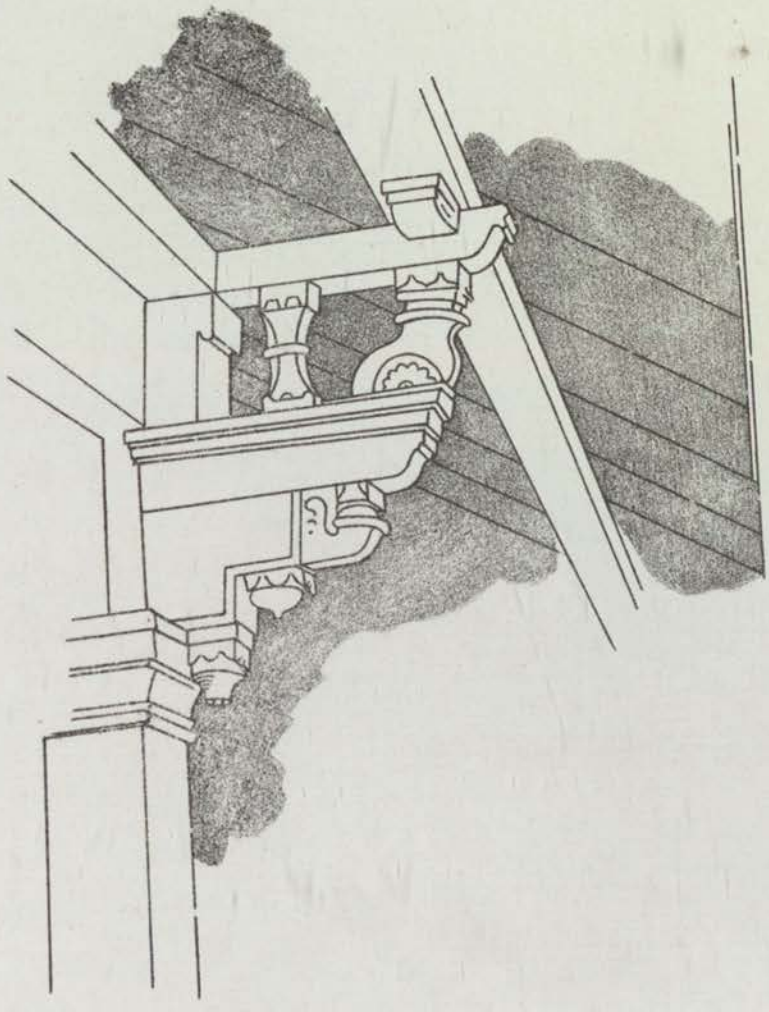
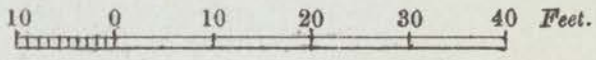
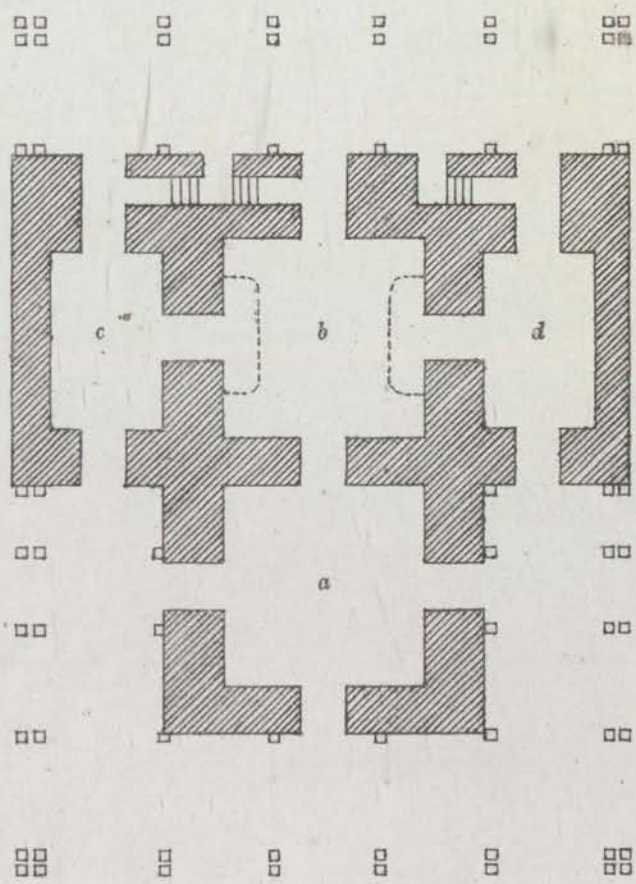


Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Zinco, June, 1908— No. 812, 30.

SKETCH PLAN OF THE BADSHAHI BUILDING, AJMER.





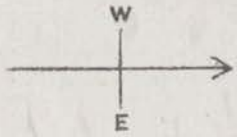
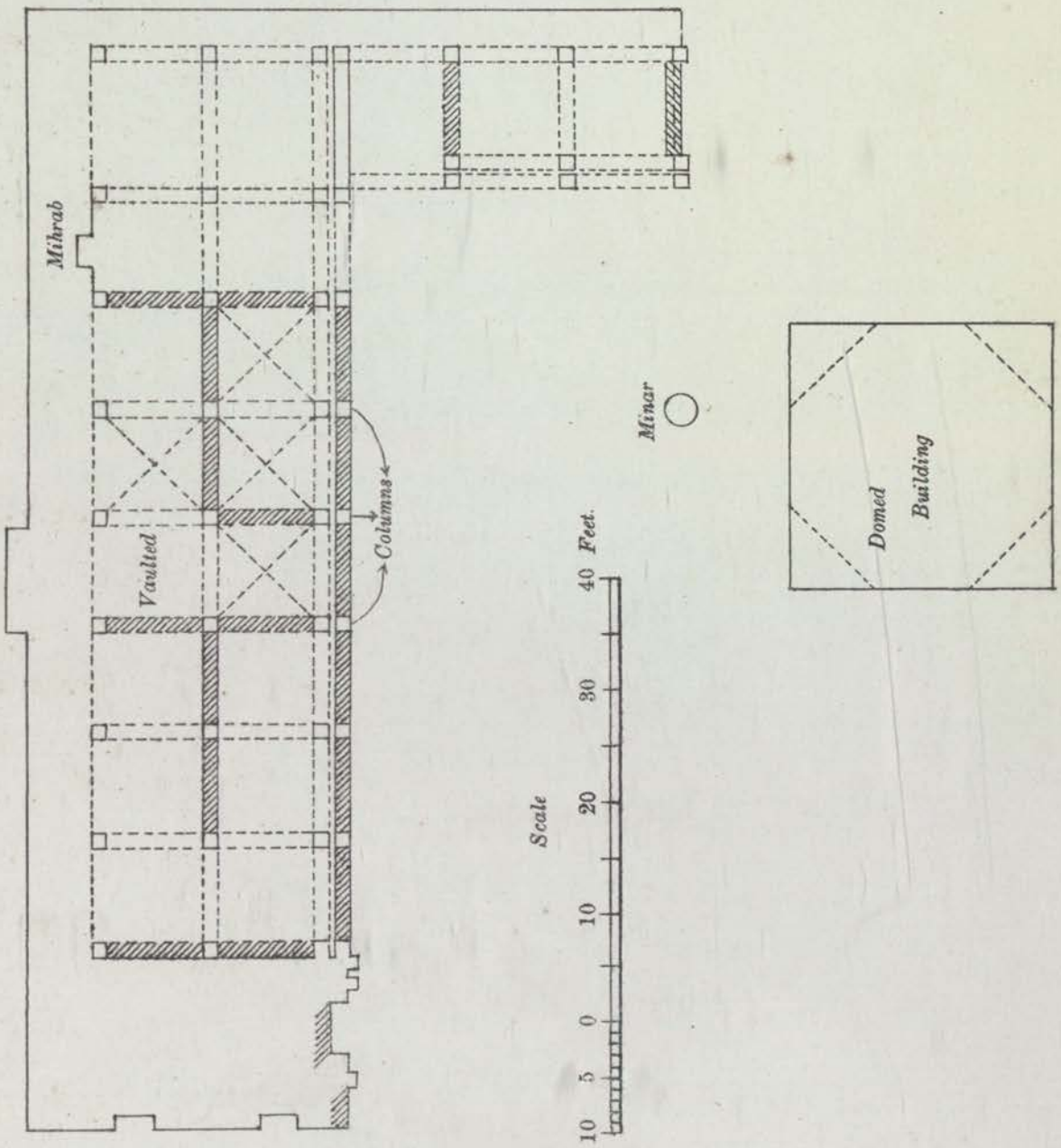


Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Zinco., July, 1905—No. 812-1-310.

SKETCH PLAN OF A MOSQUE AND MINAR AT HISSAR.



Zinco., July, 1905— No. 819-2-810.

and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

DETAILS OF THE CHAURASI GUMBAZ, KALPI.

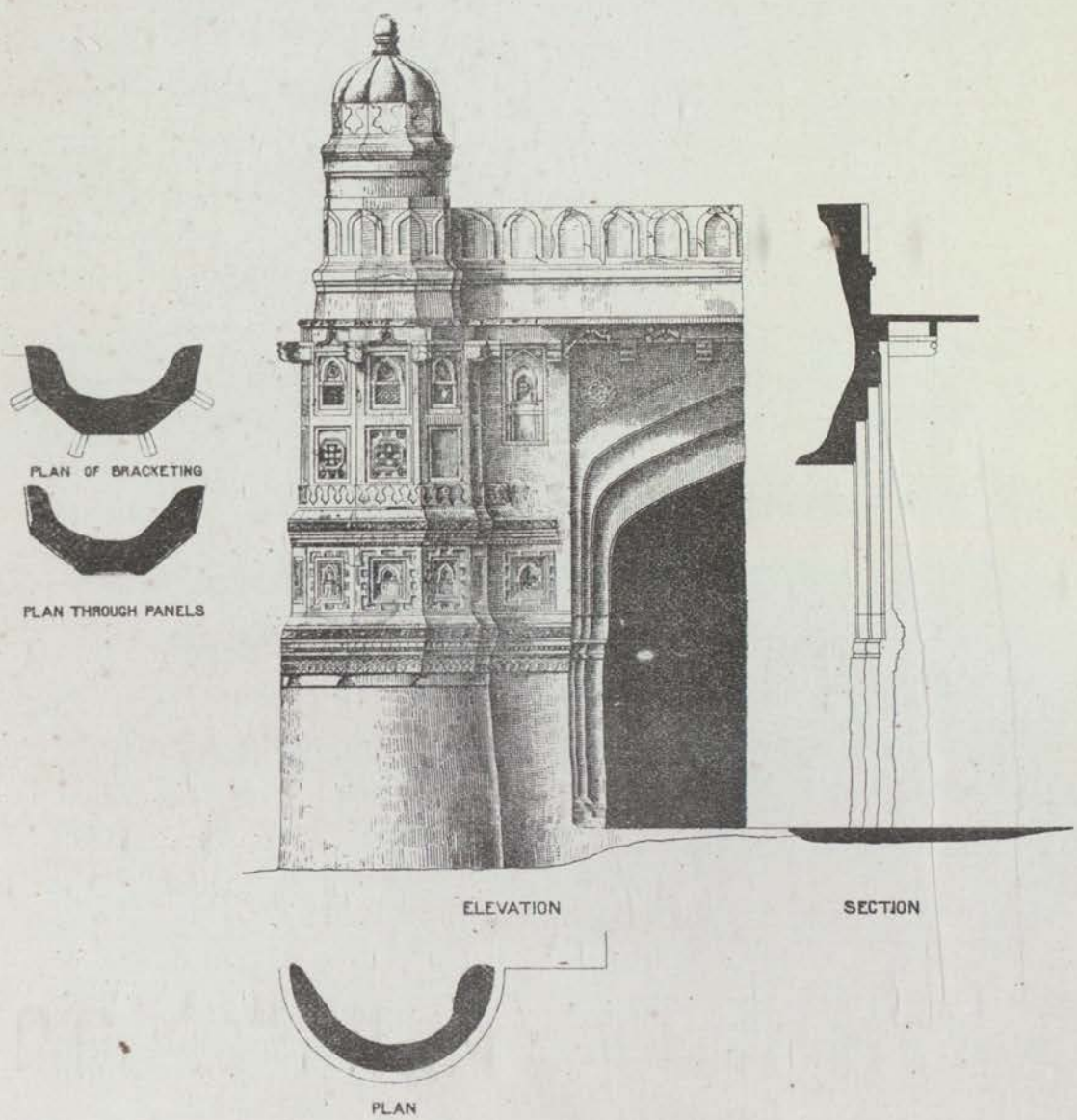


Photo.-Mechl. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo.-Zinco., August, 1905—No. 819-8-316.

DETAILS OF THE CHAURASI GUMBAZ, KALPI.

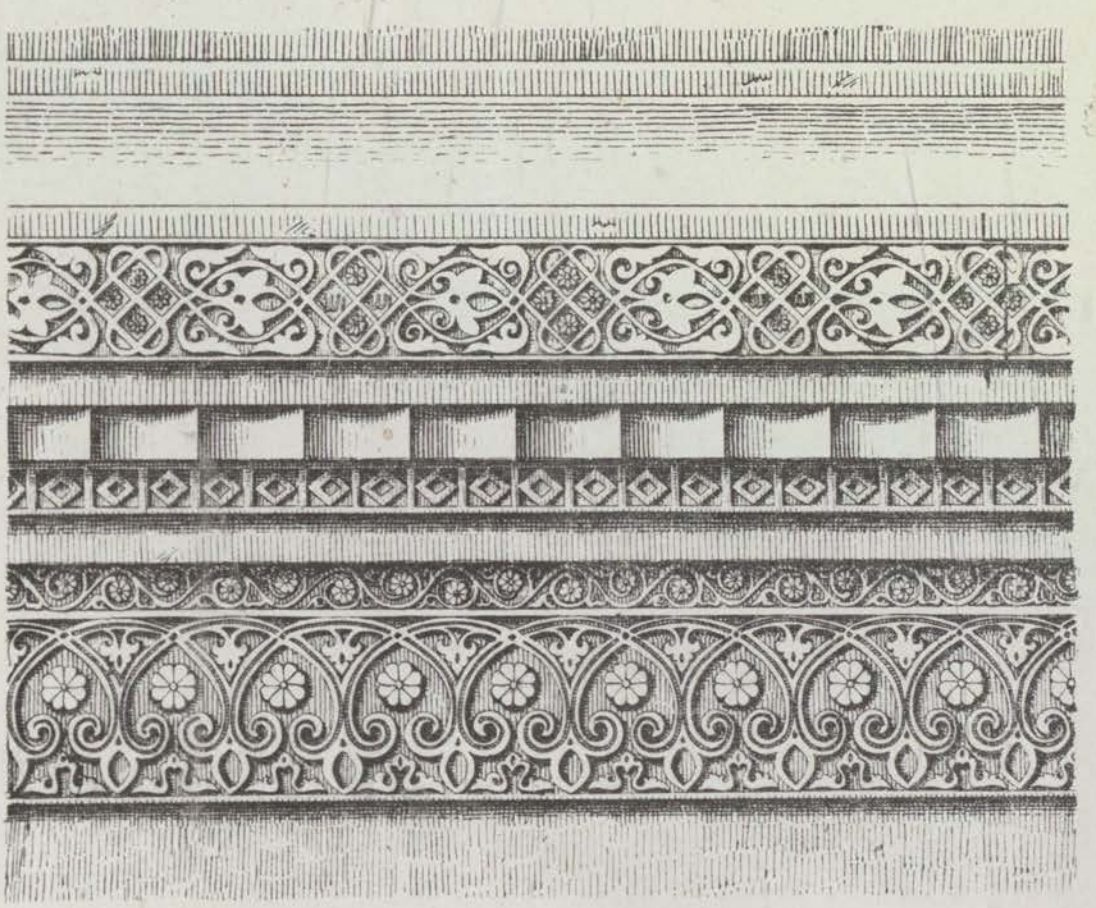


Photo.-Mech. and Litho. Dept., Thomason College, Roorkee.

Photo.-Zinco., August, 1905.—No. 812-4-816

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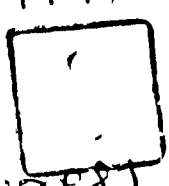

Annual progress
Report of the
Archaeological Survey

Ling. 19/5/72 20/11/87

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